

THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL
 AND
MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR
British India and its Dependencies :

CONTAINING

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THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
JULY 1817.



ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—1. THE similarity in the usages, customs, &c. of distant regions and of remote ages, has amusingly and profitably attracted the notice and employed the pens of many writers. The same may be said, in a greater degree, of the affinity of language among people geographically and chronologically remote from each other. Such coincidences are sometimes very striking and unaccountable, and have given rise to speculations of various descriptions; — curious, learned, profound, extravagant, &c. But I do not recollect any writer attempting to amuse or instruct the public in a branch of coincidence, if I may be allowed to speak, that appears to me to be as curious and striking as any I have noted, and indeed nearly related to them; and which as naturally gives rise to speculations that, if pursued, might ramify into all the descriptions just enumerated. I mean in the *names of places*; such as cities, towns, hills, rivers, &c. which may be generically classed under the head of geographical nomenclature.

2. I have little pretension to the power of amusing or instructing

the public; but perhaps some of your readers may condescend to excuse, and accept this attempt to contribute somewhat to their amusement, by pointing out sundry coincidences in the geographical nomenclature of India and other parts of the world, between which, it is not easy to perceive the channels of intercommunication.

3. For the subject of this letter I will take the interior of Africa, and show that many of its towns, hills, &c. have Sanskrit names. What their signification may be, if they have any, in the languages of Africa, I have no means of ascertaining. Some sound like corrupt Arabic; but perhaps have no meaning in modern language.

4. I beg leave to premise, that although in all parts of the world, all original names of places may reasonably be supposed to have been significant in the local language; yet, in the lapse of time the sounds have altered, and the sense has been forgotten in so many instances, that etymological research has been often put to the test, and not seldom extended to, what are called fables, in the etymology

to trace such varied sounds and meanings up the tortuous stream of ages back*.

5. In hilly and poetical countries (most hilly countries are or have been poetical) mythology, the religion of the day, has lent its extensive aid, to geographical nomenclatures. This remark applies strongly to India, where the Pantheon of the Hindus is found to have been the grand magazine whence such persons have derived and applied their varied appellations; a very great proportion of which is thus easily traced by any one moderately skilled in the dialects of India. And as the sacred language of the Hindus, and their mythology, are little or nothing altered in the lapse of many centuries, in India we may run and read in the features of nature, and in the early works of man, the origin not only of local nomenclature, but of the names of places very ancient, and very distant from this supposed source. Through what channel, lingual and geographical, the current of connection may have run is not evident, and is the subject of the speculations above described.

6. In the interior of Africa, then, I invite your readers to remark the following names of places, which occurred to me, in a recent perusal of Park's last Mission, as coming within the purview of this letter, and which in fact have induced me to write it.

7. Jonkakonda, page 112; Tendiconda, p. 124; Kootakunda—Tattikonda, p. 130; Baraconda, p. 132; Seesekund, p. 134; Tambakunda, p. 157; Marianconda, p. 290; Tandacunda, p. 291; Fatte-

conda—Mauraconda. The two last occur in the prefixed map.

8. On this class of names I have to observe, that the termination is Sanskrit, and means a *hill*. Such terminations are common in India; and are almost always, I believe, found attached to hills, or to their immediate vicinity. Some instances occur to me, and I will note them;—Golconda, Gurrumconda, Ganescunda, Kaikunda, Inaconda, Miconda, Nargoond, Noulgoond, Penckonda, Curacunda. Many others might be added. Whether these terminations be spelled, like Park's konda, conda, kunda, counda—or like those of India, which are as varied as Park's with the farther differences of goond, kendy, ken, gondy, &c. I am disposed to refer them *all* to the Sanskrit Kunda, according to Sir William Jones's orthography, or, as commonly pronounced, Koonda. We have the same word initial in Condapilly, Condevri, Condatchy, Cundapoor, Cundwah, &c. Whether these are all, or chiefly, names of hills, I have no present means of ascertaining; but should suspect so. Park has omitted to inform us of the description of places bearing the name of Konda in Africa; but I also suspect them to be hills, or connected with them.

9. I have farther to observe that in names of places and persons, vowels may be fairly said to stand for little or nothing. Consonants are the sinews and bones of isolate words. A substitution of even these important vertebræ of vocables may be allowed to a certain extent. I shall require this indulgence in a very limited degree, not exceeding, perhaps, the allowable interchange of a b for a v, or a y for a j.

10. With a little of this license, where wanted, and it may be, and is, allowed to others, as well as to distressed etymologists, let us try to turn Park's ~~names~~ into Hindi. Jonka-konda is Janeka-kunda, or

* A stranger to the languages of Europe, or even an un instructed Englishman, would not easily recognize the names of our Saviour in the mouths of the natives only half a dozen leagues to the eastward of us. The French pronunciation cannot perhaps be better expressed by our letters than thus—Zshazo Kree. This may serve to show some of the difficulties of etymologists; and what license may be taken and allowed, when ages and oceans have rolled between the regions thus attempted to be re-united.

the hill of Janeka*. I know not, it is true, of any such hill in India; but Janeka and his daughter *Janeki* commonly called Janky, (vowels stand for nothing) are mythological personages well known in India; and may well have given their names to a hill or river in India as well as in Africa. Tendiconda and Tandacunda, are I imagine the same place, or the same name. And although here again I have no knowledge of any such compound name in India, yet Tanda is a Hindi word, and is the name of a town in Bengal, where there are no hills to fix it on; and where, for that reason, I shall expect, when I search a map, to find few or no Kundas in that province; and the hilly country of the Dekkan abounding in them. A town in the Carnatic is named Tondi. In some dialects of India, tanda, tunda, or tund (the vowels are of no consequence, the root is *tnd*) means *cold*,—and although we may not at first view expect a reason for its *positive* application in the interior of Africa, or in Bengal, or in the Carnatic, yet comparative degrees of cold, and perhaps positive too, exist every where; and the Hill of Cold, may not unreasonably be looked for and found within the tropics as well, though not so obviously, as within the polar circles.

11. Koota-kunda may also be traced to India. In modern dialects, though I do not say that such dialects are derived immediately from the Sanskrit—the prime radix perhaps of all languages—koota means a *dog*; and it farther means *short* or *low* of stature. It is found initial, final, and sole, in the names of many places in India, as the reader will see by a glance at Rennell's map or memoir; works that my book shelf is not rich

enough to bear. The name occurs in like manner in Africa; of which I will presently adduce instances. I should judge kuta, or cuta to be Sanskrit, and to mean a *town* (though being no Sanskrit scholar I speak diffidently) from finding it applied to places spread all over India. Perhaps Calcutta, Calicut, Devicotta, Palameotta, Gooty, Dunderguttee, Milgotta, Kota, Teekatta, &c. may all contain it. The Koota-kunda of Park may therefore be set down for a compound Sanskrit word.

12. Of Tattikonda, the same may be said Tatti, or Tatta is a word current in Indian dialects, and is a name, and part of a name of Indian places, and things.

13. The same as to Baraconda. Bara is an Indian word of several meanings. Applied to a place, it would perhaps be more classically written *Varaha*, a name well known to Hindu mythologists. Bara is however, also found so applied.

14. Of Park's Seesekunda, I shall say but little. It is, he says, "the same village with Kussai, the inhabitants having changed its name," p. 134. If recently named Seesekunda, it may lead to a meaning of its appellation in Africa. Seesu, or Sisu, is an ancient Hindu name of persons and things.

15. Tambakunda is traceable to India. There are Tambacherry, Tamracherry, Tambah, Tambekhan, &c. In some dialects copper is called Tamba. I recollect no other meaning of the word. If we drop the *b*, *Tama*, or *Tam* would mean darkness, blackness, &c. and has extensive significations and application. But it may be reasonably doubted, if either of these be the origin of the African or Asiatic names; while it cannot be denied that it is an Asiatic word. Of Mariancounda and Mauraconda, I have but little to say. Maura, and similar sounds, have meanings in India, and are applied to places.

16. Fatteconda is an Indian compound. Fattē, or Futteh is

* The reader is requested to observe that names of mythological persons or things printed with initial capitals, as above, indicate that he may if desirous of information concerning their history, character, &c. consult the index to the Hindu Pantheon under the *nirna* or words so printed, where he will find an account of them. This general mode of reference is preferred to one so frequent as might be necessary, if made on every occurrence of such names.

more immediately Persian. I do not know indeed, that it is Sanskrit at all, though used in some Hindi dialects deduced therefrom. Fattchconda, in India, like Futtighur, means the hill of victory. The latter perhaps would be more correctly spelled Fattchghiri; but I am not sure whether *ghur* may not, like *poor* or *pura*, mean distinctively a town, or fort; and *ghiri* restrictively a hill. Futtchpet, Fattchabad, &c. occur in India, meaning the town, and abode, of conquest.

18. Having been thus diffuse, and perhaps tedious, in my notice of this first class of African names, I shall hasten through the others selected from Park's last mission, to exemplify my speculations; placing in brackets such as come very near known names. Samee, p. 125, (*Sami* a name of *Parvati*) Kutijar; Wallia creek, 128; Madina, Tabajang, Jumberoo, 129; (*Jamba*), Manjalli, Tabba Cotta, 139; Jallacotta, Mahcena, Tambico, Samakara "woods and wilderness," 157; Mambari, 158; Sambankala, 159; (*Samba* and *Kala* are personages of the Hindu Pantheon; Tambaoura, mountains; Toombijee-na, a pass through them, 183; Serimana, *ib.* (*Srimana* a name of *Kartikya*) Neelakalla, 187 (*Nila Kala*, names familiar to every eastern mythologist); Kullalie "a very high detached rocky hill" 188; (such hills in India are typical of *Siva*, one of whose names is *Kala*); Gangaran (*Ganga*), Secoba, 193; Sankaree, "a high rocky hill, which rises like an immense castle from the plain" 196; (*Siva*, the Indian god of mountains, is called *Sankara*).

18. Saboosecra, 211; Jeena, Wangeera, Nemansana, Kooli, Chekora, Koonteela, (Koonti) Doomba, 283; Tancrawally, Yanimarou, 291; Talimangoly; 292; Saamcolo, 293; Mousala, (Musalili), Samicouta, 295; (*Sami-Kuta*) Chicowray, Jyallacoro, 309; Soobacara, Tacoutalla, 314; Bancomalla, 316; Yaminna, "on the

river Joliba" 317. The Joliba is the Niger. I am not aware of any meaning in the language of the country of the word Joliba, which might allowably be altered in its orthography to the Sanskrit, more euphonic, Yalava, &c. If it should mean black, like Niger, or Nila, it will be somewhat curious. Nila, the name of the Nile in the Sanskrit, is rather dark blue. The name of Yaminna connected with the Niger reminds one of the poetical river Yamuna of India, called the "blue daughter of the sun," in Hindu poetics.

19. I must now run with greater rapidity over a few more Hindi-like names from the map prefixed to Park. Others might have been extracted of similar application.

20. Kakundy, Kolar, Jeogary, Bady, Koniakary, Malla, Kolor, Koolar, Tallika, Koikarany, Samakoo-river, Mouri, Tambaoura, Sarola, Lingicotta, Mallacotta, Korankalla, Manickoroo, Sanjeecotta, Kandy, Sampaka. Sami, Jarra, Toorda, Satile. Seco, Comba, Dama, Nyamo, Ghungerolla.

21. And I now ask any oriental reader, if he can peruse these names of places, without fancying them taken from Rennell's map of India? Many of the names certainly occur there; and all are Asiatic. Most of them perhaps could be easily traced to their several sources in the languages of India, by any one moderately skilled therein. It may be doubted if all England, with France probably united, could produce so many places with oriental names, as may be gathered from Park's meagre map of his journeyings in Africa.

But looking to the length of this introductory address, I must hasten to conclude it, without attempting any thing farther at derivation, or elucidation. I purpose in a future letter to resume the subject, and to extend our view to other regions—remaining meanwhile, &c. &c.

X. X.

May, 1817.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Observing in your Journal for April a letter signed Asiaticus, containing some remarks on the Memoir of the late Major General Sir George Holmes, K. C. B. of the Bombay army, I, as the compiler of that article, beg of you to find room for an observation or two, brief I hope, on the communication of Asiaticus.

The part of the Memoir that called for the animadversions of your correspondent is quoted by him, and the objectionable points in his view, are my having said that “one commander’s cross was destined for the Bombay Army,”—and that “could the wish of every officer of that army have been ascertained, few, perhaps not one, would have desired the brilliant distinction to have been otherwise bestowed than upon Sir George Holmes.”

From this, Asiaticus has assumed an assertion on my part that the Bombay army could or can possess but one knight commander. But let it be observed that I have simply stated a fact, namely, that “one cross was destined for the Bombay army”—a fact incontrovertible, for one has reached that destination. Whether a greater number of crosses was or was not so destined, or why, if any more, they did not reach their destination, I was ignorant, and they are points on which I offered no opinion. What may have influenced the source of this honor, or those under whose orders it was bestowed, I have no means of ascertaining.

Asiaticus asserts that no specific number of Knights Commanders was permanently apportioned to the Bombay Army, and he shews, I presume on good authority, why *only* one of its officers was honored with the order. I confess that I was not at the moment aware that “the dignity was conferred on those fifteen officers in the service of the East-India Company who were considered to have most distinguished themselves since the

year 1802, without any consideration as to the Presidency to which they were immediately attached”—and I admit that it is reasonable and proper that it should have been so. But this makes no difference in my plain statement of a plain fact,—namely, that “one Commander’s Cross was destined for the Bombay Army.” I did not say *only* one, though it would have been true if I had said so.

The other point that called for the observation of Asiaticus is not, like the former, a statement of a plain fact; but is a mere matter of opinion, on which any two honorable men may differ without discredit to either or to any one. I have offered it most inoffensively, both as to intention and effect. But Asiaticus has assumed and combated as mine, a very offensive supposition, never in the remotest degree entertained by me and of which no trace exists in the memoir in question. Saying and believing, as I did, that an army would by a majority of voices, perhaps unanimously, have desired that the destined cross, where there was but one, should have been appropriated to a certain officer, is one thing, and as a matter of speculation, I think, altogether inoffensive; saying or insinuating that “could the wishes of that army have been accomplished,” the distinction would *not likewise* have been bestowed on other officers, is another, essentially different, and what I have never asserted or supposed. It is in the latter sense, of which, I repeat, no trace is discernible in my paragraph, that Asiaticus seems to have received it; and were his view correct, his remarks might not have been otherwise. As it is, he combats a shadow of his own creation.

I can, with as much truth as Asiaticus, be he who he may, disclaim any motive in my former or present communication, tending to the dishonor of the Bombay Army. I may not so well know

its desires or wishes, nor its recent merits, as Asiaticus, but I know that such men as General Oakes and Colonel Walker, and others of like stamp, belong or did belong to it; and knowing this, I

cannot be ignorant that the Bombay Army would earnestly desire to see them likewise bear the brilliant distinction that they so highly merit.—I am, Sir, Yours, &c. London, May 14th, 1817. A. Z.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—It was not until yesterday that I read in your number for April last, the continuation of the review of Dr. Martin's Account of the Natives of the Tonga Islands, wherein, in pages 350 to 353, the reviewer extracts his relation of Mr. Mariner's visit to a very extraordinary cavern.

The tradition relating to it may be true,—whether so or not, it form a pleasing story. The existence of the cavern itself is beyond dispute, if Mr. Mariner's testimony is to be believed, which I see no reason for questioning. Your extract concludes with a speculation of the Doctor's respecting the existence of some opening, through which air is admitted, a matter which he leaves in doubt. But, there is a fact, connected with the science of pneumatics, which must determine the question in the affirmative, and which it surprises me that neither the Doctor nor your reviewer should have noticed. The fact is, that if any vessel, open at one part only, and being in other respects air-tight, have the open part immersed in a sufficient quantity of water, on the air being excluded, the vessel will immediately be filled with water by the pressure of the external air; or if the vessel be more than thirty-four or thirty-five feet in height, the water will rise within it that much above the surface of the water on the outside, that being the point at which the respective weight of the air and the water counterbalance each other. Or, if the air be not entirely excluded, the water will still rise in proportion to the quantity of air that is withdrawn from the vessel. If, therefore, the cavern in question have no avenue for the

admission of air, it is plain that the water would rise in it to the height of thirty-four or thirty-five feet, on the air within it having been consumed, which it must have been, if not by the lady's residence in it, at least by the frequent visits of the natives; for, although no one particular visit might have been sufficient for the consumption of all the air, yet, if there were no opening for a replenishment, the total consumption would be effected as well at several different periods as by one continued operation. The cavern, in such case, must have been nearly full of water. But, if we suppose that the visits paid to it by respiring beings had been sufficient to consume* but a small portion of the air, yet, every minute's presence of such a being must consume a part, and cause a proportioned rise in the water, which rise, as Finow's party appears to have consisted of several persons, and to have continued for the space of two hours, must have been very considerable at the time of Mr. Mariner's visit, and could not possibly have escaped his notice. It appears to me, that the above remarks do not leave a doubt remaining as to the existence of some other opening into the cavern besides that beneath the surface of the sea. They, therefore, put the Doctor's speculation to rest; and, should they be thought worthy your attention, you will do honor to them by inserting them in your valuable publication.—I am, Sir, Yours, &c. H. R. G.

May 25, 1817.

* It is very generally admitted, we believe, that the expenditure of the vital principle by respiration does not occasion a diminution of the bulk of the atmosphere, but that it is rendered unfit for animal life by the development of quantities of azote. E.

DUSHWANTA AND SAKUNTALA.

(An Episode from the Mahābhārata.—Continued from p. 549, Vol. m.)

DUSHWANTA replied, “He, whom thou callest father, is divested of all carnal inclinations, and for that, men reverence him. The god of justice, even Dharma, may swerve from his way sooner than he who is restrained by his vow. Say then, fair one, how thou becamest his daughter, for my doubts on this subject are great, which it behoveth thee to remove from my mind.”

Sakuntalā then said, “Attend, O Prince, and thou shalt hear me faithfully relate how I became the daughter of that holy man, and all things relative to my birth. A certain devout person, coming here one day, demanded the story of my birth. Hear it, as the holy Kanwa then related it. “In former days, said he, Viswamitra* being engaged in the performance of the greatest acts of mortification, Sakra,† who is the chief of the heavenly hosts, was greatly alarmed, lest the valiant spirit of the saint being kindled by the fervour of religious discipline, he should cause him to fall from his high degree. Terrified by this thought, he called to the Nymph Menakā, and addressed her in the following words: In rare accomplishments Menakā, thou excellest all other Apsaras;‡ then do me a kindness, and attend to what I am about to say. “Viswamitra, emblem of the sun in glory, is performing such a dreadful act of penance, as maketh my heart to tremble. Menakā, be he thy charge. “He is a man of a big disposition, and of an unconquerable spirit, who is constantly engaged in severe acts of mortification. Go thou and inflame him with love, that he may not cause me to fall from my high estate. Go and interrupt his devotions, so shalt thou

“relieve me from my great anxiety
“tempt him with thy youth and beauty,
“with honey words, with graceful airs,
“and bewitching smiles, and divert him from his devotions.”

Menakā replied: “That holy man is possessed of a violent spirit, of great religious fervour, and is, withal, vehemently prone to anger, as is also known unto my lord. How! shall I not be afraid of the effects of that spirit, of that religious fervour, and of that anger, of which even thou thyself art afraid? He it was, who deprived the great Vāsishtha of his beloved sons;§ who was originally of the military order, but who, by his power, became a Brāhman;|| and who, for the purpose of ablution, formed a river which was almost impassable from the abundance of its water: the same most sacred stream which people call Kausiki, in which the mighty and religious prince Matanga¶ formerly kept his family within a castle, being reduced to the situation of one who liveth by hunting; which, in time past, upon the holy man’s returning to his hermitage, during a famine, he called Pārā, and on whose banks he himself gladly officiated at a sacrifice for Matanga. It was to him even thou, O lord of heavenly hosts, wentest for protection, when

§ Who deprived Vāsishtha of his beloved sons. Vāsishtha is one of the great Prophets. He had a hundred sons, who were all killed, and devoured by a poor unfortunate prince, while under the influence of a curse, and possessed of an evil-spirit, which Viswamitra caused to enter into him.

|| Became a Brahman. I have heard it said that a late king of Travancore, to raise himself to a higher degree, than that in which he was born, had a golden cow made, large enough to hold himself: he was produced from the Cow, which was presented to the Pagoda, and his divine origin was acknowledged by the Priesthood. This story is, however, differently related; and the regeneration, through the golden Cow, said to have been an atonement for his crimes, and not for exaltation in cast.

¶ Matanga. He is afterwards called Trisanku, and is, probably, the Prince, who, when possessed of an evil-spirit, was employed by Viswamitra to destroy the sons of Vāsishtha; and if he be, he is sometimes called Kalmāsapāda.

* Viswamitra. This wonderful person was, according to the Mahābhārata, the son of Gadce, the son of Kusika, king of Kanyakubja, which seems to be the ancient name of Canoje, on the Ganges.

† Sakra. One of the many names of Indra, god of the visible heavens.

‡ Apsarās. Celestial Nymphs.

" thou wert afraid of Soma.* He it
 " was who formed another world with
 " the wealth of the Nakshatras,† and
 " who also founded the Nakshatras, be-
 " ginning with Pratisravana. He also
 " gave protection to Trisanku,‡ when
 " overwhelmed by the curse of his spi-
 " ritual guide. I am greatly afraid of
 " him to whom these several deeds be-
 " long: teach me then, O distinguished
 " Being, how he may not consume me
 " with the fire of his rage; for with his
 " glory he can reduce to ashes all the re-
 " gions of the world. He can shake the
 " earth with his foot, he can reduce the
 " mountain Meru§ to a heap of ruins,
 " and quickly confound the heavenly
 " points. How can a female like myself
 " venture to approach one like him, whose
 " faculties are in subjection, who, in-
 " flamed with the fervour of religious
 " zeal, appeareth like the God of fire,
 " whose face gloweth like the sacrificial
 " flame, and whose eyes are as the sun
 " and moon? How can one like me, O
 " first of celestial spirits, venture to
 " touch, as it were, the all-devouring
 " tongue of time?|| How should not one
 " like me be afraid of him whose extra-
 " ordinary power is dreaded even by Ya-
 " ma¶ and Soma, by the Maharshis,**
 " the Sadhyas,†† and the Valakhilyas?
 " But seeing I have been thus addressed
 " by thee, O chief of spirits, how can I
 " avoid going into the presence of the
 " saint? Guard me, O prince of hea-
 " venly hosts, and think how I may with
 " safety proceed to execute thy will! If
 " it be thy pleasure, let Māruta, (the God
 " of wind) attend and blow aside my
 " robes, as I dance before him; and,
 " in thy bounty, let Manamatha, (the God
 " of love,) accompany me; and let Vāyu,‡‡

" waft me sweet-scented gales from the
 " neighbouring grove, while I am engag-
 " ed in tempting the holy sage.

" Indra, the ruler of the firmament,
 " having consented to her several re-
 " quests, she departed for the hermitage
 " of the offspring of Kusika accompanied
 " by Vāyu, the god who is in perpetual
 " motion. The wanton Menakā disco-
 " vered in the hermitage the holy Viswa-
 " mitra, whose faults were destroyed by
 " the fervour of his devotions, inflicting
 " upon himself the most painful acts of
 " mortification.—Having saluted him
 " with tokens of respect, she began to
 " sport and play about, in the presence of
 " the holy man, while Māruta blew off
 " her flowing robe, which rivalled the
 " moon in brightness; and as the gar-
 " ment was falling to the ground, the
 " wanton nymph smiled at the bashful
 " god because he was ashamed, now and
 " then, darting her lovely eyes upon the
 " saint: at length, the holy Viswamitra
 " perceiving a female of incomparable
 " beauty, and in the prime of youth,
 " standing upon a rising ground, per-
 " plexed and intangled in her garments,
 " and almost uncovered, his heart was
 " instantly inclined towards her; and as
 " he fell into the power of desire, he in-
 " vited her towards him; and she, spot-
 " less beauty, being nought averse, rea-
 " dily complied.—They lived together
 " for awhile, till, at length, Menakā
 " conceived, and, in due time, bore Sa-
 " kuntalā upon the banks of the river,
 " Mālīni, among the delightful snowy
 " mountains. She laid the new-born in-
 " fant near the river, and, as her purpose
 " was now effected, she presently return-
 " ed to the mansion of Indra.

" Certain birds of prey, called Sakun-
 " tas,§§ perceiving an infant lying asleep
 " in the midst of those uninhabited
 " wilds, the haunt of lions and tigers,
 " guarded it around, lest those beasts of
 " prey, which are greedy of flesh, should
 " devour it. Going to the river to per-
 " form my ablutions, (continued Kanwa,)
 " there I discovered this child sleeping in
 " the midst of a solitary, but delightful
 " grove, surrounded by a flock of Sakun-
 " tas: I took her up, and having carried

* Soma. One of the names of the Moon.

† Nakshatras. Constellations, stars in general.

‡ Trisanku, vide Matanga in note before.

§ Meru. The North Pole, fabled to be an ex-
 ceeding high mountain.

|| All devouring tongue of time. Time in de-
 stroying the world is represented with a tongue
 of flaming fire.

¶ Yama. King of Death, and Judge of the
 Dead. According to whose sentence they either
 ascend to Swarga, or are driven down to Naraka;
 or else assume, on earth, the form of some
 animal.

** Maharshis. The highest order of saints.

†† Sadhyas. An order of holy men.

‡‡ Vāyu. A personification of the air or wind,

for which there are no less than eighteen names,
 most of them in common use.

§§ Sakuntas. Vultures.

her to my abode, I placed her in the same situation, as if she had been my own daughter. In the ordinances of our law are mentioned three degrees of fathers, namely, that of him who begetteth, of him who granteth life, and of him who feedeth with bread. Now because she was protected by those birds, which we call Sakuntas, in the midst of an uninhabited forest, I was induced to bestow on her the name of Sakuntalá. Know, O holy man, that Sakuntalá is thus my daughter; and thus doth the virtuous Sakuntalá respect me as her father."

"This, continued Sakuntalá, is the story of my birth, and in this manner, O king of men, know that I am the daughter of the pious Kanwa. I consider Kanwa as my father, not having known my natural father. Thus, O king, have I related the story of my birth, just as it was repeated before me."

"It is very evident, (said Dushwanta,) from what thou hast told me, O happy maiden, that thou art born of the regal and military order.* Consent to be my bride, fair damsel, and instruct me how I shall serve thee, and I will presently bring thee a necklace of gold, and cloths of the finest texture, and ear-rings set in gold, decked with gems of various climes, with ornaments for the breast and arms, and costly furs. Yield to be my wife, and that moment my whole kingdom shall be thine: come, beautiful, timid maid, let us be united by the Gandharva† nuptial tie, for of all the modes of marrying, the Gandharva is esteemed the best."

Sakuntalá modestly replied—"Sir, my father is gone hence from the hermitage to fetch some fruit.—Stay for him awhile, and perhaps he himself will give thee my hand." Dushwanta then said—"Faultless fair one, I am too anxious to possess thee, who art so greatly endowed; and know that now it is for thee alone I wait, to whom I have lost my heart! Seeing

that thou art without kindred, thou art, by the divine law, competent to dispose of thyself.—Now there are eight modes of marriage, distinguished by the law, thus briefly denominated: Bráhma, Daiva, Arsha, Prájápatya, Asoura, Gándharva, Rákshasa, and Paisácha.‡ Of these, Manu, who is called Swayambhu, hath declared, that the four first modes are lawful for the priesthood, and the first six, in due order, for the nobility. The Rákshasa is likewise said to be proper for the regal order; but the Asura is appointed for the merchants and mechanics. Of the five first, three are said to be lawful, and two unlawful. The Paisácha and the Asura are at no time to be adopted. According to this ordinance is the path of the law to be pursued. Suspect not but that both the Gándharva and the Rákshasa modes are lawful for the regal and military order, and may, without doubt, be used, either separately or together. Thus, O beautiful maiden, thou, being full of love, art competent to become the wife of me, who am also full of love, according to the Gándharva marriage rites."

Sakuntalá then said—"If such be a lawful way, and if I am my own mistress, and free to bestow my hand, hear the condition of my consent, and promise to perform faithfully what I now in private ask—that the child which may be the fruit of our union be appointed Yuva-rája,§ heir to thy dominions.—I tell thee truly, great king, if what I ask be granted, our union may be accomplished."

The king, without waiting to consider, eagerly replied—"Let it be so! and I will even bring thee to my own city, because thou art worthy; and thus I promise faithfully to perform." Having

* That thou art born of the regal and military order. Dushwanta makes this observation, because, had she, as he first suspected, been the daughter of a Brahman, it would not have been lawful for him to have married her. Her natural father, as has been seen, was originally of the military order; and, though he took upon himself the Brahmanhood, he seems not to have been admitted by that order.

† Gándharva, a derivative from Gandharva, a celestial singer.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 19.

‡ Bráhma, Daiva, &c. Each of these eight modes of marriage is described in a digest of moral and religious duties, contained for the Four Tribes respectively, attributed to Manu Swayambhu, and entitled *Mánava-smṛiti-sūtra*. The Gándharva marriage in that work is thus described. "The union of a virgin, and the object of her choice, of themselves by mutual consent, is understood to be the Gándharva mode; it is an union which is the offspring of love."

§ Yuva-rája. A title given to the person who is named to succeed the reigning prince. It means Young-King.

said this, he took the virtuous maiden by both her hands, and they were united in the bonds of mutual love.—And, when he had appeased her troubled mind, he took his leave, giving her repeated assurances, that he would send an escort to conduct her to his palace. With this promise, the king departed, thinking of Kanwa, and what he might do when he should be informed of what had come to pass; and with his thoughts thus employed, he entered his capital.

Soon after the departure of Dushyanta, the holy Kanwa returned to the hermitage; but Sakuntalā was so ashamed, that she could not venture into the presence of her father, until Kanwa, who was endued with a divining knowledge, and inspired by the fervour of religion, looked at her with a prophetic eye, and thus cheerfully addressed her—"O fortunate woman, the union which thou hast this day formed with a man in private, although thou hast not consulted me, is not contrary to the divine law: the Gāndharva mode of marriage is pronounced the best for the military order. It is said

to be the private union of a pair, whose loves are mutual, without the repetition of prayers and invocations. Dushwanta, whom thou hast chosen to be thy lawful husband, is a man of high degree, of an exalted mind, and just and religious principles. Thy son shall be an illustrious progenitor, and a mighty one upon the earth. He shall inherit the whole world, whose limits are the ocean; and when he shall go forth against the foe, his army shall always be victorious."

When the holy man had done speaking, Sakuntalā relieved him of his burden; and when she had put away the fruits which he had collected, and refreshed him by washing his feet, she thus addressed him—"I pray thee let thy favour be shewn unto the most exalted king Dushwanta, whom I have chosen for my lord, and unto all those who are his companions and friends." Kanwa replied—"On thy account, Sakuntalā, who art worthy of my favour, I consent; and thou mayst ask of me any other boon thy heart is most anxious to obtain."

(To be concluded in our next.)

EXTRACTS FROM CHINESE WRITERS

RELATING TO

THE PERIOD WHEN THEIR CHARACTERS WERE INVENTED.

By William Huttman.

SEVERAL European literati have placed the invention of the Chinese characters in the reign of Hoang ty, but Chinese authors mention their invention at an earlier period.

In the second page of the introduction to the *Tong Kien lan yao*, an abridged history of China, containing the fabulous ages, the invention of knotted cords for promulgating laws is ascribed to Souy jin chy, and the invention of writing to Sse hoang chy, his successor; but in the reign of Tsou lou chy, it is remarked, page 3, that knotted cords were used in every reign to Chin nong's inclusively. The invention of writing is described in the following manner, page 3, Sse hoang chys, or Tsang tys, proper name was Hie, seeing at Souy, on the river Lo, a tortoise

bearing writing on its shoulders, blue letters on a red shell, Tsang ty received it. Afterwards examining heaven and earth's mutations, looking up he saw the constellation Kouey and the circle and curves properties; looking down he saw the tortoise's various lines, bird's plumages, mountains and rivers appearances, and then invented writing. When writing was invented heaven rained grain and the demons lamented in the night.

The *Tong kien kang mo* history of China commences with Fo hy. After noticing his tracing the 8 Koua, it states, page 2, that he invented writing to substitute for knotted cords in the promulgation of laws:—page 3, it cites from the *Ouai ky* history, that to commemorate a dragon horse's sallying from Chouy in the river

Ho, the emperor appointed Tchu Siang, whom he named Fey long chy to make characters.

The invention of characters by Fo hy is corroborated by a citation from the Oey so tse youen, a treatise on the origin of the characters in the 81st. chapter of the Encyclopedia Tsien Kio ku louy chou. Pao hy chy (Fo hy) receiving a splendid dragon as a prognostic, made dragon characters; Chin nong, because a beautiful stalk of rice, bearing eight ears, towered above its companions, made rice ear characters; Hoang ty, because he saw a brilliant cloud, made cloud characters. Kircher has published specimens of these characters in the China Illustrata, and Œdipus Ægyptiacus, copied from the Ouan pao tsuen chou Collection of 10,000 valuables.

In Kong ngan koue's preface to the Chou King it is stated, page 1, that Fo hy Chin nong and Hoang ty's books are the three fen called Ta tao the great science.

The Tong kien Kang mo, declares, page 3, that Yen ty chin nong chy first cultivated the five species of grain, examined one hundred plants and made medicines. An extract from the Ouai ky, inserted in the commentary on this text, mentions that Yen ty in one day's examination discovered seventy noxious plants and their antidotes, and afterwards made a book of prescriptions for curing the people's maladies, which was the foundation of the art of medicine. Page 10, text. Hoang ty appointed six counsellors and two historiographers. Commentary Kouan tse says, that the Emperor made Tsang hie the left hand historian, Tsu Song the right hand historian; Tsang hie seeing birds and animals traces forming a kind of figures, made characters. In a note Nau Siuen quotes from the Ouai ky that Sse hoang chy is Tsang ty, his proper name was Hie, and he invented characters; in another part it states that Hoang ty appointed Tsang his left hand historian and he made characters; I cannot ascertain which is right, or if Tsang hie made them before Fo hy; again it says Fo hy invented writing, when he finished tracing the Koua he made characters; why should the first literati have lines and not characters? The age being distant and

the history dubious, I cannot reconcile the differences.

A sketch of Tsang hie's life in the fourth historical and biographical volume of the Encyclopedia Louy chou san tsay tou hory, page 4, relates that he was born with four eyes in Hien yonen's (Hoang ty's) time, who appointed for left and right hand historians for compiling history, Tsang hie and Tsou Song, (Tsang hie) executing his commission, first (observed) birds traces and made characters, then heaven rained grain and the demons lamented in the night; people have since asserted that Hie invented writing, but there was writing in Fo hy's time which was the first of all the kinds of characters. Hie merely augmented and improved his writing. The Tchouen chou youen ky† history of the ancient characters, which probably contains a dissertation on the origin of the Chinese characters in its preface, and the Description of Moukden in 32 kinds of Chinese and Tartaric characters to which it is prefixed, being deficient in the English public libraries, I am necessitated to cite the translation and transcripts in the Origine des différentes sortes de caractères Chinois, in Amiot's Eloge de la ville de Moukden par l'Empereur Kien long and Hager's caractères anciens in the monument de Yu.

The characters invented by Fo hy Chin nong and Hoang ty, are described pp. 180, 141, and 160, of the Origine des caractères Chinois, compiled by the most eminent Chinese literati, and specimens are given by Dr. Hager, Numbers 24, 7, and 15.

I am completely aware of the uncertainty of the early Chinese history, but as the history of Hoang ty rests on the same authorities and is no better authenticated than the history of his predecessors, I am unwilling to reject the numerous formal attestations of the invention of writing before his reign, and implicitly adopt an assertion incidentally introduced into the commentary on his appointing an historiographer, especially as that appointment implies the previous existence of writing.

† See Inschrift des Yu übersetzt und erklärt von Julius von Klaproth.

ACCOUNT

OF AN

ADMIRABLE CEMENT USED IN PERSIA.

Extracted from the Letters of a British Officer in Persia during a Journey through Persia, Georgia, and Russia, to England, in 1808.

(From the Calcutta Magazine.)

"In wandering over the ruins of this famed city, (Isfahan) amid all those architectural remains, so profusely scattered over this woe-struck land, I have ever admired the uncommon durability of a dark coloured composition, used in the structure of those edifices.

"By close observation in any one extent of ruin, the gradual progress of a slow decay may be traced with sufficient regularity. I have, I believe, done so, and I have certainly admired the sturdy resistance of all atmospheric action, so plainly evident in the dark and rugged surface of the old baths, cascades, and aqueducts,—which have yielded but slowly, and this only to the persevering and vigorous attacks of time.

"This composition, in its most perfect state, in covered spots, presents the appearance of highly polished jet, and in other places, the walls appear to be gradually wearing down with a sharp summit and a broad uninjured base. The first symptoms of suffering are discovered in a tarnished and clouded appearance of the surface, whence it passes to a complete obscuration, a gradual roughening, increased ruggedness, and the commencement of a dark grey hue of the surface. Even at this stage, and in the most exposed situations, the decay is slowly and with difficulty effected, for the bare grey front remains long indented with deep inequalities, overtopped with narrow annular boundaries, formed of an aggregate more perfectly white and compact than the lower surfaces—these irregular projections are now in turn worn to a level with the bases of the pits or indentures, before another flat stratum of the softer substance can be exposed to the action of the atmosphere, and thus, in an endless series almost, the particles of the aggregate are gradually separated and mixed with the soil.

"It appears to me clear from every enquiry I have made on this curious and in-

teresting subject, that a composition of the same materials and manufacture is at this day applied as effectually to the same purposes.—The appearance of it in a state of perfection, whether in the ancient or comparatively modern structure, and the oral tradition of the country as far as it can extend, decidedly pronounce them to be the same.

"Here are two baths, one in the quarter of Beedabad, and the other in the palace of Chelchelsitoun, both of the reign of Abbas I., of the dynasty of Sejac, and both in the highest state of preservation. They were erected at the cost of two white eunuchs of that prince, named Abce Koolu Agha, and Khosro Agha, of rank Kho ojah Bashu.

"The first is kept constantly warmed for public use, at the rate of five pice per head.

"These are only two hundred years old—the plan of Sheraz affords examples much older, and in short, from personal inspection of the remains of some buildings in my route, a few tombs and some wells which are of acknowledged antiquity, and from the accounts of some of the oldest and most intelligent merchants who have travelled over the whole country, I do not hesitate to believe, that the same composition has been in use from the time of the first Tartar Princes of Persia, posterior to the Muhomadan conquest.

"If you consider, that all these venerable remains have been exposed during a succession of ages to all the variations of temperature, from 123° Fahrenheit, to the mercurial freezing point, you may deduce sufficient evidence in proof of the justice of my admiration of this composition."

In another letter he writes as follows :

"Take two parts of lime fresh from the kiln, one of finely sifted woodashes—water, and the pappus, or the luxuriant downy appendage of the seeds of a species of sanbarum, as much as may be sufficient

to reduce the compound to the consistence of slightly congealed honey or oil. The lime is to be slaked by a slight sprinkling of water, and the portions measured out. A proportionate number of labourers are now to be employed for at least forty-eight hours without intermission, in thoroughly incorporating the ingredients. This is beaten with a small mallet in the right hand with quick light strokes, while with the left the mass is constantly raked so and fro, to prevent the hardening of the particles, should too much water have been used in slaking the lime. If on the contrary small nodules of limestones should be discovered, water is again sprinkled, and the process of beating and agitation followed up till the ingredients are reduced to a finely pulverized and well mixed heap. The temperature of the mass during this preparation, is much above blood heat. On the third, or, at most, the fourth day, the compound is prepared

of the proper consistence by the addition of a sufficient quantity of water and the pappus abovementioned; and if intended to line a reservoir, it is applied to the thickness of three or four inches, and it to the raising a foundation, to the thickness of half an inch on the intervals of the bricks; for other purposes, to the thickness of the third of an inch.

"The cement is now left to harden sufficiently to bear the suction of a glass or stone polisher, of the shape of a globe, fastened at the poles. While hardening, it is often inspected by the mason, not only to ascertain the extent of induration, but also to clear from the surface of the work a quantity of water which is copiously collected in the form of congealed vapour. The polishing is continued till it bears the brightness of a mirror, and becomes of the consistence of the hardest flint, though not so brittle."

ON THE USE OF LIME AND ALKALI

IN

DYING WITH INDIGO.

Indigo has so strong an affinity for cloth as to render unnecessary any mordant. But lime and alkali, as employed in dying with indigo, are not to be considered as mordants; but merely as affording a solution of the colouring matter, and, by cleansing the cloth from oil and other sordes, they enable the solution to enter and intimately combine with the substance of the cloth. These are conditions absolutely necessary to the permanency of the dye.

Indigo has a strong affinity for oxygen, which it greedily abstracts from the atmosphere. Unless deprived of its oxygen it is insoluble in water, its only true menstruum being sulphuric acid. A mere infusion of the plant, therefore, can afford at best but a partial suspension in the water of the pollen or colouring matter. Even add lime or an alkali, unless you also abstract the oxygen of the Indigo, still no perfect solution takes place. A piece of cloth therefore immersed in either of these preparations would merely receive

the small quantity of colouring matter, extracted by this method, on its surface, from which it might easily be dislodged.

Two common methods of dying with Indigo (the first commonly used for linen and cotton, the second for wool or silk) sufficiently illustrate this.

1st.—To Indigo and quicklime in water, is added sulphate of iron, or some metallic sulphuret having a greater affinity for oxygen than has the basis of Indigo. The green oxide of iron, liberated by part of the lime, seizes on the oxygen of the Indigo; that substance is then dissolved by the remainder of the lime.

2d.—To Indigo in water is added bran, or some other vegetable substance, which readily undergoes fermentation. During this process, the Indigo parts with its oxygen; and, by adding an alkali or lime, is dissolved.

This last also in part determines the point concerning the plant whilst fermenting in the vat. Permanency might be obtained from such a dye, but its brill-

liancy so impaired by the large portion of impurities combined with it, as to render it of little value. The colour imparted would be what dyers term "Burnt Indigo;" nor could these impurities, I imagine, be easily separated; excepting by the common method of precipitating the colouring matter. Another great objection to either method, would be the difficulty of producing any required shade.

Wood, the Indigo of England, is never, I believe, even where the fresh plant is readily procurable, used, excepting when reduced to a substance nearly similar to the Indigo of commerce.

Respecting the use of lime and alkali; one of these is, I believe, in general sufficient. Quicklime, in general, in the two abovementioned methods. An alkali and alum in the process of dying with the sulphuric solution of Indigo.

The natives of this country in general use the second method abovementioned. The vegetable substance which they prefer is a decoction of the seeds of the Cassia Tora, or oval leaved Cassia, in conjunction with lime and an impure soda.

Perhaps a superior kind of Indigo might be collected, in small quantities, by carefully gathering the plants, and agitating them sufficiently in a large portion of water, so as to separate the fine pollen merely from the leaves. By allowing this to stand the pollen might be easily collected and if necessary again washed in more water with perhaps the addition of a little alkali, to cleanse it from all impurities. The remainder of the plant might then undergo the usual process for extracting the common Indigo of commerce.

NARRATIVE

OF

A VOYAGE TO COCHIN CHINA IN 1778.

By Mr. Chapman.—(Continued from p. 545, vol. III.)

Thus circumstanced, I think there is little probability of his executing the projects mentioned at our conference. I rather conclude, ^{whence} the Tonquinese possess the finest provinces to the northward, with an old claim to the whole country,* and his attempts are baffled upon Donai, that he has more reason to dread the loss of his present possessions, than to flatter himself with the hope of future conquests.

About two degrees to the north of Quion, lies an island called Pulo Canton; and between thirty and forty minutes north of this, another named Pulo Campella; the latter possesses a convenient

place for the ships to anchor in, and other advantages, which made the French some years ago send a vessel with a letter from the king, accompanied by rich presents, offering to purchase it from the Government of Cochin China. The offer was, however, wisely refused. I believe it would now be at the service of any nation who would be at the trouble of taking possession of it. Upon the continent opposite to this island, is the entrance to a river by which the junks go up to Faifo; and there is a branch of it which falls into the harbour of Turon.

We anchored in Turon bay the 2d of August, and found here four Macao vessels. In a few days after they were joined by another. There had also been a small Spanish snow trading upon the coast this season. The Portuguese of Macao buy up the refuse of the Canton market after the departure of the Europe and Indian ships, which they hitherto disposed of in Cochin China to great advantage; but this year they complained much

* After the great Revolution which made the Tartars masters of the empire of China, the western provinces threw off their allegiance, and were formed into a kingdom under a prince whose descendant now reigns in Tonquin. A colony from thence, about the beginning of the 18th century, possessed themselves of Cochin China, having driven the original inhabitants back to the mountains, and after long and bloody struggles with the Tonquinese, who still consider them as rebels, became independent.

of their losses and of the impositions they had suffered. Having obtained the permission of the Mandarin, I hired a tolerable house in the village of Turon. It is built upon the banks of a river falling into the harbour, to the south-east, and communicates, as I before observed, with the river of Faifo. There had been several large and good houses here, but most of them were destroyed in the troubles. The banks of the river were cultivated with rice, brenjalls, and some sweet potatoes. The country farther back seemed entirely neglected, covered, however, in several places, with groves of oranges, limes, jacks, plantains, and bamboos, in most of which were the remains of dwelling-houses. When I had been here three or four days, the Mandarin who governs the province of Cham, on the part of Ignaac, came down the river, attended by four galleys rowing between forty or fifty oars each, and landed at a house on the opposite side to where I lived. The same day he sent to know when he should wait on me. I chose, however, to be first to make this compliment, and crossed the river in one of his galleys for that purpose. He received me in great form, himself seated upon a bench placed on an eminence, the lesser Mandarines and soldiers, to a considerable number, ranged on each side of him. I presented to him the passport I had received from the king, which he respectfully stood up to hear read, and then welcomed me to Turon. This was the Mandarin with whom the dispute had happened the preceding year. I begged therefore he would inform me how it had arisen, and the cause of his severity to the people who had fallen into his hands. He replied, that the commander of the English ship had been prevailed on, by some Mandarines of the former government, then in arms at Turon, to assist them with men and arms; and that the ship's boat being sent up the river with them, had been attacked by his people and taken; that some of the crew were killed, some jumped into the river and were drowned, and some fled to the woods where they perished with hunger. He then gave me a license for trading, strictly enjoining all persons to pay for what they purchased, and in nowise to molest or ill treat us or our attendants, upon pain of being severely punished. The

misfortune was, we could not find any body capable of purchasing in the province. After he had given me an invitation to visit him at Faifo, I took my leave, here-turning the same night.

The thirteenth I set out for Faifo in a small galley, furnished by the Mandarin of Turon. We left the village between six and seven in the evening, and reached Faifo about nine o'clock the next morning. It was a pleasant serene night, the water perfectly smooth, no noise to be heard but the regular strokes of our oars; and a song, not destitute of harmony, from the rowers. Listening to this, and chatting amongst ourselves, we gradually fell asleep; and when we were awakened at the places the galley stopped at, to give an account of who we were, it was only to be relulled to a like pleasing repose. On one of these occasions we were not a little alarmed;—on opening our eyes we found ourselves under a high mountain, part of which impended over the river, and seemed ready to tumble and bury us under its ruins. Returning by day, we found this place really curious. It was a large mountain of white marble, situated on a low plain close to the water-side, unconnected with any of the distant hills. We could perceive several cracks and holes in the body of the mountain, and round it were lying some vast fragments, which we concluded to have been separated from it. The eye in wandering over it, presented the fancy with the ideas of pillars, houses, towers, &c. Near it were a few huts, inhabited by stone-cutters. I did not see any other specimens of their ingenuity than pestles and mortars of different sizes. Probably the marble was formerly applied to a more extensive use. On arriving at Faifo, we were surprised to find the recent ruins of a large city, the streets laid out on a regular plan, paved with flat stone, and well built brick houses on each side. But alas! there was now little more remaining than the outward walls, within which, in a few places, you might behold a wretch, who formerly was the possessor of a palace, sheltering himself from the weather in a miserable hut of straw and bamboos*.

* It was taken and destroyed by one of Ignaac's generals. Before that it was a place of very great trade, and furnished cargoes of sugar, cinnamon, pepper, agala-wood, &c. to hundreds of junk.

Of the few edifices left entire was a wooden bridge built upon piles, over a narrow arm of the river, with a tiled roof. The temples and their wooden gods were no further molested, than by being robbed of their bells, which I understood the present usurper had seized with the purpose of coining them into money. After refreshing ourselves at Faifo, I set out for the Mandarin's residence, which I reached in about five hours. The course of the river from Turon to Faifo was a little to the eastward of south. It now seemed to spread all over the country in a great number of branches. Near this house was a very populous village, where I procured some pine-apples and jacks, both excellent in their kind. Over the river in this place, about fifty yards broad, was a floating bridge of bamboo hurdles. Here I was obliged to leave the galley, and proceed by land in my net for about two miles through paddy fields. The Mandarin's house, like several others I saw, was within an inclosure, formed by driving strong stakes into the ground, intermixed with bamboos growing; and for some distance round it short pointed bamboos were driven obliquely into the ground, as if designed to keep off cavalry. Several good chevaux de frize were laying about in different places. The house was spacious, partly consisting of brick, and partly of thatch and bamboo. He was almost as well attended as his master Ignaac. Several of his people were well dressed, and had swords in their hands, the hilts and scabbards ornamented with plates of beaten gold. My conversation with the Mandarin was but short. I was informed that he was an illiterate man, and had the character of being cruel and oppressive. An instance of cruelty and perfidy was related to me at Faifo. There was a certain distant relation of the royal family who lived in disguise in that part of Cochin China possessed by the Tonquinese, with whom this Mandarin had some acquaintance. He made it a pretence to send him a pressing invitation to come and reside under his protection, with his family and dependents, not only assuring him of personal protection, but promising him his friendship. The poor man, deceived by these specious profes-

sions of personal regard, set out with his wife, his children, and the rest of his family, to a considerable number. When he arrived in Turon bay, he procured an expeditious conveyance to the Mandarin's residence, leaving his family to follow him in their boats. He was received by the Mandarin apparently with the highest marks of satisfaction and regard. They partook of a repast together, and when it was finished, the Mandarin told him that his attendants would conduct him to a house he had prepared for his reception; but he had no sooner passed the threshold than he was seized by the soldiers, and had his head immediately severed from his body. To conclude the scene as he had begun, he went on board one of his galleys to meet the family, who were on their way up to town; and as soon as he had reached their boats, he instantly caused the women and children to be bound together and thrown into the river, seizing all that they had brought with them for his own use. I was afterwards assured that I ran the greatest risk in trusting myself in the power of this man, who no farther obeyed the orders of Iguaac than they answered his own purposes. This I had some suspicion of at our interview; for the king having desired to have some articles which were in the Jenny, I told him I would prevail on the captain to deliver them to his Mandarin at Turon, if he would write to him to receive and pay for them. I mentioned this circumstance, and he acknowledged the king had done so; but said if he made any purchases they would be on his own account. Finding nothing to detain me at Faifo, and indeed not being altogether satisfied that we were secure there, I staid only one day and returned to the vessel. It was now the 15th of August, at which time we had warm dry weather with a few light showers. But the latter end of this month rain began to fall frequent and heavy, and the wind to blow strong from the south.

On my arrival on board the Amazon, I was visited by a Portuguese merchant, just come from Hue,* the capital of Cochin China. He acquainted me that he was charged with a verbal invitation to me from the Tonquinese Viceroy to proceed thither; and to dispose of any

which resorted thither from all the sea-coast of China and Japan,

* Hue lies in lat. 17 deg. 30 min. north.

articles of trade we might have remaining. I have omitted to mention that I had dispatched my writer, accompanied by Mr. Moniz with a letter to the Tonquinese Mandarines requesting this favour. He said it had not been received when he came away; nor had the Mandarin any intimation of my design of going, but had sent this invitation entirely of his own accord. I determined therefore not to wait for an answer as the weather began to grow bad, and the Portuguese informed me, I might procure any kind of refreshment there, and pass my time more agreeably than where I was, till the season would admit of my proceeding to the southward. Hearing that there was but a very small depth of water upon the Bar of Hue River, I proposed to the commander of the *Jenny* to go in his vessel which might give him an opportunity of disposing of his investment. He consented and leaving the *Amazon* in *Turon Bay*, I embarked with Mr. Bayard the eighteenth of August, the Doctor was so good as to remain with Captain Maclellan who was dangerously ill; I prevailed with some difficulty, upon our Mandarin to accompany me; he alledged that he was equally apprehensive of the Tonquinese and Tysons, who were both the declared enemies of his family. The Portuguese merchant however acquainting me that the Tonquinese never yet put any of the royal family to death, but suffered them to live unmolested in the country, provided they made no disturbances, I at last brought him to consent. He was well known to the Portuguese, to whom he voluntarily discovered himself; I really believe that he had now contracted so strong a relish for the European manner of living, that the utmost of his ambition was to go back to Bengal. In our way up we anchored in the Bay of Chimoy, which is the boundary of the Tonquinese possessions; I was informed that grapes grew wild in the hills which surround this Bay; but I never saw any myself in the country, here I was met by my writer, accompanied by a Mandarin with an answer to my letter, containing the permission of the Viceroy to proceed to Hue, and to bring the vessel into the river if we found it practicable. The Mandarin's name was On-ta-hia; he was the offspring of a Chinese by mar-

riage with a Tonquinese woman. By trading to Canton he had acquired some knowledge of the mode practised by the Europeans in conducting their commerce. He appeared to approve highly of our opening a trade with Cochin China, and to have a view of procuring the management of it, under the denomination of the Company's merchant; I did not think it necessary to discourage his expectation. In the course of our conversation he took an occasion to abuse the government he was a member of; and hinted if the English thought it an object, how easy it would be for them to become masters of the country. The hook was too unskillfully covered for the bait to allure, I utterly and entirely disclaimed any such intention. When we came to the entrance of the river, the Mandarin stationed there came on board in a galley, with a number of soldiers and undertook to pilot the vessel in. She however was run aground, and remained so in some danger; the following night the tide rose here about six feet.

It was two days after the vessel anchored within the mouth of the river, before I received permission to go up to town. A galley was then sent to carry me. The distance from the place we lay at was about fifteen miles towards the sea; the country was sandy and barren; advancing the scene gradually changed. The lands put on every appearance of fertility; and we saw the husbandmen on the banks, busied in cultivation; abreast of the town twenty-five Chinese Junks were at anchor; innumerable country boats were passing and repassing; and the shore was thronged with people. We landed at On-ta-hia's house; it was the resort of the Chinese, as his office consisted in reporting the arrival of their Junks, and procuring them their clearances when they were leaving the port; the next day he carried me to the Tonquinese Viceroy. Before we set out, On-ta-hia desired to see what presents I designed for the Viceroy and what for the general.* I shewed them to him. He approved them, but advised me as a friend to reserve the best articles for the latter, giving as a reason, that the Viceroy was a good man, who

* The second Mandarin who had the command of the fleet and army.

really meant to befriend us, but that the favour of the general who was an eunuch, and of bad character, was only to be purchased by sacrificing to his avarice. I observed that I had heard, from a like principle, they offered the most costly perfumes to the evil being, while they totally disregarded the Supreme and benevolent one. He allowed the comparison to be just, and supported the principle they acted upon. I requested him to select such things as would procure me a favorable reception from this counterpart of the infernal one. He made choice amongst others of a gold repeating watch, set with a few small diamonds, and emeralds, I however took care to reserve an equivalent, which I hoped would sufficiently testify the respect I entertained for the virtues of the Viceroy. He resided in the palace of the kings of Cochin China, six miles higher up the river than the town I landed at. The Abbé Raynal informs us its circumference is a league, and the walls of it planted with thousands of cannon; this description is certainly heightened; I visited it several times myself; and a person who accompanied me found an opportunity of examining the whole. The fortification is an oblong square, the greater sides extending as near as I could guess, half a mile; the lesser two thirds of that distance. It is formed by a retaining wall; behind which a rampart of earth, ten or eleven feet high, was thrown up, with steps rising to a convenient level for the discharge of missile weapons. It had no embrasures, the guns being pointed through a kind of porthole, made in the bottom of the retaining walls. The number mounted was about sixty; the largest nine pounders. For six or eight without the wall; short pointed bamboos from twelve to six inches long were driven obliquely into the ground; beyond these was a ditch, eight feet wide and as many in depth; fenced with bamboos growing, which was succeeded by another space with pointed ones driven into the ground, and the whole encompassed by a low checkered bamboo rail. The ground within the fort was divided by a number of back walls, meeting at right angles and forming squares, some were allotted to the holding markets; others to granaries; quarters for the soldiers, stables for elephants and horses, &c. &c. the whole was much out

of repair, the gates of communication were mostly down, and the walls falling.

The palace deserved the name of a good lower roomed house, a terrace thrown up about six feet formed the floor. Fine polished pillars of wood, with stone pedestals, supported the beams and rafters, upon which tiled roofs of the different compartments were laid, they were without ceilings. The capitals of the pillars, the beams and rafters were ornamented with carved work. The building was laid out in spacious verandas and private rooms, gradually wainscotted in the center where the roof was highest and admitted of making lofts above them, their furniture consisted of very few moveables, mats spread upon the floor with hard cushions, great silken lanterns painted in different colours suspended from the roofs, with some frames hung up against the pillars, containing sentences, written in long characters, composed the whole. In one of the verandas I was introduced to the Viceroy; I found him swinging in a net hammock extended between one of the pillars and the wainscot of the inner apartments. He was a venerable old man, about sixty years of age, with a thin silvery beard, and of most engaging manners. His dress was plain and simple, like the rest of the Tonquinese, consisting of a loose gown, of black glazed linen, with large sleeves, a black silk cap on his head, stiffened to a particular form, and sandals on his feet; the cordiality he received us with, and to the last apparently preserved towards us, still inclines me to acquit him of being voluntarily the author of the unmerited ill treatment we afterwards experienced. He himself and others often hinted to me, that although the first in rank, he was subject to the control of his colleagues. I acquainted him with my business in Cochin China, much in the same terms I had made use of to Ignac; adding that the high character given of his own personal virtues, and the lenity and humanity, I had heard the Tonquinese had shewn to their vanquished enemies, had inspired me with so strong a desire of making him a visit, and forming a connection with so deserving a people, that, soon after my arrival at Turon, I was induced to apply for his permission to come up to the capital.

(To be continued.)

CHINESE PLANTS.

PAK* tseen yong kok fa	Chrysanthemum Indicum, white velvet.
Hong sou hae, k. f.	————— red embroidered.
Fu chow wong, k. f.	————— tiger's claw.
Ma yee wong, k. f.	————— horse's ear yellow.
Ngun chun pak, k. f.	————— white silver needle.
Kum fung mow, k. f.	————— golden feathered.
Chun Hoang Kow, k. f.	————— tall strong scented. .
Tuey yong, Fe k. f.	————— yong fe is the name of a celebrated Chinese lady. Tue is intox- icated.
Tsoo ling kok, f.	————— dark brown.
Yung shan hong, k. f.	————— shining red.
Nga Lan, k. f.	Cochineal chrysanthemum.
Yu Ee wong, k. f.	Imperial chrysanthemum.
Kum peen, k. f.	Golden fringed ch.
Siu too chin, k. f.	New tiger's claw ch.
Ngow sik heen, k. f.	Carnation ch.
Yung shan wong, k. f.	Shining yellow ch.
Wong tot tso, k. f.	Yellow ch.
Tsoo tung kow, k. f.	Tall dark brown ch. indicum.

The foregoing plants are varieties of the *Chrysanthemum indicum*; *kuk* or *kok* fa is the Chinese generic term, the other names are expressive of some circumstance in the flower or plant.

Keang nam Tsoo, k. f.—*aster chinensis*.
Naukin dark brown.

Keang nam hong, k. f.—*Nankiu* red aster.
Hong cha fa—*Camellia Japonica*, red flowers (the Chinese name signifies red tea flower).

Foo yong—*hibiscus mutabilis*, a tree of considerable size.

Yong to (Canton name) sam neem (Macao name)—*Averrhoa carambola*, a very beautiful tree, scarcely ever without flower or fruit.

Chun put iow.—*Ardisia solanacea*, large growing fruit tree, bearing most part of the year.

Kum kut—*Citrus aurantium* var: a beautiful variety of orange.

Tou yow—*Citrus decumana*. Large Pummelo, or shaddock tree.

Chu sha kut—*Citrus nobilis*, mandarin orange.

Yung Ngak you—*Citrus decumana*. Pummulo of Yung Ngak a town in the province of Canton.

Ma te—*Elcocharis tuberosa* (*scirpus tuberosus*) one of the most esteemed water plants, the bulb produced at the root is the part used. Many acres in the neighbourhood of Canton are occupied in the cultivation of this vegetable.

Fa cha fa—*Camellia Japonica* (variegated).

Pak cha fa—do. (white flowers).

Pak yok lan—*Magnolia yulan*.

Suey Haong—*Daphne odora*

Pak seem fa—*Gardenia florida*.

Qui fa—*Olea fragrans*.

Yay hop—*Magnolia pumila*.

Teet che hoey tong—*Pyrus Japonica*.

Hum soo fa—*Magnolia fuscata*.

Ho chun kut, or ho neen kut—*Citrus aurantium*. New year orange.

Lap muey—*Calycanthus*.

To keun—*Azalea Indica*.

Pak muey fa—*Prunus* sp. white double flowering plum or apricot.

Tchok serra—*gardenia radicans*, a low growing shrub with fine double white fragrant flowers which blow in July and August.

Pak tsoo—*Ziziphus*, a deciduous fruit tree of low growth, seldom produces good fruit at Canton, is from the more northern provinces.—Flowers April and May.

Wong pe.—*Cookia punctata*, cal. 5 phyllus, parvus, cor. 5 petala lingulata.

* The final k as in the word pak is the pronunciation of Canton, the dialect of Peking we understand softens the sound to Pai, &c.

Stamina 10 invariabilia, erecta. Stylus cylindricus, grossus. Germina 5 angularia. Bacca 1 sperma. A very handsome and large growing tree is reckoned one of the most pleasant and wholesome fruits in this country. Flowers in March and ripens in July.

Hak yeep li chee—*Dimocarpus litchi*.

Tay tsow li chee.

Wong pe—*Cookia punctata*, cal. 5 phyllus, parvus, cor. 5 petala, lingulata, stamina 10 invariabilia, erecta. Stylus cylindricus, grossus. Germina 5 angularia. Bacca 1 sperma. This is a very handsome and large growing tree, is reckoned one of the most pleasant and wholesome fruits in this country. Flowers in March, fruit ripens in July.

Hak yeep li chee—*Dimocarpus litchi*.—Dark green-leaved. Cal. 1 phyllus 5 fid. Cor. O. Stamina variant ab 6, 7, ad 8. Stigma 1, 2-partitum, revolutum. Germ. 2-lobum. Bacca 1 sperma. This is a most beautiful tree, in a good soil becomes very large if not stinted by art. The fruit is in the highest estimation amongst the Chinese. This variety is accounted one of the best. Fl. March and April. Fruit ripens in July.

Tay tsow li chee.—Large coarse Li tchi. —This is much the most free-growing tree, and produces the largest fruit of any of the varieties. The fruit is inferior in quality to some of the other sorts.

Wae chee.—Sour-fruited Litchi, one of the least valued sorts.

Longyun—Longan.—Cal. 1-phyllus, 5 fid. Corolla 5-petala, parva. Stam. plerumque 6. Germ. 2-lobum aliquando 3-lobum. Stigma 2-partitum, revolutum. Bacca monosperma.

This is a very large growing tree, produces a tolerably good fruit, but much inferior to the Litchi. In the habit, as well as in the fructification, it has a great affinity to Litchi, and both may be species of *Sapinda*. Flow. March. Fruit ripens July and August.

Choo kow *Sagittaria* affinis. *Sagittifolia*. —This is an aquatic esculent vegetable in general cultivation and use; is cultivated in low level grounds where a constant supply of water can be admitted to cover the ground, two, three, or four inches, as occasion may require, according to the strength of the plants.

The bulb produced at the root is the edible part; it is boiled when used.

Nyctanthes Arbor tristis.—This tree is not the production of this part, but has been introduced to Macao from Bengal. It is a vigorous large growing tree; its flowers only expand in the night, and are very odoriferous; at sun-rise they immediately either fall off or shut up. Flowers in August.

Hong yok Lan or Sun Fe—*Magnolia purpurea*.—Red flowering Yulan, a plant which has been in England for some years. Flowers in May.

Choo lung chow—*Nepenthes distillatoria*. —Masc. Cal. 4 phyllus reflexus. Cor. O. Antheræ multæ connatæ in globum apice columnæ. Fem. Cal. 4-phyllus, reflexus. Stig. 4. Caps. oblonga, 4-locularis. Semina multa.

This plant grows naturally on some of the islands in the vicinity of Macao in moist places, by the sides of small rivulets. Grows from one to three, four, or five feet in height.

Song ma yow—*Citrus decumana*.—A variety of the *Pumulo* or Shaddock.

Yong Kow nga.—*Mitchelia Champaca*.—This was introduced to Macao from Malacca, and becomes a very large and handsome tree. Its flowers are strongly odoriferous. Flowers most part of the hot season.

Choo lan, or Pak choo lan.—*Chloranthus*, white flowers.—This plant is perhaps sufficiently different from *C. inconspicuus* to constitute a new species. In the tea countries its flowers are said to be mixed with some sorts of teas to give them a fine smell and flavour. Flowers in June.

Oong yeep lan, or oong suk lan. *Aglaia odorata*, (five-leaved variety).—This delicate little shrub is one of the most common ornamental plants, cultivated in pots, and is highly esteemed for the fine fragrance of its flowers. Flowers most part of the year.

Kow tsin tsow, or Yok yeep lan.—*Cymbidioides*.—This elegant species grows naturally on some of the islands near Macao, but not plentifully. Flowers July, August, and September.

Hook ting-lan. *Bletia Tankervilleæ*.—Flowers March and April.

Tsao-lan. *Bletiodes*. *Hyacinthina*. —Flowers January and February.

Muk lan, *Cymbidium ensifolium* Epidendrum Sp.—Flowers in February.

Sin huey pak (from Sin heuy).—Flowers in February.

Ta ching lan.

Tsoo Sum lan.

Chek me lan.

Kum che yok yeep lan.

The above varieties generally flower in the months of June and July.

Fan tap cho. *Goodyeroides*.—This little plant grows wild in moist places on

Dane's Island, &c. Flowers in February. Lok leen kok. *Trapa bicornis* with green fruit.

Hong leen kok. *Trapa bicornis*, with red fruit. This and the preceding are annual aquatic plants, and much cultivated for the sake of their nuts or fruit. Their culture is nearly the same as that of the Choo Kow. There is another variety with black fruit, called Hai leen kok, the fruit of which is eaten raw, and is reckoned very wholesome.

SOURAH SINGH'S REMONSTRANCE

TO

AURUNGZEBE.

ALL due praise be offered to the glories of almighty God, and the goodness of the adorable Majesty of the King of Kings, which is more conspicuous than the sun and moon. It is represented unto the Emperor, the Lord of time and space, that notwithstanding I, the well disposed towards your Majesty, by the accidents of my own fortunes, have been separated from the immediate presence of my Lord, yet in the necessary duties of a loyal servant, as it is right and proper, I have ever been ready with my good services; and every thought and desire of mine has been constantly exerted for the prosperity of the empire, the Princes, Lords, Rajahs, Nobles, and Governors of Hindustan, the chiefs of Turan, Rum, and Shaum, and the inhabitants of the seven provinces*, and the travellers by land and sea; of which it is highly probable an idea may have been communicated to the royal heart, flowing, like the sea, with abundance and liberality. In consideration therefore of my good services, and the royal favours I have enjoyed, I will say a few words in which the interest of the prince and the people is equally concerned. Having been informed, that, in order to wage war against me, your well wisher, so much money has been lavished, as to exhaust the treasury, and make it necessary to raise a large sum in specie by way of capitation-tax, in order to furnish the necessary supplies for the government. Health and prosperity to your Majesty! The deceased Emperor Mohammed Jillaul ud deen

Akbur, the founder of the empires of the world, the Lord of whole countries, and builder of kingdoms, on the throne of his royal palace issued his commands for fifty-two years with unbiassed justice, and sovereign authority; and became the protector of men of every description, whether Jews or Christians. Davidean, or Dharian, Bramin, or Suerian, the preserver of the rites, and universal friend of all, was honored, by the voluntary consent of all parties, with the title of Jugut Garrow, or Guardian of Mankind. His Majesty also, Mohammed Noor ud deen, now in heaven, Jehangir Padshah, for twenty-two years extended the shadow of his royal foot over the heads of mortals, and with a heart for friendship, and a hand for business, brought happiness to light. His late Majesty, also called Sekander the second, for thirty-two years, having spread the blessed shadow of protection over the world by the decision of the worldly matters of mortals, obtained the fruit of immortality in heaven; and having acquired all the marks of fortune and prosperity became the very current term for excellence, and sign of reputation on earth. By the blessings of these good intentions, and the magnificence of these illustrious actions of his ancestors, whosoever he turned his eye, he saw victory in present, and prosperity in future days. At that time many forts and kingdoms came into his power, but in your Majesty's reign many have been finally alienated, and the rest will very soon go after them, since there is no cessation of ruin to the country, no stop to the desolation that prevails on every side. The

* Kashmir, Bengal, Dakhn, Gujarat, Lahor, Purul, and Faishur.

farmers are plundered, and the revenue is defrauded, and the consequence is a deficit in the contributions; and for a lak, or one hundred thousand rupees, one thousand is now collected, and for a thousand, ten only can at present hardly be obtained; and the strong places are all destroyed, and the fortresses reduced to sand heaps. Whenever poverty has entered the palaces of Kings and Princes, the state and condition of the nobles may easily be conceived. At this moment the soldiers are in rebellion, the merchant complaining, the mussulmans weeping, and the Hindoos burning; and many in want of their nightly bread, beat their cheeks till they are red. How can the dignity of the empire be shewn by exacting double taxes, in this state of the people, already so miserably reduced? The report too at this moment is gone abroad from East to West, that the Emperour of Hindostan degrades the honor and the name of the race of Timur, and, jealous of the Bramins, the Sanorahs, the Jogis, Berawgis, and Sonyassees, exacts a poll-tax from the sick and needy, robs the indigent of his platter, and the poor man of his cup. If the authentic word of God, if the heavenly book be held in any esteem, God is the Lord both of true believers, and the wild uncivilised Arab, and not of Mussulmans only; and that there is but a point of difference between the infidel and the believer, is most evident. Though the colouring vary, the true painter that mixes it is one, and he is God. Where there is a mosque, it is to him that we pray, and where there is a temple of idols, for love of him the bells are shaken. If we find fault with the religious faith of any man we contradict the letter of the heavenly book, if we deface the picture we commit an offence against the painter.

Distich.—"Whether it be beauty, or deformity that you look on, put not the hand of obliteration upon it. Defect of proportion is an inscrutable mystery."

In whatsoever light you consider a poll-tax, nothing can justify it. The proof of a just government and good police is where a beautiful woman, decked with gold and jewels, can travel from country to country unmolested, and in perfect security. At this time the cities are given up to plunder, what then must be the condition of the deserts? but turning away the eyes from the view of the subject in the light of justice—a capitation-tax is a new and jarring regulation in Hindustan; yet if the zeal of religion or justice be the point of pretext, the Rajah Ramsingh is the first man from whom the tribute should be exacted, because he is the head of the Hindu tribes; after him to take it from me your friend, your prompt obedient servant, and well-wisher, will be a matter of less difficulty; but to torment ants and flies is unworthy a man of the world, and true courage. It will appear wonderful hereafter to posterity that those who have eat your Majesty's salt, and whose business and duty it was, as guardians and tutors, to exhibit patterns of virtue, should have neglected to instruct your Majesty in the principles of truth, which is the essence of the soul.

The above spirited letter, written by Jesswont Singh, the Raja of Joudpoor, was occasioned by the attempt of Aurungzebe to impose a capitation tax on his Hindu subjects. The truths respecting the state of the empire which it discloses, illustrate, in a very impressive manner, the happy effects of intolerance and hypocritical tyranny.—See more particulars in Orme's *Historical Fragments*, p. 72, &c.

LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF CEYLON.

Answers given by some of the best informed Candian Priests, to Questions put to them by Governor Falk, in the year 1769, respecting the Ancient Laws and Customs of their Country.
(From Bertolacci's *Ceylon*.)

Q. WHAT laws prevailed in Ceylon previously to its being governed by a king? Who gave those laws? When were they given? Are they in writing?

A. Prince Wijaya, the eldest son of the Emperor Singha-Bahu, who reigned over the kingdom of Lala, in Damboiva, having embarked from his father's capita

(Singhapoor), accompanied by seven hundred trusty and warlike adherents, landed in Ceylon, and became king. This disembarkation took place on a Tuesday, at the time of the full moon, in the month of May, 2312 years antecedent to the present date. Prince Wijaya was nominated to the sovereignty by the all-perfect Boodho, who, in the month of January, the ninth from the period of his becoming Boodho, transported himself through the air from Madya Désa to Lanka (Ceylon). On his arrival, he found the island infested with a multitude of devils, whose place of resort was a large forest of Na trees*. Boodho, having placed himself in the sky immediately over this forest, which was in the centre of the island, caused such a violent tempest of wind, rain, &c. and such a thick darkness, as completely terrified the devils. He then removed them into an island called Giridiwa, which he had summoned from Dambodiva for that purpose, and which, as soon as the devils had been conveyed to it, he remanded to its former station. There were at that time no men on Lakdiwa (Ceylon); Boodho, therefore, preached to the gods, who had assembled from different parts of the island; and having established them in the ordinance of his religion, and rendered Lakdiwa a fit habitation for humbler beings, he returned to Dambodiva. The Benefactor of the World, after having been forty-five years Boodho, on the day of his becoming Nivani, whilst reposing on a couch in the garden of Malla Raja, in the city of Kuisnara, in Dambodiva, addressed himself in the following manner to Sakra Déwéndra, who stood nearer to him than any of the other gods of the ten thousand worlds assembled together upon this occasion:—"Sakra," said he, "my religion will hereafter be established in Lanka-dwepa (Ceylon); Prince Wijaya, eldest son of King Singha-Bahu, Emperor of the country called Lala, and residing at Singhapoor, accompanied by seven hundred trusty associates, will this day land on Lanka, and become King. Protect, therefore, that King, his adherents, and Lanka." Sakra, after having received these injunctions, sent for Wishnu, and, addressing the deity, whose colour is like that of the blue lotus, de-

sired him to afford the necessary protection to Prince Wijaya and his attendants, and to support the religion of Boodho, which was to endure for five thousand years. In obedience to the orders of Sakra, Wishnu immediately descended to Lakdiwa, which he protected in the manner above stated. Thus, by the appointment of Boodho, and with the assistance of the inferior deities, Prince Wijaya, descended from the family of the Sun, was the first king who reigned over Lakdiwa. Tambrapani was the name of the city which he founded, and in which he resided.—Prince Wijaya reigned thirty-eight years, and, from the commencement of his reign to that of the present King, Kerli Sri, inclusive, or, according to the era of Boodho, to the present year 2312 *, this island has been governed by 179 kings.

Q. What laws are there relative to the succession to the throne?

A. The King, when his death approaches, may, with the concurrence of the ministers, deliver over the kingdom to his son, if he has one; otherwise, at the King's decease, the ministers appoint to the sovereignty any person of the Raja Wanse (Royal race) whom they may be able to find in Ceylon. In case, however, this source should be exhausted, it has, from ancient times, been the custom of the great city (Candy) to send presents to any prince and princess of the race of the Sun, and professing the religion of Boodho, who may happen to be residing at Madura, or in any other of the countries adjacent, and to place them on the throne. If this is not done, a person is selected from amongst the nobles of the empire, and invested with regal power.

Q. Is there any law permitting the younger children to succeed to the throne, in preference to the elder?

A. The succession is not regulated according to seniority; but that prince is appointed to the sovereignty who is most eminent for wisdom, virtue, and a good disposition. The second son of Muta Sáva (who reigned over Lakdiwa, in the city of Anuradpoor), in consequence of his having been adorned with these amiable qualities, obtained the sovereignty, even during the life-time of his elder bro-

* A tree producing flowers of a fragrant smell, which are offered at the shrine of Boodho.

ther; as is shewn in the book entitled *Raja Ratnakare*.

Q. What ceremonies are observed at the coronation of a king?

A. On the day of his installation, the Royal Mandapa † is beautifully decorated with all sorts of precious ornaments; within that Mandapa is erected another, made of the branches of the Udumbara or Attika ‡ tree; and in the centre of this inner Mandapa is placed a seat, made of the wood of the same tree;—the King, covered with jewels, and invested with the insignia of royalty, wearing the sword, the pearl umbrella, the forehead-band, the slippers, and the Chowrie made of the white hairs of the Semara's tail, repairs to the above mentioned seat: a royal virgin, adorned with costly ornaments, and holding in her hand a sea chank filled with river water, and opening to the right, then approaches the place where the King is seated, and, lifting up the chank with both hands, pours its contents upon the King's head, addressing him at the same time, in these words:—"Your Majesty is anointed to rule over this whole assembly of Rohatrics; may it therefore please your Majesty to perform the duties of a Sovereign, and to exercise your sway with benignity and justice."—After this, the Purohita Bramin (the head Bramin), arrayed with ornaments adapted to the nature of his office, lifts up with both hands, a silver chank filled with river water, and, pouring its contents on the King's head, addresses him in the manner above mentioned, and recommends him to govern with gentleness and justice. Then a principal Sita, adorned with suitable ornaments, taking up with both hands a golden chank, likewise filled with river water, pours the contents upon the King's head, admonishes him to reign with justice and gentleness, and to perform the established duties of a Sovereign.—These ceremonies being ended, and the King invested with the crown, the following reflections ought to present themselves to his royal mind:—"The addresses which have been just now made to me may be construed either as an imprecation or as a

blessing; and I am to consider the substance and actual purport of them to be to the following effect:—"If your Majesty act in conformity to our suggestions, it is well; otherwise it is to be hoped that your head will split into seven pieces." This subject is further treated of in the book entitled *Maha Wansé*.

Q. Does the King possess the power of acting according to his own free will, in matters relating to the government of the country?

A. If the King be a man of great abilities, well skilled in ancient laws and usages, acquainted with the practices of former kings, and properly versed in religious knowledge, there are some matters which he may decide according to his own pleasure; but there are likewise, many others which he cannot determine without consulting the ministers and the people. Any doubts which exist upon this subject may be resolved by a reference to the book entitled *Maha Wansé*; wherein an account is given of the things which were done at the sole will and pleasure of King Prakrama Bahu, who ruled over Lakdiwa, and resided at Polonnarupoor; as well as of things done by him, after consulting his ministers.

Q. Are there any established laws to which the King is bound to conform?

A. It is said in the book entitled *Niti Sastra*, that the basis of all good government is a victory over the senses: these are, sight, hearing, smell, taste, touch. A victory over the first is gained when the wife of another can be beheld without giving rise to any wish or longing for her; over the second, when slander and abuse can be heard without exciting emotions of anger; over the third and fourth, when the organs of smelling and tasting are not immoderately delighted with perfumes and delicate viands; over the fifth, when the body is not captivated with its peculiar enjoyments. The first step towards the subjugation of the senses, is reverence to parents, teachers, and elders; frequenting the society of wise persons is the source of that reverence: in order to be admitted into such society, learning must be acquired; the possessor of knowledge becomes prosperous; by means of the wisdom derived from learning, a victory over the inclinations is obtained, and that victory ensures the com-

† A sort of pavillion.

‡ This is a tree which produces fruit from the trunk and branches without flowering. the fruit is like a fig, but rather of a red colour.

pletion of every wish.—These are the rules which ought to guide the conduct of Kings; a confirmation of which fact will be found in the book entitled *Téla Pátta Jataka*.

Q. Can the King deprive a person of life, or dispossess him of his property, without any investigation of the crime imputed to him, or without apprizing any one of the nature of his offence?

A. A King, called to the throne by the voice of the ministers and of the people, always has been, always is, and always will be, elected for the express purpose of inquiring minutely into what is lawful, and what is unlawful; of causing what is unlawful to be set aside, and what is lawful to be carried into effect; of acquitting the innocent; and of inflicting on the guilty, punishments proportioned to their crimes:—nevertheless, when a person has committed a capital offence, the established custom is to have the circumstances of the case inquired into by the people, and by the judicial chiefs; and to make a reference to the ancient Book, which contains an account of what is, and what is not lawful.—If, after such inquiry and reference, the crime is proved, and found to be deserving of death, sentence is passed accordingly: but no king, either on his sole authority, or with the concurrence of his ministers, can, consistently with his prescribed duties, confiscate the property of a guiltless person.

Q. Can the King either wage war or conclude peace, without first consulting his ministers?

A. The King is, both day and night, in dread of enemies: under this apprehension he assembles and maintains a force, consisting of cavalry, infantry, elephants, and chariots; collects warlike weapons, puts his strongholds into a state of defence, and conjectures when he may be attacked: such is the condition of a sovereign. Whosoever, therefore, enemies do approach, there being in such a case no time for consulting his ministers, the King can, of his own authority alone, order the troops to prepare, and taking them with him, can proceed to attack the enemy;—and, if the enemy should have advanced so rapidly as to prevent him from assembling his army in time to oppose them, he may, without

consulting his ministers, take the most valuable articles out of his treasury, for the purpose of negotiating a peace with them:—it is, however, the duty of the King to consult his ministers, before he proceeds to invade any foreign country, or to lay siege to any fort; neither is it in his power to conclude a war, so begun, without consulting his ministers.

Q. Can the King confer rank upon persons of low birth? or can he degrade those who are highly born?

A. If a person of high rank has been guilty of treason, or of any other weighty offence, he may be seized; and, his crime having been inquired into by the court of justice, he may be either put to death, or reduced to a low cast. Persons of low cast may be promoted to be chief in their own tribe, but cannot be advanced to the rank and privileges of men of a higher cast.

Q. Can the King, without the knowledge of the ministers and people, choose a person to succeed to the throne?

A. In a case of great emergency, any relation of the king, who is justly entitled to succeed to the throne, may be nominated to the sovereignty, with the consent of the principal people; but no such power is vested in the King alone.—Unless, however, there is an urgent necessity for adopting the measure above-mentioned, the sovereignty is conferred by the united voice of the ministers and people, in due form and ceremony, according to established usage.

Q. Amongst the laws which existed antecedent to the institution of the Government, are there any to which the King is bound to conform? By whom were such laws given? Are they in writing, and if written, in what books are they contained?

A. There are ten virtues which a King is enjoined to practise.

1. Charity; viz. giving rice and cloth to priests, Brahmins, and poor people.
2. Religion; viz. constantly maintaining the ordinances of Boodho.
3. Liberality; viz. bestowing fields, gardens, and other valuable property.
4. Uprightness; viz. being void of deceit.
5. Mercy; viz. not being of an obdurate mind.

6. Temperance; viz. mortification of sensual desires.

7. Placability; viz. not continuing to be angry after the cause of displeasure has ceased.

8. Humanity; viz. not punishing, tormenting, or molesting innocent persons.

9. Forbearance; viz. not being angry at faults before they have been well inquired into.

10. Impartiality; viz. shewing no undue preference to any one.

The system of conduct which a King ought to observe, was preached by Boodho, in the great city of Wesala, in Dambodiva, in the great temple of Sarandada, to the King of the same city, whose name was Letcharvi, as may be seen in the books entitled *Dik Sangi*.

Q. What is the nature of the judicial process in Ceylon? and how are the Courts of Justice constituted, that is, of what persons are they composed?

A. The Court of Judicature is composed of the two Adigars, the four Maha Disapatis, * the Maha Mahottala, and such of the persons of rank as are constantly in attendance upon the King. The above mentioned grandees assemble in the Hall of Justice, and try the suits submitted for their investigation. If any cause comes before them which they are incompetent to determine, they proceed to Magul Maduwa, a hall elegantly fitted up near the King's palace, and there enter into the trial of such causes; the King himself being present, and seated on his throne.

Q. What laws existed antecedent to the institution of the Government?

A. There are ordinances which have existed from ancient times; namely, that the Prince shall not kill the King his father, or the Queen his mother;—that he shall not forsake the religion of Boodho, and embrace a different religion; that he shall not put to death any member of the priesthood;—that he shall not injure such bo-trees as may be planted near any temple, containing the image or relics of Boodho, nor deface any part of the temple;—that he shall not deprive any animal of life;—that he shall not commit theft or adultery;—that he shall not utter a falsehood, or drink intoxicating liquors. These ten injunctions were ordained previously to the institution of the Government.

* More commonly called *Disavoes*.

Q. In case the King should be inclined to act in opposition to the above recited ordinances, is it in the power of the ministers to prevent him?

A. It is in the power of the ministers to put a stop to the improper conduct of a King who acts contrary to those ordinances: for instance, in a city of Dambodiva, there reigned formerly a King, called Porisada, who killed men secretly, and fed upon their flesh. This circumstance having come to the knowledge of the ministers and the people, they assembled together, and with many intreaties besought the King to desist from so savage a practice; but being unable to prevail on him to discontinue it, they drove him out of the city, and elected another Prince to rule in his stead. The particulars of this transaction will be found related in the books entitled *Suta Soma Tatake*.

Q. Can the King remove his ministers, and take others in their stead?

A. If a minister has been guilty of any offence against the King, or any other atrocious crime, immediately on its being proved, he may be displaced, and another person appointed to succeed him; but all the ministers cannot be dismissed at once, unless there be evident reason to believe that they have entered into a treasonable combination against the Sovereign.

Q. Can the King set aside a decision awarded by the before-mentioned Court of Justice?

A. The King has that power; nevertheless, in consideration of the necessity of supporting the religion and government, if the ministers unanimously advise him to adhere to the duties of a king, as enjoined in the books, he cannot annul, but must confirm their decisions.

Q. Is it true, that some districts have a power of publicly remonstrating against acts of injustice committed by their rulers? What are the names of those districts, and how far does that power extend?

A. There are several districts, the inhabitants of which possess the power of remonstrating against any acts of injustice or oppression exercised towards them by their Governors.

These districts are: 1st, Uda Nuwara; 2d, Yali Nuwara; 3d, Dumbura; 4th, Pansiya Pattu; 5th, Matale; 6th, Ha-

raseya Pattu; 7th, Tun parraha; 8th, Hewa harta; 9th, Uwa. Their power is so great, as to cause the removal, or even the destruction of those whom they may discover to have acted unjustly towards them.

Q. Have the priests any concern in the government of the country?

A. The two chief priests, who preside not only over the priests of the two great temples which have belonged to the city of Candy from the time of its existence, but likewise over all the other priests in Lakdiwa; as well as the Sanga Raja, or Supreme priests, to whom those before mentioned are subordinate; and such persons as are skilled in religious knowledge; may respectfully entreat and admonish his Majesty not to depart from the ten prescribed duties of a Sovereign.

Q. What are the duties of the first and second Adigars?

A. For the due execution of the edict issued by the King to his ministers and subjects, as well as for his Majesty's protection and support, the first Adigar is entrusted with the command of the valiant troops belonging to Udu-Gam Pahe and Kalu-Pullula districts, which are under his own immediate authority; and the second Adigar commands the no-less valiant troops belonging to his own districts of Palligan-Pahi and Katu-Pullule. When the King goes away from his capital, one of these Adigars accompanies him, and the other remains in charge of the city.

Q. What is the number of great Disapatis, or chiefs of provinces?

A. The extensive Disavas of Urva Mutale, Sat Corly, and Satara Corle, are governed by four Maha Disapatis.

Q. How many inferior Disapatis, or chiefs of subordinate districts are there?

A. There are seventeen inferior Disapatis, and their disavas are, 1st, Dumbara; 2d, Udupalata; 3d, Bulatgama; 4th, Kotmala; 5th, Wellasara; 6th, Tambankada; 7th, Madakalapurva; 8th, Putalam; 9th, Saparagama; 10th, Panama; 11th, Munnessarama; 12th, Tambalagamu; 13th, Kottiarani; 14th, Maha Madige Cadda; 15th, Alud Madige Cadda; 16th, Nuware Kalawiya; 17th, Pattipala.

Q. Is the power of the inferior Disapatis, in their respective districts, equal

to the power of the Maha Disapatis in theirs? and are they entitled to equal honors from the men of their own districts?

A. Both principal and inferior Disapatis receive their appointment from the King; therefore, there is no distinction of power between them; each can exercise authority in his own disava; and from first to last, there is no difference in the honors paid to them in their own district.

Q. What powers are vested in the Disapatis?

A. They may hear causes in their several districts; and can inflict punishment by flogging, fine, and imprisonment; but further than this, their power does not extend.

Q. Can each Disapati try and determine suits instituted in his own districts?

A. There are some matters which the Disapatis can try and determine in their own districts, and others upon which they cannot decide.

Q. Are there any written instructions to the Disapatis, defining what cases they can, and what they cannot, try and determine in their own districts?

A. There are books that contain a specification of the matters which they can, as well as those which they cannot decide finally.

Q. If a person should find himself aggrieved by a decision of the Disapati, can he represent the matter to the King? and what is the form of proceeding in such a case?

A. If a Disapati has given an unjust decree against any one of the inhabitants of his district, the injured person may represent the circumstances to the King; and it is usual, upon such an occasion, to state the fact through the two Adigars: nevertheless, in some instances, the information is communicated through the persons who are in attendance upon the King. If the complainants fail of accomplishing their purpose by the means above mentioned, they repair to the court in front of the pale of the King's palace, where, prostrating themselves at full length, and striking their children, to make them cry, they, with loud vociferations, call out for redress.

Q. Have the Disapatis the power of trying and determining capital cases?

A. Were they vested with this power, there would be no need either of a King, or of those ministers who compose the Courts of Justice; but so far from one single Disapati possessing the power of trying and determining crimes punishable with death, this power does not exist even in the whole united assembly of the Judges.

Q. If they have not the power, by whom is a sentence of death passed?

A. No one can be put to death without the consent of the King.

Q. Is there any distinct form of trying persons for crimes punishable with death?

A. There is an equitable mode of administering justice in cases of this nature; which are investigated by a tribunal composed of the King and the before mentioned judicial chiefs.

Q. What crimes are punishable with death?

A. Those who have molested, persecuted, or killed their parents, teachers, priests, or any other persons; those who have committed offences against the King; those who have broken down the bo-

trees, or defaced the dagabs; those who have stolen things belonging to Boodho, to the gods, and to the King; thieves who plunder villages; thieves who rob on the road:—the perpetrators of such crimes as these, are put to death.

Q. What slighter punishments are awarded for lesser offences?

A. The criminals are punished according to the nature of the offence, either by cutting off their hands, feet, ears, or noses; by fine, imprisonment, or fetters; in some cases, red flowers and the bones of oxen are suspended about the body of the culprit, whose hands being tied behind his back, he is flogged until the skin comes off upon the ratan, and is then conducted through the four principal streets, preceded by the drum of punishment, which is beaten as he goes along, and he himself is made to proclaim the crime of which he has been guilty. Sometimes, such convicts are sent to the villages where fevers are prevalent, namely, Biutaina, Badulla, and Telipaila. These are the punishments inflicted on the perpetrators of crimes not capital.

(To be concluded in our next.)

MR. FULLERTON'S ACCOUNT.

OF THE

MASSACRE OF THE ENGLISH AT JUDDA, JUNE 6th. 1727.

I AM heartily sorry to advise you of the melancholy accident that befel us here on June 6th, Mr. Hill having completed his business on the 5th, had sent his household necessaries on board the *Margaret* which was gone a little way out of harbour in readiness to sail, when on an invitation from Capts. Dalgleish and Frankland he went ashore, and resolved unfortunately to stay all night at our house. There had been a great mortality among the Lascars on board his ship, and at different times five or six of them died, and as they were Musulmans the rest buried them after their own manner, and being strangers and not acquainted with the place, instead of carrying them ashore as usual, buried them upon small islands or shoals, which are sometimes overflown, and as I suppose their graves not being very deep the water washed away the sand and discovered some of the dead bodies to the fishermen who came that

way; they immediately went on shore and noised it about town, that the English murdered the Musulmans on board their ships and sent them ashore on desolate islands, where they lay unburied or were found floating on the waves; complaints and accusations to this effect were reported to the Bashaw, who answered he would inquire about it, and accordingly sent for the Scrangs or Moor officers and others, who told him that all the Musulmans on board the *Margaret* had always been used very well, and that the people who were dead, died a natural death, and that they were buried with all the ceremony they were masters of, and as well as the nature of the ground would permit; the Bashaw told them that if any died on board for the future they must send them ashore to be buried. It happened that one of the Moormen died the day Mr. Hill staid on shore, intending to return and sail in the morning, the corpse

at the Bashaw's order, was brought on shore in order to satisfy the populace; as soon as it was landed, the mob came round, and every one ready to give his judgment, some said his neck was broke, others his legs and arms, others that his eyes had been put out with red hot iron s, and many such ridiculous assertions, and in general all agreed that he was murdered. Immediately they took up the body and away they carried it to shew it to the Bashaw; he reprimanded them severely (particularly some Janizaries that were there and bade them be quiet until he had sent for some Moormen out of the ship to inquire how this man came by his death,) but this did not appease them; they immediately leaving him came into town, and called out, a muselman killed without reason by Fringis (or Christians); and one and all took up their arms, especially the Janizaries, who seemed to be the great incendiaries, and immediately went to the house in which Mr. Hill had lived; but finding he was gone thence, they proceeded in a tumultuous body to our house, so that about two p. m. dinner being just ended, the partakers whereof were Messrs. R. Franckland, Alexander Dalgleish, Thomas Hill, W. Morcom, R. Banoby, and myself, we were alarmed with an uncommon noise in the streets, upon which we ran to the windows and saw a confluence of people approaching our great gates with naked swords, and other weapons; which very much surprised us, as we knew of no previous provocation. We immediately sent down our linguist to inquire into the affair, whom they insulted by pulling off his turband, and at last fired on him, so that he at last fled to an adjacent house, where he was protected. This sight did not a little deject us, the mob advancing called out to us, we must either turn our religion or die; we then called to our soldiers to secure the gates, but as we could put no great confidence in their integrity, nor in the strength of our gates, we concluded upon every person's making his escape in the best manner he could. Two gentlemen went down to the door which was broke in, and they were killed by the mob, who now came running up stairs and fell upon the rest of the gentlemen, Mr. Franckland jumped down, and in the fall broke his thigh, then they immediately killed him; they also killed Mr. Dalgleish and four or five more, but I and

Mr. Fullerton, and the linguist hid ourselves and escaped. Benjamin Adams concealed himself for about two hours and then ran naked into the street, where a Turk stoped him, gave him his own coat, and sent him on board the ship. Mr. Hill was not killed outright, but was wounded in many places, surviving two or three days. Some of them were shot on the tops of houses, others mangled and cut to pieces in the most inhuman manner; in fine, so quick was the massacre, that in less than the space of half an hour from the first assault, the above gentlemen, and three Portuguese belonging to us, were killed; myself it pleased God to preserve in a most miraculous manner, though I was within ten yards of Mr. Hill during the whole scene of this bloody treatment. About 5 o'clock p. m. when the mob was dispersed, I got out of a window in the place where I lay concealed, and got into a house where I lay concealed till the Kehala arrived, whose protection I claimed.

After the massacre was over, the soldiers and mob plundered the house, broke open godowns, chests, and every depository, and took away all the money, goods, &c. as in an instant, plundering whatever they found; the governor, when these barbarities were over, secured the ships with two or three hundred Turks; he also seized all that had robbed and plundered the house to the number of two hundred, and made them deliver back all their thievings; several being obstinate and refusing to refund, the Bashaw ordered them to be pinched with hot irons until they complied, by this means he recovered most of the goods and money; it appeared that above 40,000 dollars had been taken from the house, which were mostly recovered. Some suspect that the Bashaw was at the bottom of all this, particularly as it is asserted, that his Janizaries were among the most active, also that the principal men in the country repaired to the governor and blamed his proceedings. However that may be, every thing is delivered to the persons of each ship respectively, taking receipts that they have all. The Turks are now withdrawn; but our people are forbid to stir until the Grand Signior's pleasure be known. The lascars went all away on this occasion.

POETRY.

ON THE RESTORATION OF LEARNING IN THE EAST;

*By Charles Grant, Jun. Esq. M. P. M. A.
and Fellow of Magdalen College.*

(Continued from page 552, Vol. III.)

Go, count thy spoils, thy trophies grim
rehearse,

Three brothers murder'd, and a father's
curse :

Go, rear the musnud o'er the gasping
mound

Of trampled hosts, while India weeps
around :

On Hindoo shrines thy bigot fury pour,
And quench the darts of sharp Remorse
in gore.

'Tis done. Lo Persecution lights from
far

Her streaming fires, and terrors worse
than war !

Where mystic hymnings awed the mid-
night air,

Strange sounds, that breathe or that in-
flict despair,

Are heard. The despot, throned in blood,
presides

O'er havoc's work, and all the ruin
guides.

As from the realms that own stern Ya-
ma's* sway,

Some fierce Asura rushes to the day ;
While swift his wheels divide the deeps
on high,

The clouds, like wreaths of foam, around
them fly :

Wide as he glares, his eyeballs scatter woe,
And terror lightens from his clanging bow.

Alas ! how dark the baleful ruins
spread !

What filial tears the sons of Science shed !
While in each bower the widow'd Arts
repine,

And Learning clasps her violated shrine.
Sad on his staff, 'mid Casi's† blasted
scenes,

Himself how fallen ! the aged Paudeet‡
leans,

Exalts th' insulted Vedas§ high in air,
And prays, and pours his soul into the
prayer :

" Say why, Narayen||, while thy votary
weeps,

" Thus wrapt in dumb repose thy thun-
der sleeps ?

" Oh, where that arm, with countless
trophies crown'd,

" In heaven's dread lists o'er vanquish'd
Gods renown'd ;

" Whose vengeance dash'd proud Rahu's¶
impious crest,

" And tore, with lion** fangs, the tyrant
breast ?"

In vain, O sage, thou weep'st thy coun-
try's fate :

E'en now new woes but wasted plains
await.

'Tis ever thus,—one ravage urges more ;
Warriors, like vultures, track the scent of
gore.

Still fight to fight, to battle battle leads,
Still conqueror to conqueror succeeds ;

While states unwounded long remain se-
cure ;

A bleeding empire is resistless lure.

†† Hark ! 'tis a voice on Meshed's‡‡
holy walls. [calls.

His fierce Afshars§§ impetuous Nadir

§ The Vedas are the sacred books of the Hin-
doo, and are supposed to have been promulgated
by Brahma at the creation. They are few in num-
ber, and were first reduced to writing by Vyasa, a
celebrated sage, (mentioned in a succeeding part
of the poem) about 1100 B. C. It seems to be
now agreed that the fourth Veda is of a much
later date than the other three.

|| Narayen, or Vishnu, is the second person of
the Hindoo Triad, which is composed of Brahma,
Vishnu, and Seeva. Vishnu means 'The Pre-
server ;' and he is said to have frequently become
incarnate, for the purpose of rescuing his wor-
shippers from oppression.

¶ Rahu was one of the Asurs, who, in order
to drink the amrita or nectar, assumed the
shape of a good Genius, but was slain by Vishnu.

** The fourth descent of the Deity incarnate,
in Hindoo mythology, was in a form half lion,
half man, for the destruction of a tyrant rajah.

†† The following lines give a general sketch of
the route of Nadir's conquests.

‡‡ Meshed means "the tomb of martyrs." It
is the capital of Khorasan, and was the city from
which Nadir first went forth to conquest by his
own authority, and which he made the principal
seat of government.

§§ Afshars, the tribe to which Nadir belonged.

* Yama is the judge of Hell. The Asuras, or
evil Genii, are under his dominion.

† Casti is a name of Benares, the principal seat
of Hindoo learning.

‡ Paudeet is a Hindoo doctor or professor of
learning.

From Gebal's mountains, whose rude
summits shade
Nohavend's* dark and melancholy glade;
From fragrant Persis, gemm'd with orient
flowers;
From Seistan's mines of gold and palmy
bowers;
From thirsty Kerman, and Balsara's
strand,
Where Suso's lawns to western suns ex-
pand,
Swell the disastrous sound to Media's
vales,
Where health on Tabriz† breathes with
all her gales;
To wild Araxes' yet untam'd career,
And Teflis, to the nymphs of Georgia dear.
Thy sons, Shirvaun, have heard on Ba-
cu's shore,
And Derbend's‡ iron barrier frowns no
more;
While the proud Russ\$, on Neva's banks
aghost,
Starts at the echoes of the distant blast,
Back the dread echoes roll through climes
of day;
Kings shrink to dust, and armies fade
away:
High Candahar, on eastern ramparts bold,
Imperial Gazni, seat of monarchs old,
Cower at the peal; astonish'd Cabul yields,
Lahore recoils through all her floating¶
fields.
Ah! be the shadows deep on Karnal's§
meads,
There, there, the towering pride of Delhi
bleeds.
But e'en when, far from India's ravag'd
wastes,
To other deaths impatient Nadir hastes,
Still social war, in gloomy wrath array'd,
Succeeds the fury of the Persian blade:

* Nohavend, the scene of the last decisive bat-
tle, which lasted for three days, between the Per-
sians and Arabs, and terminated the empire of the
former, in the seventh century.

† Tabriz or Tauris, remarkable for the purity
of its air. Its name imports that it can never be
infected by any contagious disorder.

‡ The ancient Caspiæ Portæ, called by the Turks,
The Gate of Iron.

§ The Russians sent an embassy to Nadir.

¶ Lahore is watered by the five branches of the
Indus, and is thence called Panjab.

§ Karnal, thirty leagues from Delhi. Here
was fought the decisive battle between Nadir and
Mahammed the Mogul emperor.

As when the lightning rush'd along the
wind,
Touch'd by its stroke, the mountain flames
behind.
From realm to realm the howl of havoc
swells,
As lawless rage or rebel pride impels:
Beneath th' usurper's frantic sceptre
bow'd,
How droop thy hallow'd vales, romantic
Oude!
Bahar wears mournfully the servile chains;
And tyranny o'erwhelms fair Hoogley's
plains.
Ah, beautiful Cashmere*, love's en-
chanting vale!
What new Abdallah† shall thy woes be-
wail?
In vain thy snowy mountains swelling
round,
For Peace alone would guard the holy
ground:
Oh, once for thee the rosy-finger'd Hours
Wove wreaths of joy in Pleasure's echoing
bowers;
Once round thy limpid stream and scent-
ed grove,
The haunts of Fancy, Freedom loved to
rove;
And, moulded by the hand of young De-
sire,
Thy daughters shone amid the virgin choir:
Not fair Circassia touch'd her blooming
race
With tints so tender of impassion'd grace,
With all their glances wove such artless
wiles,
Or breath'd such brightness round their
angel smiles.

* The Vale of Cashmere is the favourite theme
of profuse panegyric with all eastern authors and
travellers. It is called the Paradise of the East.
Among other excellencies, it was famous for the
beauty of its inhabitants, for its plane trees and
roses. Before the Mahomedan conquest of In-
dia, it was celebrated for the learning of its Bra-
mins. In the dismemberment of the Mogul Em-
pire, it fell into the hands of the Afghans (1754).
Mr. Foster, who travelled there in 1782, describes
it as in the most wretched state. The wit, gaiety,
and virtues of the inhabitants have declined with
their commerce and prosperity. At the time Mr.
Foster saw it, it was suffering the severest atro-
cities from the Afghan governor, who seems to
have been one of the most abominable savages
that ever oppressed any country. See *Foster's
Travels*, Vol. I. Also *Bernier's Travels*.

† A celebrated Persian poet, who died A. D.
1520.

Ah! at the tyrant's frown those beauties
 die;
 Fle'd is the smile, and sunk the speaking
 eye:
 Nor harp nor carol warbles through the
 glade,
 Nor pensive love notes soothe the plane-
 tree shade;
 But the steel'd savage revels in thy woes,
 And round his temples twines thy bright-
 est rose.
 Science and Learning deck thy scenes no
 more;
 But heavily some safer spot explore:
 Yet not to Varanasi's loved* retreat
 The exiles bend their melancholy feet:
 There, too, the rufian spear and step
 profane,
 From shrines long cherish'd, scare the
 sister train.
 Through every shade the horror rolls
 around,
 And war-worn India bleeds at every
 wound:
 Indignant Learning droops her blasted
 head,
 Her noblest worthies mingled with the
 dead:
 No more to awful thought the soul as-
 pires,
 But grief extinguishes the Muse's fires:
 No more, while all her listening groves
 rejoice,
 Enraptur'd Wisdom lifts th' instructing
 voice;
 Nor Knowledge gives her philosophic eye
 To read the blazing wonders of the sky;
 Unmark'd the stars of morn or evening
 glow,
 And suns unnotic'd arch the showery
 bow:
 A dumb despair weighs down the Arts
 sublime,
 And Taste and Genius fly the sadden'd
 clime.
 Ill fated India! yet thy plains have
 known
 The sage's voice, and harp's enraptur'd
 tone;
 Oft have thy proud pagodas heard the
 sound
 Of hallow'd minstrelsy, wide warbling
 round;

And Learning's footsteps printed every
 vale, [bewail.
 Where Junna's waves their long-lost joys
 E'en when thy towers confess'd the ty-
 rant's pride,
 Thy native arts the Moslem spear defied:
 Oft, as it gleam'd around, from age to age,
 The smile of Learning sooth'd the battle's
 rage:
 Oft, while the sceptre graced some mild-
 er name, [fame.
 Thy gladden'd Genius sprung to ancient
 Though fain the song thy varying fates
 would trace,
 And tell the triumphs of thy subject race,
 What arts reviving mark'd each glorious
 reign,
 What poets waked the tributary strain;
 What thoughts divine, and Fancy's glanc-
 ing ray,
 Consol'd the rigours of a foreign sway:
 More pleased, the Muse to earlier years
 ascends, [bends,
 And o'er the steps of kings and sages
 Thy native kings and sages all thy own,
 Wise in the grove, or mighty on the
 throne. [displays,
 Where Time remote his shadowy troop
 She hears the voices of departed days.
 Age blest with all that life or decks or
 cheers, [dears.
 Refines, instructs, ennobles, soothes, en-
 Then rose the triple Ramast†, names-
 ador'd,
 To wield alike the sceptre and the sword.
 Then thought Gautami†, India's peerless
 boast,
 Bright leader of the philosophic host:
 Tho' ages interpos'd their dark'ning flight,
 His distant beams illum'd the Stagirite.

(To be continued.)

† Of the three Ramas, two were universally al-
 lowed to be Avatars, or incarnations of the Deity;
 and the third was also supposed to be so. The
 most celebrated is Rama Chandra, (though they
 all probably represent but one hero) a great legis-
 lator and conqueror. His age is fixed by Sir W.
 Jones 3800 years ago. It was the æra of universal
 improvement.

† Probably the most ancient founder of a philo-
 sophical school. The following lines refer to a
 tradition mentioned by Sir W. Jones, that "among
 other Indian curiosities, which Callisthenes
 transmitted to his uncle (Aristotle), was a tech-
 nical system of logic, &c." supposed to be Gan-
 tami's, and perhaps the foundation of the Aristo-
 telian method.—Sir W. Jones spells it Gótama,
 with the accent on the first syllable. The accent
 is here transferred, to render the word more agree-
 able to English ears. It is also spelt Gautami.

* An ancient name of Benares.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Mr. Mills's History of Muhammadanism, &c.

(Concluded from page 568, of Vol. III.)

IN reviewing the change of political dominion, and the destruction of social life, which the conquests of Zingis and Timour created, the mind is restless and discontented with a mere detail of the battles which these destroyers fought, and the cities which they plundered. The dominion of Timour embraced an extent of territory, far greater than the provinces pillaged by Zingis; the empire of Timour, reaching as it did from the Irtish and Volga to the Persian gulph, and from the Ganges to Damascus and the Archipelago, fell with its founder. But the sons and successors of Zingis maintained and enlarged their inheritance. The great qualities of the warrior dwelt in both these Tartarian heroes. Courage unrelaxed by prosperity, and invincible by misfortune, minds fertile in resources, and undeviating from their march of ambition, presented fair claims to the conquest of the world. When once the banner of war was unfurled, Timour was inexorable in his purpose of destruction. The fourth law of Zingis declares that peace should not be granted, unless to a suppliant enemy. The book of nature alone was open to both barbarians, since neither could read or write. Zingis knew the Mogul dialect alone, but Timour spoke the Persian and Turkish languages with fluency and delighted in the conversation of the learned. When the city of Shiraz submitted to his arms, he commanded Hafiz, the celebrated Persian poet, to appear before him. In pleasant allusion to a most beautiful stanza, he enquired by what right the author had declared, he would give the royal cities of Bokhara and Samarcand for a mole on the cheek of his mistress? "Can the gifts of Hafiz ever impoverish Timour?" was the reply of the Anacreon of Persia; and the Prince of Scythia, touched by the elegance of the compliment, rewarded him with protection. In the city of Karakorum, Zingis and his successors partook of the simple fare of Scythian huntsmen, the roasted sheep and the milk of the cow or mare, and at the same time distributed to their soldiers, the gold and silver of the subjugated nations. In Timour's palace at Samarcand, sometimes were seen the Scythian festivities of Attila and Zingis; at other times the richness and magnifi-

cence of the Othman court. In his pauses from the great work of destruction, he invited to Samarcand the professors of the elegant arts, who exhausted their genius in embellishing a city in the wilds and deserts of Tartary. To the court of the successors of Zingis, ambassadors from the princes of Europe and Asia deprecated the vengeance of the great Khan, and the fate of the representative of St. Peter was decided in a town, on the northern borders of China. Round the throne of Samarcand, were assembled the ministers of the trembling kings of Russia, Tartary, India, Egypt, and Arabia; and the present of tapestry from Henry III. king of Castile, exceeded in elegance and beauty the works of Asiatic artists on the silk of Ardena. In the code of laws of Zingis, we may admire the care that is taken to preserve the public peace, by confining the election of the Khan to the princes of the royal family, and the chiefs of the tribes; and the savages of Scythia were held in social order, by the dread of the punishment of death, on the commission of the crimes of murder, adultery, perjury, and the theft of an horse or ox. In the intervals of war, Timour redressed the complaints of the aggrieved, removed oppressive governors, and commissioned the doctors of the law and church into all the provinces of his empire, to distribute the blessings of his justice and beneficence. The religion of Zingis was the purest deism, yet the Christians, the Jews, the Muhammadans, and the Idolaters, preached and prayed in undisturbed security; and exemption from taxes and war distinguished the Rabbi, the Imam, and the priest. Timour was a Muselman of the sect of Ali; his scrupulous attention to the external rites of his religion, and his habit of retirement for purposes of devotion, made him respected by the people as an instrument of Providence. In honour of the God of battles who had overthrown the idolatrous nations of Scythia, Timour built a magnificent mosque in Samarcand. In the course of an audience, with which in Aleppo he honoured the Sonnite doctors of the mosque, he enquired who were the truest martyrs, the followers of Muhammed, or the disciples of Ali? A dextrous casuist avoided the question, by replying in the language of the Koran, that the motive, not the ensign, constitutes the martyr, and that the Moslems of either party, who fight only for the glory of God, may de-

serve that sacred appellation. He affected that his religious zeal was shocked at the devotion to pleasures of the emirs of Syria, and at their neglect of honors due to the dead. A mausoleum of marble, adorned with sculptures, was immediately raised in Damascus over the tombs of the holy wives of the prophet. So dreadful were the massacres and cruelties of Zingis, that the historian eagerly casts over this part of his subject the pall of oblivion, and leaves it to the general conception of his readers. "You behold me here," exclaimed Timour to the prostrate citizen of Damascus, "a poor, lame, decrepid mortal. I am not a man of blood, and God knows that in all my wars I have never been the aggressor." Millions of miserable victims, however, were sacrificed at his command, and every great city of the East felt for years the loss of population. Human bodies, curiously piled to an immense height, marked the progress of his conquests; and two several pyramids on the road to Delhi, of one hundred thousand, and on the ruins of the venerable city of Bagdad, of ninety thousand heads, gratified his unnatural ferocity. The indignation of the Persians against these invaders, occasioned the murder of a few Moguls in the streets of Ispahan. But the conquered people repented their imperfect submission, and the skulls of seventy thousand Persians were piled in the form of towers, in the principal squares of the city.

There is one great and singular omission in this chapter, or rather in the work itself. Not a syllable is said respecting the attempts of the Christian princes to overthrow the alarming power of the professors of the Moslem faith; but a bold assertion is made, that the subject of the Crusades is rather a part of Christian than of Muhammadan history. A new way this of getting over a difficulty. Of this spirit of indolence (for what other cause can we assign?) happily we have not many proofs in the present work. Mr. Mills perhaps supposed that as the efforts of the Christians produced no lasting or important change in the Asiatic world, they claimed not therefore his particular notice.

From the historical matter, which occupies the first part of this volume, we proceed to that of a theological and literary descrip-

tion. The literary history of the Koran (a subject as curious as any which ever occupied the notice of the learned) is detailed with minuteness and accuracy. The note on the Cufic manuscripts deserves the attention of the Wetsteins and Griesbachs of the Muhammadan standard of faith. The theological, moral and juridical contents of this important volume are analysed with peculiar attention to comprehensiveness and brevity. Indeed the author appears to have bent the whole strength of his mind to this chapter, and it is therefore that, to which we would particularly direct the attention of the reader. The knowledge displayed of the Muhammadan law is extensive, and it is brought home to every man's bosom by illustrations from the codes of other nations in their detail and general principles. The dissertation on the intermediate state of the soul is profound. We admire for their elegance his remarks on wine and games, and particularly those on chess. The account of the pilgrimage to Mecca might have been rendered more entertaining had the travels of Ali Bey been perused; but Mr. Mills on every possible occasion draws from the stores of his magnus Apollo, Pocock, and when they fail not, he appears to consider it impiety to defer to any other authority. From this chapter we make but one extract; it comprises his general reflections on the Koran.

A successful promulgation to the world of speculations, which heaven never authorised or revealed, upon the state of man with his creator, excites the ridicule of the philosopher, at the credulity of the vulgar, and the indignation of the moralist at the audacity of trifling with mankind, upon matters of an importance, so high and solemn. But a system of religion, although its claims to a divine origin are false, may contain many wise and salutary truths in theology and morals. *Nulla falsa doctrina est, quæ non aliquid veri permisceat.* In the Koran, we find the acknowledgement of a deity, to whom are attributed those perfections which

reason faintly imagines, and which Christianity revealed. The object of a Muhammadan's adoration is pure. No "elegant mythology," as Mr. Gibbon, with his usual sneer against Christianity, calls the abominable system of heathen superstition; no celestial personifications of the human passions sully the holiness of the Moslem's faith. A few ceremonies, however trifling and absurd they may be, are less disgusting to our feelings, and degrading to our nature, than the immolation of men, or the exposition of their children. The Paradise offered to the Arabian was sensual, it is true, but it could not be attained without the previous practice of morality. If with the doubts of the sages of antiquity on the immortality of the soul, if with the dismal prospect of annihilation presented to us by some of them, and the idea of its short-lived duration entertained by others, if with this system of philosophy we compare the Muhammadan scheme of eternal rewards and punishments, the mind will have no hesitation in confessing the superior conduciveness to virtue of the Arabian theology. The beauty of virtue, and the necessary and eternal fitness of things, may appear in the calmness and solitude of the closet inducements to morality sufficiently powerful; but a descent into the world humbles the pride of the wisest, and draws the unwelcome confession, that the still small voice of reason cannot abate the storm of the passions, but that passion must be conquered by passion, and that our hopes for pleasure in this life, can only be effectually opposed, by hopes for happiness hereafter. The moral and legal system of the Koran is, as we have seen, a mixture of folly and wisdom, of impolicy and prudence. The social and domestic duties of man are stated with justness and precision, or referred to as generally known and practised. But in vain shall we search that volume for an acknowledgement of a fraternal connection between all the human race, and for exhortations to universal love and charity for man. Implacable hatred of infidels is a primary duty of a zealous Muselman; and the result of an attentive perusal of the statement made in this chapter of the Muhammadan laws, I think will be, that considerable praise is due to their author, when considered as a theologian or a moralist, but that he was an indifferent legislator.

The literary history of the Saracens, the subject of the fifth chapter, is truly interesting. The progress of letters and arms is generally commensurate. Conquerors, who in the first instance are mostly savages, soon become refined

when settled in peace, and become a prey to their subjugated foes.

"Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit."

The literature of the Saracens is not involved in those mythological folds of mystery which conceal most subjects of oriental learning. But if the Hindus and Egyptians were the nurses of that learning, which is generally called the learning of Greece, so the Saracens were the preservers of it when Greece and Rome had fallen. This remark must only apply to the sciences; for the Caliphs, like the late French Emperor, equally dreaded the pernicious effects of the free spirit of Grecian republics, and therefore letters (and in letters we include morals) were kept from the eyes of the people. This is the best executed part of the work. We mean to excite, not to satisfy the curiosity of the reader by the following extracts.

If the Asiatic nations of the present day appear to be overspread with the shade of ignorance, the times have been, when many parts of our boasted science were familiarly taught in Egypt and in Hindustan. It is true that the results of the Calcutta Society have shewn, that many of the received opinions on the merit of oriental literature were erroneous; yet it should be remembered, that the expectations of the world had been unlimited, and that the history of the philosophy and religion of Asia is still incomplete. Yet some facts appear to have been established. The systems of the philosophers of old were not originally formed in Greece. The six philosophical schools, whose principles are explained in the *Dersana Sastra*, comprise all the metaphysics of the old Academy, the Stoic, the Lyceum. Pythagoras and Plato penetrated into the mysteries of the priests of Egypt, and the Magi of Persia. The works of the Sage, which are said to contain a system of the universe, founded on the principle of attraction, and the central position of the sun, are well known by the learned Hindus. The Annals of Asiatic philosophy, and particularly in their connection with Grecian letters, are still incomplete; and the labours of orientologists might be well employed in the filling up of this chasm in our knowledge. But the history of literature abounds with rich and interesting subjects. The torch of science has been frequently res

kindled in Asia, and the stern fanaticism of the Saracens yielded to the mild influence of letters. In former parts of this work, we beheld the disciples of Muhammad in the character of religious and political fanatics. Great and splendid were the events which we detailed, and tremendously important were their consequences. But it is on, what Mr. Burke with so much poetical beauty calls, "the soft green of the soul," that the mind delights to dwell; and we gladly turn from fields of blood, to behold the followers of the Arabian Prophet, as the cultivators of the gentle arts of peace.

Rude and unlettered people have generally been the founders of empires; and certainly the Arabians possessed in a high degree this claim to the inheritance of the world. Their history is divided into the two periods of Ignorance and Islamism, and the division may include the literary, as well as the religious state of the country. "The people of the book," was the honorable title of the Christians and Jews. The Barbarous natives despised not the want of letters in the great Prophet of Mecca. Yet the spirit of Muhammad was liberal. In a noble admiration of science, he could exclaim that, "a mind without erudition, was like a body without a soul," and that, "glory consists not in wealth, but in knowledge." Absorbed, however, with the ideas of the conquest, or conversion of the world, the early successors of the Prophet held in equal contempt the learning and the religion of their new subjects and tributaries. When, however, the ages of violence and rapine were concluded, and Bagdad arose a fair and splendid city, the muses were courted from their ancient seats on the shores of Greece to illustrate the reigns of the Abassides.

Such was the general state of philosophy and the mathematics, of astronomy and medicine, in the most flourishing days of the Saracens. The historians of these people furnish us with no specific information, respecting their knowledge of the other branches of letters and science. As all merit is relative, no accurate notions can be obtained from general epithets of praise: but a less fanciful estimate may be formed of their attention to philology, from the circumstance that the Escorial catalogue alone presents us with a list of two hundred and one works on Arabic Grammar. The language, the purity of which was by these means so carefully preserved, was the prevailing tongue through the Moslem world; but in Bagdad, that seat of learning as well as of empire, the *attic* dialect, as it might be called, was spoken. Necessity compelled the Saracens to consult the ancients on the abstract sciences, but their general

contempt for *Infidels* and *Barbarians*, kept them from a knowledge of the historians, the poets, and the moralists of Greece and Rome.

As discoverers and inventors, the Saracens have few claims to praise: but they formed the link which unites ancient and modern literature; and since their relative situation with Europe somewhat resembled the relative situation between Egypt and Greece, they are entitled to a portion of our respect and gratitude. When the Princes of the West began to emerge from barbarism, they correctly acknowledged the Moors to be the great depositaries of knowledge. Many useful treatises, now lost in the original; for example, the fifth, sixth, and seventh books of the conic sections of Apollonius Pergæus, and some of the commentaries of Galen on Hippocrates, were preserved in the language of the Saracens. Through Italy the sciences travelled to the European states. The Provençal and Castilian poets owe some of their most beautiful images to their acquaintance with the poetry of the Saracens; and rhyme, the great characteristic of modern verse, was derived by these bards from the Arabic measure. The Romance of the dark ages was embellished by oriental fictions; and the literature of the Arabians was well known in Europe before the Christian armies invaded Asia. The establishment of the Saracens in Spain was in the eighth century; and no wonder, therefore, that the elder Spanish romances have professedly more Arabian allusions than any other.

By the command of Charlemagne, the principle Arabic books, both originals and versions, were translated into Latin, for the use of the people in the various provinces of his empire. The philosophy of Aristotle was diffused through Western Europe. In the dialectics of the Stagira, the Muselmans had found the keenest weapons of dispute, and the Monks, in their controversies with heretics and Jews, formed from the writings of the same Grecian sage, that wonderful system of ingenious folly—the Scholastic Divinity.

The present state and extent of the false religion is a subject claiming the deep attention of the theological student. In days like these, when all descriptions of Christians are united for the laudable purpose of propagating the Gospel, it is interesting to inquire into the state of a faith which is the greatest foe that Christianity has ever been opposed by. General views, and

not particular accounts of the subject have been given us by the present writer ; for no numerical statement could be made with any degree of accuracy, while the statistical accounts of the oriental countries are so imperfect. In Tartary, for example, the writer is compelled to go back to the travels of the jesuits. In China, the travels of the younger De Guignes have enabled him to be more minute. In the present chapter, although it is evident he has consulted almost all the travels of Europeans in Asia and Africa he might have been more specific in many particulars if he had consulted Ali Bey ; but he is so fond of recondite research, that he often overlooks what is near and immediate.

The censures which in this review we have passed upon the history of Muhammadanism, are not sufficiently numerous or important to detract from our general admiration of the whole. The work comprehends a vast mass of matter well arranged and exhibited in a style of language always lucid, occasionally elegant, and properly varied with the subject. There are no signs of book making in it. The condensation of thought is remarkable. That rage for indecency, which has so frequently sullied works on oriental topics, finds no place here. A scrupulous attention to the marking of authorities, which sometimes indeed might be construed into an ostentatious display of erudition, will serve as a guide to those who are curious for more minute investigation. Many of the notes, especially those in the sixth chapter, deserve great consideration. Those on the Influence of Conquest or Language, and on the formation of the Arabic Digits, are peculiarly interesting. We entirely agree with Mr. Mills in his criticism on De Guignes and D'Herbelot. There is a flippant boldness in his

assertion, that the destruction of the Alexandrian library by order of the Caliph Omar is a fable. We wish him to read what has been written on the subject by Dr. Entick in his *Abridgement of Brucker's History of Philosophy*.

With our minds full of the interesting subjects which this volume embraces, it is impossible not to draw an imaginary picture of the state of Asia, if the pestilence of Muhammadanism had never risen. If instead of it pure Christianity had prevailed—that only religion which teaches mankind their rights as well as their duties, which is fitted, as the highest authority has told us, for “all times and all people,”—mild and liberal governments would slowly and progressively have been established, and the chains of despotism would have been broken. Storms might sometimes have agitated the scene, but the shocks of the political, like those of the natural world, are in the end beneficial to man. By the operation of similar causes, the Asiatic would have overcome the influence of climate, (an influence strong only in the infancy or decay of society) and have become as vigorous and powerful in intellect as the European. Man both at the Equator and the Poles is equally subject to moral impulses, equally the creature of education and habit. The churches of Asia would have resounded with the voice of the true Apostles, and the sensual and hostile passions of our nature would have yielded to the self-subjugation and benevolence preached by the Gospel of order and peace.

But the sun which arose in the east after the long night of paganism, was soon obscured by the black clouds of Islamism. Man once more became stationary: and his capacity for improvement, that grand prerogative of rational beings, seems to have been taken away.

A Historical Survey of the Customs, Habits, and Present State of the Gypsies; designed to develop the Origin of this singular People, and to promote the Amelioration of their Condition. By John Hoyland, &c. York. Printed for the Author. 1816.

MANY of our readers may possibly be induced to enquire, what connection there is between the subject of the article under review, and such as naturally fall within the province of the *Asiatic Journal*. We solicit their indulgence for a few moments, hoping for a favourable verdict when the evidence shall have been laid before them.

If the various peculiarities which are observable in the manners and customs of nations, are a subject both curious in itself, and involving questions of difficult solution, the case of the gypsies will surely be admitted as calculated for many reasons to excite our wonder.

As every thing relating to this extraordinary people must always have merited the strictest investigation, we cannot but regard it as a singular fact, that a race of men, of habits so very peculiar, should suddenly have made their appearance, and spread themselves over the world: that they should have maintained for the space of four centuries, their original language, and individuality of character; and that the enlightened enquirers of Europe, should have suffered themselves to be deluded by a vague, and, as it now appears, a false relation, in regard to the country from which they emigrated.

As a scattered and wandering nation, whose home is in every state, the gypsies may not unaptly be compared to the Jews. Here, however, the comparison ceases; for the two people must be regarded, in every other particular, as a perfect contrast. The gypsies are an indolent race, and have constantly abstained from all unneces-

sary intercourse, except with the members of their own tribe. The Jews, on the contrary, have always been notorious for their industrious habits and intermixture with the world: and while the origin of the former has ever been acknowledged as involved in doubt and mystery, we are taught to recognise in the scattered remnants of the latter, the ruins of an empire that once commanded nations, and to read in the desolation of their house, the judgment of an offended God.

The author of the "Historical Survey" would have richly merited the acknowledgments of the public, if the object of his researches and personal observations had been simply that of historical or philosophical enquiry. This however, will be found to be the least of his claims; for he was principally actuated by motives infinitely more worthy of our admiration. The admission of a lost and abject race to the comforts of civilization, and the blessings of Christianity, is literally an object beyond our praise, and worthy of apostolical exertion. The subject being thus interesting and important, we proceed forthwith, to introduce the volume to the attention of our readers.

It consists principally of passages extracted from such writers, as have examined most attentively the condition of the gypsies. These are arranged in such a manner, and are so interspersed with the observations of our author himself, as to fall strictly within the proposed plan of an historical survey. Of all the authors whom he has consulted, Grellmann is by far the most voluminous, and appears to have furnished the most accurate information.

In the course of the following pages, we shall endeavour to extract the spirit of the volume, offering at the same time, a few observations of our own, and restricting our quotations to such passa-

ges as are most illustrative of the subject before us.

Grellmann states, that the French, having the first accounts of them from Bohemia, gave them the name of *Bohémien*s, Bohemians; that the Dutch apprehending they came from Egypt, called them *Heydens*, heathens. In Denmark, Sweden, and in some parts of Germany, Tartars were thought of. The Moors and Arabians, perceiving the propensity the gypsies had to thieving, adopted the name *Churami*, robbers, for them.

In Hungary they were formerly called Pharaohites, (*Pharaoh Neprk*) Pharaoh's people; and the vulgar in Transylvania continue that name for them. The idea of the English appears to be similar, in denominating them gypsies, Egyptians; as is that of the Portuguese and Spaniards, in calling them Gitanos. But the name *Zigeuners* obtained the most extensive adoption, and apparently not without cause; for the word *Zigeuner* signifies to wander up and down—for which reason, it is said, our German ancestors denominated every strolling vagrant *Zichigan*.

The gypsies are called not only in all Germany, Italy, and Hungary, *Zigany*s; but frequently in Transylvania, Wallachia and Moldavia, *Cyganis*. But the Turks, and other eastern nations name them *Tschingenes*.

The origin of this people has been a subject of enquiry for more than three hundred years. Many persons have been anxious to discover "who these guests were, that, unknown and uninvited, came into Europe in the fifteenth century, and have chosen ever since to continue in this quarter of the globe."

Continental writers state, that it is incredible how numerous the hordes of this people are, and how widely dispersed over the face of the earth. They wander about in *Asia*, the interior of *Africa*, and have established themselves in most of the countries of Europe. Grellmann is of opinion, that America is the only part of the world, in which they are not known. Though no mention appears to be made of them by authors who have written on that quarter of the globe; yet no doubt remains of their having been in Europe nearly four hundred years.

Wilhelm Dilich in his *HESSEN'SCHEN Chronik*, scit 229, bey'n Jahr 1414, informs us, they arrived the same year in the Hessian territories; but no mention of them appears in the public prints till three years afterward. Mention is made of their being in Germany as early as the year 1417; when they appeared in the vicinity of the North Sea. *Fabricius*, in *Annalib. Alisn*, says, they were driven

from Meissen in 1416, but *Calvisius* corrects this date by changing it to 1418.

Sir Thomas Browne in his "Vulgar Errors," page 287, says, "their first appearance was in Germany, since the year 1400; nor were they observed before in other parts of Europe, as is deducible from Munster, Genebraud, Krantzius and Ortelius."

Ever since the arrival of the gypsies in this quarter of the world, the prevailing opinion has been, that Egypt was the country from whence they issued. It is conjectured by several writers, that the report originated in their own declaration: it is certain that the same story is propagated by their descendants of the present day. It seems probable however, as is noticed in the volume before us, that the gypsies themselves are totally devoid of all traditionary records, in regard to their real origin. The notion respecting Egypt is at length generally discarded; and as we trust our minds are daily becoming more enlightened upon a subject which has hitherto baffled the utmost of our enquiries, we begin to regard these barbarous sojourners in civilized countries, undoubtedly with less surprise, although with greater interest.

Their language differs entirely from the Coptic, and their customs, as *Ahasuerus Fritsch* has remarked, are diametrically opposite to the Egyptian; but what is, if possible, of greater weight, they wander about in Egypt, like strangers, and there, as in other countries, form a distinct people.

The testimony of *Bellonius* is full and decisive on the point. He states, "No part of the world, I believe, is free from these banditti, wandering about in troops, whom we, by mistake, call gypsies and Bohemians. When we were at Cairo and the villages bordering on the Nile, we found troops of these strolling thieves sitting under palm-trees; and they are esteemed foreigners in Egypt."

Aventin expressly makes Turkey their original place of rendezvous; and this furnishes a reason for the south-east parts of Europe being the most crowded with them. If all that came to Europe passed by this route, it accounts for a greater number remaining in those countries, than in others to which they would have a

much longer travel ; and before their arrival at which their hordes might be much divided.

It is a just assertion, that one of the most infallible methods of determining the origin of a people, would be the discovery of a country in which their language is that of the natives. It is a fact incontrovertibly established, that besides the gypsies speaking the language of the country in which they live, they have a general one of their own, in which they converse with each other.

How then, it may be asked, are we to account for the circumstance of the gypsies having propagated the report that Egypt was their original country ? Mr. Hoyland endeavours to explain the matter as follows :

The character they assumed was the best adapted to establish their reputation, for the arts and deception they intended to practise in England.—[*Why England in particular ?*—The fame of Egypt in astrology, magic, and soothsaying, was universal ; and they could not have devised a more artful expedient than the profession of this knowledge, to procure for them a welcome reception by the great mass of the people.

If the general ignorance of the gypsies had not been so extreme, and their acquaintance with even the most obvious principles of civilization so very small, we might not have hesitated to acknowledge the plausibility of this surmise. But we cannot compliment a race of men so little advanced beyond a state of perfect barbarism, to the extent of supposing them capable of inventing a fraud, which, in point of intelligence, would have been creditable to wiser heads ; much less can we suppose them capable of affording it such general currency, as to impose upon the credulity of so many nations, and of one amongst the number which had already attained the height of literary eminence*. We are disposed therefore to credit their assertion in regard to the country from which they *immediately* emigrated ; but in what manner they had sojourned there, and whether they were joined, on their departure by others, who might be wan-

dering over the western districts of Asia, we are altogether unable to conjecture.

From a variety of circumstantial evidence, it is now argued, with every appearance of consistency, that *India*, in the first instance, was the country which sent them forth. It is farther conjectured, that they consisted of the *lowest castes of the Hindus, who emigrated in great multitudes, in order to avoid the cruelties that were exercised by Tamerlane on his celebrated invasion of Hindustan*. But the language of our author himself will be most appropriate on this subject.

In relation to the emigration of the gypsies, no cause can be assigned for their leaving their native country, so probable, as the war of Timur Bey in India. The date of their arrival marks it very plainly. It was in the years 1404 and 1409, that this conqueror ravaged India for the purpose of disseminating the Mahometan religion. Not only every one who made any resistance was destroyed, and such as fell into the enemies' hands, though quite defenceless, were made slaves ; but in a short time these very slaves, to the number of one hundred thousand, were put to death. In consequence of the universal panic which took place, those who could quit the country might well be supposed to consult their safety by flight.

If any of the higher castes did withdraw themselves on account of the troubles, it is probable they retired southward to people of their own sort, the Mahrattas. To mix at all with the Suders would have been degrading their high characters, which they consider worse than death ; it was therefore morally impossible for them to have united with the Suders in a retreat. Moreover, by putting themselves into the power of the Suders, with whom they live in a state of discord and inveteracy, they might have incurred as much danger as from the common enemy.

We believe the conjecture in the last period of the foregoing extract to be incorrect. The distance that is observed between the higher orders of the Hindus and the unfortunate Suders, we have never understood to result from any discord that exists between them. On the one side, we have always regarded it as the consequence of *religious fear*, and on the other, as the offspring of *supercilious pride*.

Before we proceed, it will be necessary to correct another error into which our author has fallen, in the course of his observations on the natives of Hindustan. Mr. Hoyland is not aware of any difference between a Suder and a Pariar. We assure him, however, that the terms are by no means synonymous. It is true that the Suder is the lowest of the four general tribes into which the Hindus are divided; but it is also to be noticed, that these four are subdivided into a great variety of subordinate castes.

The Pariar is the lowest of all, and the wretches who compose it are absolutely regarded as outcasts from society. But the higher descriptions of Suders, though slighted in a certain degree by the nobler castes, may still be considered as respectable members of the community.

Now it does not seem probable that the Suders in general, on the occasion above referred to, would emigrate in a body, disperse themselves over the world, and remain for ever after a distinct people. In whatsoever quarter the other tribes might seek for an asylum, the great body of Suders in all probability accompanied them. But the Pariars, and possibly such other castes as were nearly reduced to a similar state of degradation, having nothing to lose by departing from their native country, were of all others the people most likely to emigrate, and to constitute those wandering tribes which have been regarded, ever since their appearance, as a curious anomaly in the natural history of man. Having existed in their native country as outcasts and vagabonds, as such they would commence their journey, as such they would be likely to continue.

We shall now present our readers with several passages from Mr. Hoyland's book, descriptive of certain peculiarities which tend, in no

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inconsiderable degree, to identify the two people.

The gypsey's solicitude to conceal his language is a striking Indian trait.

Professor Pallas says of the Indians round Astracan, "Custom has rendered them to the greatest degree suspicious about their language, inasmuch that I was never able to obtain a small vocabulary from them."

With regard to gypsey marriages, Salmon relates that the nearest relations cohabit with each other; and as to education, their children grow up in the most shameful neglect, without either discipline or instruction.

All this is precisely the case with the Pariars. In the journal of the missionaries already quoted, it is said, "With respect to matrimony, they act like the beasts, and their children are brought up without restraint or information." Gypsies are fond of being about horses, so are the Suders (*Pariars*) in India, for which reason they are commonly employed as horse-keepers by the Europeans resident in that country.

We have seen that the Gypsies hunt after cattle which have died of distempers, in order to feed on them; and when they can procure more of the flesh than is sufficient for one day's consumption, they dry it in the sun. Such is likewise a constant custom with the Pariars in India.

Fortune-telling is practised all over the East; but the peculiar kind professed by the Gypsies, viz. chiromancy, constantly referring to whether the parties shall be rich or poor, happy or unhappy in marriage, &c. is nowhere met with but in India.

The account we have given of Gypsey-smiths may be compared with the Indian, as related by Sonnerat in the following words:—"The smith carries his tools, his shop, and his forge about with him, and works in any place where he can find employment; he erects his shop before the house of his employer, raising a low wall with beaten earth, before which he places his hearth; behind this wall he fixes two leathern bellows. He has a stone instead of an anvil, and his whole apparatus is a pair of tongs, a hammer, a beetle and a file." How exactly does this accord with the description of the Gypsey-smith!

We have seen that Gypsies always choose their place of residence near some village, or city, very seldom within them, even though there may not be any order to prevent it, as is the case in Moldavia, Wallachia, and all parts of Turkey. Even the more improved Gypsies in Transilvania, who have long since discontinued the

wandering mode of life, and might, with permission from government, reside within the cities, rather choose to build their huts in some bye place, without their limits. This custom appears to be derived from their original Suder extraction; it being usual all over India, for the Suders to have their huts without the villages of the other castes, and in retired places near their cities.

With respect to religion it has appeared that the greater part of the Gypsies live without any profession of it; *Tollius* says, worse than heathens. The more wonderful it is, that a whole people should be so indifferent and void of religion, the more weight it carries with it, to confirm their Indian origin, when all this is found to be literally true of the Suders.

The coincidences noticed in the foregoing extract are worthy of consideration; and it may further be observed, that as the subjects of our Indian empire are found to descend in the scale of human degradation, the more do they approximate to those striking peculiarities of habit and of vice which constitute the character of this wandering tribe. But the strongest argument in favour of the theory which is thus advanced, undoubtedly consists in a manifest similarity of language, which not even the lapse of four centuries, coupled with a variety of circumstances the most unfavorable to its continuance, has proved sufficient to destroy. So great, indeed, is the resemblance which subsists at present between the Gypsy and the Hindustani languages, that one of the historians of the former people observes in a passage in his treatise, which is quoted by Mr. Hoyland, that, "on the average, every third Gypsy word is likewise Hindustani." Neither is it in words only that this similarity is observable, for many even of the peculiarities in the construction of the one language may be recognized in the other. The simple circumstance of the Gypsies being in possession of a language systematically formed, and abounding in a variety of inflections, is clearly an indication of their having be-

longed, in some earlier period of their history, to a nation where the arts of civilized life had made considerable progress. And the accurate knowledge which has lately been acquired of many of the Oriental languages, enables us to specify with an almost equal degree of certainty, the identical country which originally owned them as its children.

In presenting our readers with a comparative list of Hindustani and Gypsy words, we would just premise, in further opposition to the old established prejudice in favor of Egypt, that while the affinity is so striking in the instances which follow, it is noticed by Mr. Hoyland in a passage we have already extracted, that not even the faintest shadow of a resemblance can be discovered between the language of the Gypsies and the ancient Coptic.

Gypsy.	Hindustani.	English.
Ick, Eck,	Ek,	One,
Dug, Dog,	Du,	Two,
Trin, Tri,	Tin,	Three,
Schtar, Star,	Tschar,	Four,
Pantsch, Pansh,	Pansch,	Five,
Tschowe, Schow	Tscho,	Six,
Effa,	Heffa, Sat,	Seven,
Ochto,	Aute,	Eight,
Desch, Des,		Ten,
Bisch, Bis,		Twenty,
Diwes,		Day,
Ratti,	1,	Night,
Cham, Cam,		The Sun,
Schan,	und,	The Moon,
Pang,		Water,
Sonnikey,	,	Gold.
Rup,	1,	Silver,
Jiv,	,	Wheat,
Bal,		The Hair,
Aok,		The Eye,
Kan,	1,	The Ear,
Nak,	,	The Nose,
Mui,		The Mouth,
Dant,		A Tooth,
Tschib,		The Tongue,
Sunjo,	.	The Hearing,
Sunj.	1,	The Smell,
Sik,	k,	The Taste,
Tschater,	ter,	A Tent,
Rajah,		The Prince,
Puro,	a,	Old,
Baro,	,	Great,
Kalo,		Black.

It has been noticed that the Gypsies are characterized

by the same peculiar habits, wherever their existence has been ascertained. It may not be amiss however, to enumerate here, such of their general qualities as are most worthy of observation. Scrupulously maintaining themselves a distinct people, they are remarkable for exhibiting in all climates the same personal appearance, and even the same costume. Transylvania appears to be the only country where they have so far assimilated to the manners of the natives as to forsake, in any degree, their wandering mode of life. Acquainted with the languages of the nations where they sojourn, there is one at the same time which is common to the race. Not so in respect to their religion; adopting as it may fall in their way, in a manner the most vague and superficial, the external forms of any system of belief, it is tolerably clear that there is no creed which they generally embrace. Universally degraded in their moral character, by the uniform deceit, and various other vices which are common to all uncivilized people, they are everywhere notorious for a striking singularity in the nature of those frauds which they usually practise. In a word, they are manifestly extraneous, wherever they are found,—barbarians in polished countries,—heathens in a Christian land.

The various explanations that have been given, may serve, in a certain degree, to account for many of their singularities. But, after all our speculations, we shall find ourselves constrained to acknowledge that there is something so truly unaccountable in the undeviating circumstances under which they have always existed, as well as in their general character, that we scarcely apprehend the charge of enthusiasm when we look for a solution of this

complicated riddle in the principle of some moral or religious purpose, to be accomplished by means more striking in their nature, and more astonishing in their results, than the *ordinary* dispensations of a mysterious Providence. We shall not presume to speculate on the particular designs of the Almighty, in a case so indistinct, in a matter so incomprehensible; but we trust there is one reflection we need not hesitate to suggest. Ought not a knowledge of the bare existence of a class of our fellow-creatures so utterly devoid of all the blessings of social comfort, and of every principle of vital Christianity, to stimulate the energies of every civilized and Christian country? But here is a people, in the midst of elegance, in the heart of intelligent communities, in the bosom of a Christian Church—who seem to be unconscious of their very ignorance,—who appeal in silent apathy to the philanthropy of every nation, and must and will be noticed. “Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields, for they are white already to the harvest.”

Whatever may be the style of our author, we cannot descend to criticise it. The act of commenting on trifling defects of composition where the sole object of the writer was obviously to do good in a plain and simple manner, might justly be censured both as paltry and invidious. On the contrary; as the *legitimate* organ of these unfortunate aliens, we request his acceptance of their most cordial thanks:—we congratulate him on the encouragement he has already experienced; and as he will certainly engage the support of great and pious men, we pray that he may advance the cause with singleness of heart, and under the auspices of Heaven.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Feb. 20, 1817.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

(Continued from p. 607, vol. iii.)

Hon. D. Kinnaird said—I am not surprised, sir, at hearing the cry of “*Question*” from some gentlemen, when I recollect that their attention has been unmercifully (and unnecessarily for any good purpose, as I think), called upon by the two learned counsel for the college, during a period of not much less than five successive hours—in speeches too, tending, in my judgment, not only to no one practical purpose, but remarkable, whatever eloquence or talent they may have displayed in the endless variety of subjects which they embraced, for this principally—that they have left the proprietors uninformed upon the merits of the question before them. Remarkable too, perhaps, in no less a degree, that, while the learned gentleman who spoke last, has concluded by moving you not to enter into the consideration of the question at all, his learned colleague, or, as I may term him, the leading counsel for the college, after an address considerably exceeding three hours in its delivery, has actually left us unacquainted with the vote he is to give upon the question to which he has been speaking. For my own part, I followed the learned advocate with an attention bordering upon curiosity on this subject; for his demeanour, when the college was first introduced on a late occasion to the notice of the court, had led me to anticipate that he would consistently vote *now* for that inquiry, which he *then* was so anxious to challenge; and, notwithstanding his speech, has raised in my mind some shrewd doubts as to his present intentions, I cannot bring myself, until I hear it from the hon. gentleman's own lips, to insult him by presuming so gross a discrepancy between his conduct and his professions, as would result from his now opposing the inquiry. Before I sit down, sir, I trust I shall convince the court that whether or no we shall have the benefit of his vote, that he has, albeit unwittingly, given to our side the full benefit of his speech. Whilst I am ready to join in the panegyric pronounced by the learned counsel who spoke last, upon the eloquence of his predecessor, I must take leave to add my tribute of praise to one quality of his speech, the praise of which he would perhaps rather hear in private than in public—I mean, sir, that artful and laborious ingenuity by which he has succeeded so well, in what I must deem to have been his principal object, in confusing the minds of the proprietors on the subject under

discussion, and in turning their eyes from the simple question they are called upon to determine. That this quality and object of the speech were not unperceived by its learned panegyrist, I am bound either to believe, or to question that taste and that judgment, and that sincerity, which were not content to leave the speeches so lauded, to make its due impression upon the memory of the proprietors. If, however, the learned gentleman felt it necessary to follow it so immediately with another address to the court, in discharge of the duty he has imposed upon himself as junior counsel for the college, and to handle such topics as were left untouched by his leader, there is one strain, upon the selection of which for his eloquence I cannot congratulate either his taste or his candour, and which comes with little grace from a quarter whence panegyric upon all existing establishments, and “*upon the powers that be,*” is wont to flow so uniformly and so abundantly supplied. That learned advocate will certainly run no risk of being classed among those whom he holds in peculiar abhorrence, “*whose nature's plague it is to spy into abuses.*” But I will tell that learned gentleman without fear of contradiction, that he is as deficient in a correct view of the interests of the East India Company, as he is in honorable candour towards his opponents, who would add to the burden of discharging a painful and thankless duty, the necessity of repelling the presumptuous charge of discreditable motives. I, for one, shall ever feel myself a debtor to my honorable friends near me, or to any other proprietor, who shall take the trouble of introducing to my fellow-proprietors any subject connected with the interests of the Company;—nor should I be acting fairly, did I not thus openly speak my approval of that conduct in others which I shall ever, without regard to unworthy and contemptible insinuations from any quarter, endeavour myself to imitate. From what has passed on this head, I think it now necessary to declare, that in discussing the defects of the college at Haileybury, my intention is not to hurt the feelings of any person connected with it. Of the professors I have not the least personal knowledge; and those whom I know by reputation, I must add I know but to respect for their virtues, and to admire for their talents. Of the history and origin of the establishment I know no more than I have collected from the records of your proceedings; and if indeed I have heard of the name of an hon. ex-director (Mr. Grant, sen.) in more intimate connexion

with the establishment, than those of his colleagues, and if I have been justly led to attribute to him something like a paternal tenderness for this adopted child of his regard, it is a sentiment for which I honor him, and it is one which I am anxious to prove myself incapable of treating with disrespect, whilst I at the same shall speak of the establishment as it now exists, in the terms it appears to me to deserve.

Notwithstanding the advocates for inquiry have been mis-called the enemies of literature and science, I am ready to declare for one, that I shall be found among the last in this court to assent to the pulling down of this or any other institution, which has for its object to give encouragement and support to learning, or to facilitate education. The only condition I attach to this declaration is, I trust, no very hard or unreasonable demand, that you shall not make it an instrument of tyranny, nor compel me to adopt your machinery for attaining those acquirements, which I can arrive at by other institutions to my judgment more advantageous for the purpose. If the object of the institution be, what you profess, to facilitate the attainment of certain qualifications for your service, and which you have an undoubted right to require, it is surely more than is necessary, and little less than folly, to prescribe, in defiance of the capricious varieties of nature and of circumstance, the only process by which you will permit them to be acquired.

The origin of this college has been traced (not very connectedly I think) by the learned gentleman who opened this day's debate, to the plans which Lord Clive proposed half a century back, for the improved government of your Indian subjects. I am disposed, sir, to trace its ancestry no further back than to the latter period of the Marquis Wellesley's government. If merit is to be claimed and allowed to the real founder of this institution, that merit is unquestionably due to the noble marquis. And although it may not be a source of pride or gratification to that noble person to look upon this misshapen structure, I am confident he may ever direct the eyes of his countrymen, with a proud reproach to the East-India Company, to that noble and wise and excellent foundation in India, which statesmanlike wisdom prompted him to establish, and which narrow-minded jealousy compelled him to destroy. Upon this subject I shall hereafter feel it necessary more particularly to dwell; and I notice it here principally to remind the court how lightly the honorable and learned gentleman travelled over the merits of an establishment, from which, as from its founder, it was impossible for him in his flight to withhold the tribute of his praise. And I wish we had been favoured with a com-

parative statement of the merits of the two colleges, instead of begging the question of the defects of the one and of the merits of the other. I cannot but notice a peculiarity which has distinguished the learned gentleman's speech this day throughout. I do not quarrel with him for a deficiency either of facts or of argument: he has favoured us with both. But I could wish he had not uniformly so employed them as to perplex and confuse, rather than to elucidate, the merits of his question. If he cites with a shew of manly courage and candour the argument of this adversary, he is sure to fly from its examination, but turns about, and meets it with some isolated fact. And when he cites into court a fact asserted and mainly relied on by the enemy, and when we too are breathless with the expectation of hearing it disproved, and our cause confounded, he avoids that contest at close quarters, and rides safely away into the air on the magic broomstick of a general argument. But to deal fairly by this question, our facts must be met by a disproof, and our reasoning must be shewn to be fallacious, or this college stands on a rotten foundation. I confess too, considering the learned gentleman's professional habits, I have been somewhat amused at the confidence with which he has all along directed the court to Mr. Malthus, as an authority in this case. Mr. Malthus is, I know, a professor of modern history, and may no doubt be given credit for the accuracy and other qualities which should distinguish the historian; but ere I cease to doubt his fitness to be the historian of his own college when its merits are in dispute, I must learn to think the judge or the bench is the fittest arbitrator in his own cause. And yet, sir, the learned gentleman has so quoted, and re-praised, and re-quoted as authority, his learned friend the professor, that he must surely have forgotten, though the court did not, that Mr. Malthus' interests are deeply at stake this day, and that he has published himself the committed advocate of his college. God forbid that this learned and respectable professor should not defend the institution with which he is connected in the best manner he is able; but I really think this court is the last place where we should be bearded by the *authority* of one of the officers of an establishment, to prevent our inquiring into the manner of its present conduct. That I do not entertain a singular view of the value of the professor's evidence on the present question, I am warranted in believing, when I recollect one of the leading rules laid down for the government of the Marquis Wellesley's college, and which I am sorry has been wholly omitted and lost sight of at Haileybury.—By lord Wellesley's regulations, the professors' evidence was not held to be good

even upon a subject which of all others, if their interests had not been concerned, they would have been most competent to speak; I mean the proficiency of the students under their charge. It was expressly ordained, that the professors should be precluded from examining, at the periods fixed for that public exhibition, the pupils who had been studying under them. The court must see that on such an occasion, the skill of the professor himself is indirectly under examination with the progress of the pupil. But, sir, if the learned gentleman has been unfortunate in the citation of authority in this instance, I do not think he has been less so in others.

He has produced to the court a long series of private letters, collected from all quarters, and selected for this occasion. His reason for producing the first letter, I mean that from the pen of lord John Townshend, I confess I did not clearly perceive. I had expected it would have disproved the assertion advanced by the hon. learned mover of the resolution that the college was held to be a nuisance by the neighbouring gentry of the county of Hertford. The letter in question so far from disproving, has confirmed that fact even to the uniformity of a rule, his lordship furnishing the only exception to prove it.

The next authority referred to, is to be found in the letters of young gentlemen now in India, who had received a part of their education at Hertford college.

Now, sir, I should not only be very sorry to object to any proof which can be fairly offered in favour of the merits of this establishment, but I shall sincerely rejoice to find that it has in any manner been conducive to the advancement of learning in this country, or to the advantage of India. I shall feel grateful to its authors for as much as it may have conducted to an improved education of the civil servants of the Company, and had therefore tended ultimately to the happiness of the millions of our fellow creatures over whom they hereafter may have sway—but I am compelled seriously to dissent from the conclusions which have been so hastily drawn from these epistolary documents. It is very natural, that a young man who has experienced kindness at the hands of his instructor, when he is for the first time reaping the fruits of his youthful application, should feel and express strongly the sentiments of gratitude which a recollection of his instructor's early encouragement is calculated to inspire. We are all disposed to dwell with affectionate recollection on the scenes where manly feelings and affections have first agitated the bosom of the boy, and we are ever ready in the moment of success in after-life to transfer to the in-

stitution where chance had cast our education, much of the merit of our attainments which belonged to other causes. Surely it will not be maintained that the success of a few splendid instances out of a vast number of students is a fit ground to conclude upon the merits of any seminary of education. As little were it consistent with sound reasoning to condemn its regulations from the failure of some of its children.

But I will rest the point upon this issue. Let it be shewn to me that the success of these young gentlemen, whose letters do infinite credit to their hearts, has resulted, not from their previous or their subsequent pursuits, not from the peculiar talents and disposition of the individuals, but from the system of education adopted at Hertford college alone, and I will admit then, that you have at length discovered that which till now has been (and which I suspect is still) a desideratum, viz. that precise method and plan by which you may inform all minds of whatever description, to the same point of extent, and within the same limited period. Till then, sir, these examples are vainly quoted, except to shew that your college is not so bad, but that it is not impossible to thrive even under its shadow.

But, sir, let me grant for the sake of argument, that this college with its system of education is not disfigured, as I shall by and by shew it to be, by any monstrous and absurd deformities, peculiar thank God to itself alone, and that the student has as fair a chance afforded him there, as at any other public institution,—I hope the advocates of the college do not imagine that they have even then established their case. To justify on the ground of economy alone, the keeping up of this institution within forty miles of London, and within twenty miles of the university of Cambridge, you must shew it to possess some peculiar facilities for the education of young men who are to be ushered prematurely into the bustle of public life, which are to be found neither in the university, nor in the metropolis. To justify your law to *compel* the young candidates for your civil service to spend two years at this institution, you must not only prove its positive excellence, but establish its superiority over any other public institution for the instruction of youth in the empire. Independent of which, you even then beg a most important question, whether it be absolutely necessary for your service to enforce a public education under *all varieties of circumstances* and for all persons.

The learned gentleman who spoke last, has resorted to a singular expedient for influencing the minds of the proprietors (an expedient by the way not very flattering to the understandings of his audience).

But he refers to the authority which the act of parliament renewing your charter has given to the establishment of the college—and after reading with good emphasis and sound discretion, every word of this clause of the act; he lays down the book, and with infinite gravity asks the proprietors if they will fly in the face of the parliament, and being guilty of a *felo de se*, destroy their charter?—as if the legislature had made the establishment of Hertford college, the tenure by which we have received a renewal of our privileges. This expedient of the learned gentleman, he will excuse me for saying, is a way of imposing upon rather than appealing to the understanding of his hearers.

I am sorry to find that a notion has been industriously cultivated, that the merits of this or any academical institution are very unlikely to be correctly appreciated or judged of in this court—that the question forsooth is too deep for the simplicity of the proprietors. This impression I am anxious, if it prevail, to remove—it having been my lot to be educated from a very period of my youth at some of the most frequented public institutions of the country, I may perhaps be complimented with an exemption from the interdict which some would place on your judgments;—but I must say freely that to understand this subject, it is neither necessary to be versed in the habits or phraseology of public schools or universities. Objecting, as I do, at all times, to the jargon of academical pedantry, its employment upon the present occasion is worse than useless. Mr. Malthus too would appear by one expression in his pamphlet, (in which he is pleased to speak of the *ladies and gentlemen of Leadenhall street*) to lend an indirect sanction to the idea of a plain inhabitant of this city not being too competent to decide upon the subject. I am however inclined to think the professor has been mistaken, and that he only meant to be pleasant, not serious on this point—because he must be too good an historian not to recollect how pre-eminently distinguished the citizens of London have ever been as the founders of some of the noblest institutions of learning that exist in this country. He must recollect as a matter of history that one of the greatest benefactors to learning, in this, or in any other country, was a plain citizen of London. It was Master Sutton, a private citizen of this great town, who left an enormous fortune to establish the Charter-House; beside which, that illustrious individual had, most honorably to himself, and most beneficially to his country, left no trifling legacies in the university of Cambridge, and perhaps it is not too much to suppose, that even the learned professor himself has de-

rived his education in one of those very colleges which have benefited from the benevolence of this simple citizen. The citizens of London were called upon by Edward the 6th, to assist and superintend the founding of another great seminary of learning in the city, called Christ's Hospital. Surely then there is no pretence for that illiberal ridicule which had been passed upon this most respectable class of persons. If it is meant to be said, that the citizens of London are incapable of deciding upon the miserable question of caps and gowns, and all the other *paraphernalia* of academical ceremony, probably the worthy citizens of London would not be disposed to dispute with others more fitted to the task. But, Sir, I am happy to be convinced that the learned historian has not meant to countenance any illiberal prejudices, but I believe he has only been disposed to exchange a passing jest with this court; and if I might humbly suggest the retort courteous that should be returned from the citizens of London to the conclave of the college at Hertford, it should be in the form of a quaint and original description of a scholar which I hold in my hand, and which was penned by a man of some knowledge of the world about the year 1630—(Sir T. Overbury's characters)—With the leave of the court, I will read it from the book—"A meere scholar (says the writer) is an intelligible asse—or a silly fellow in blacke, that speaks sentences more familiarly than sense. The antiquity of his university is his creed, and the excellency of his colledge (though but for a match at foot-ball) an article of his faith. His ambition is, that he either is, or shall be a graduate: but if ever he get a fellowship, he has then no fellow. In spite of all logicke, he dare swear and maintaine it, that a cuckold and a citizen are controuertible terms, though his mother's husband be an alderman. He is led more by his ears than his understanding, taking the sound of words for their true sense." Now, sir, without stopping to enquire whether there be a mere scholar amongst our professors at Hertford, yet, looking to the institution itself and its regulations, I am strongly inclined to suspect that nothing more nor less than such a personage must have been a busy artificer in its construction—for in every part of it may the sound of words be said to have been taken for their true sense. It were to be wished, indeed, that in transferring the name and some of the forms of lord Wellesley's college at Calcutta, some attention had been paid to the objects which the noble lord had in view, and to the circumstances under which he was called upon to attain them. His objects were not confined merely to the education of the Company's civil servants, as was the case

here, and that too for a limited period of time; but his aim was to found at the same time a seat of learning, the civilizing effects and advantages of which were to be diffused throughout the whole empire which he governed. The doors of that temple were to be thrown widely open to all descriptions of persons and nations. He wisely thought that the most effectual mode of governing sixty millions of people, was to scatter the seeds of learning and of science amongst them, and herein did the noble marquis prove himself to be an enlightened statesman and the real benefactor of India. He proved that his ambition was to unite all sects and classes of men in the common object of pursuing their own happiness. He sought not to erect vain-glorious military trophies to commemorate the extension of the territory of the Company, but he studied rather the means of securing those possessions by a wise, a humane, and an enlightened system of government. This he would have effected by improving the administration of India through the means of an institution which had for its object the better education of the Company's servants; but lord Wellesley did not confine the benefits of that institution to the narrow policy of merely educating the Company's servants—the benevolence of his intelligent mind suggested the idea of an institution for learning in India, the benefits of which were not to be confined only to those servants who were to be the agents of government—he discarded the idea of merely drilling servants for the conduct of the Company's concerns. He opened the door of science and of learning to all classes of persons who had a taste for the cultivation of science and polite literature. Lord Wellesley's object was to establish a source from whence the fountain of science might diffuse its waters over the whole territory of India. Lord Wellesley saw too, and felt, that the young men were sent out to India at a premature age; he therefore felt the importance of giving to them the advantage of continuing their education in India which they had been unable to complete at home. But by that institution did Lord Wellesley not only appear as the liberal and enlightened patron of learning, but he shone forth in the still more exalted and sacred character of a parent to the orphaned and unprotected youth whom it was, unfortunately, at that time the practice to send out at so early and dangerous an age to India. It is here that you have made so real and practical improvement in your system, by affording your civil servants the time for educating themselves ere their departure, and not in building a college, or adopting a fantastical system for their instruction. It was to afford an

asylum in the midst of the vices of an eastern capital, to the youths who were at that period wont to set their foot on shore in India, then for the first time the masters of their own conduct, although but too soon to be the slaves of their passions, at that time when, in the words of a noble and distinguished poet of the present day, they were exposed,—

“ With few to check, and none to point in time

“ The thousand paths that slope the way to crime.”

For the protection of these defenceless victims did lord Wellesley think it wise and necessary to erect a building for their reception and their residence. And surely, sir, for such an object no man who has the mind of a statesman, or the moral feeling of a Christian, will dream of opposing *expense* as an adequate objection to its attainment. With the view of connecting with learning and moral education the religion of our country, not only for the immediate benefit of those connected with the college, but they might in the eyes of the natives afford a mutual sanction and support to each other, did lord Wellesley think it wise, and who will deny its wisdom, to place at the head of his establishment the first dignitary of our church in India, charging him with a special superintendence over the moral conduct of those young men who had escaped too early from the wholesome control of their natural guardians and protectors. To state the objects of lord Wellesley's college at Calcutta, and to refer to the plan for attaining them, is in my judgment, the best and the brightest panegyric both on the institution itself, and on the mind that prompted its creation. How distinct, and different, and confined, the objects of the Hertford college are even professed to be, let its eulogists themselves declare. Before I come to speak of the manner in which your directors thought proper to destroy what their governors had so wisely created, I will mention one other of the good results which was anticipated from it. And I mention it the more particularly now, because, if I am not much mistaken, that very anticipation suggested its destruction. It was proposed, (always be it remembered, on the supposition that the young men were to continue to be sent out at as early an age as heretofore) that all the youths destined for our civil service should proceed to the presidency of Bengal in the first instance, there to study for a limited time under the immediate eye of the Governor-general, and that with him should rest their subsequent appointments both at what period and to what presidency his judgment and their merits and proficiency should determine. Than this nothing could be more excellent in principle.

But, unhappily, lord Wellesley found that this wise management interfered with the patronage of the directors; and upon that fatal rock his hopes were wrecked. In vain did that nobleman, when certain of success, attempt to remonstrate with the directors upon the impolicy of that course which they threatened to pursue. In vain did he address them upon the subject with irresistible arguments, and most convincing reasoning. To the powers of his eloquence, and the wisdom of his arguments, they turned a deaf and relentless ear. This institution of learning, this enlightened scheme for the civilization of India, this noble plan for spreading the light of the Christian religion over the face of the heathen world, was abolished with the stroke of a pen. It will hardly be believed, but I speak it with as much truth as regret, that (whilst a dispatch of eighty-nine paragraphs, the unanswerable arguments, the most powerful reasoning, and the most honorable and excellent feelings, were answered by the court of directors in some five or six sentences) the institution itself was positively abolished in a parenthesis. So little did that body think it necessary to enter into the feelings of that distinguished nobleman in favour of this institution, and so little were they disposed to treat him with common courtesy, that, in one short unceremonious parenthesis, they said, "it is our intention to abolish your college. *We think it too expensive, and therefore we have given directions for withholding the necessary supplies.*" Let us then, in the name of common candour, hear no more anathemas thundered forth against the promoters of this inquiry, as, the enemies of learning and of learned institutions, when from the same quarter praise is lavished on hostility to this college in its least graceful and conciliating form. But, sir, even supposing that our directors acted wisely in destroying the Calcutta establishment, does it follow that therefore a college in this country was necessary? I am firmly convinced that all the improvement which has taken place of late years in the education of your civil servants has arisen solely from the prolonged period which you permit them to remain in England—that permission and what you have left of the Calcutta institution, are all the means necessary to your object—what has been superadded, has been the work of men who mistook the sound of words for their true sense. But let us examine for a moment the reasons given generally for an establishment of the kind.

The honorable and learned gentleman (Mr. Grant) says, that in this academy there would be a degree of honorable emulation, and a spirit of exertion excited amongst the students by associating

with each other. Does the hon. and learned gentleman pretend to say, that there is an absence of such emulation at our public schools, or at the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and the other seminaries of the united kingdom? Really the proposition defies all comment. It is quite obvious that all the advantages to be derived from a public education, such as a spirit of enterprise and of emulation amongst the young men, are more largely found in these eminent establishments than in the institutions of the Company. What is there in the institution of Hertford college peculiarly felicitous for the incultation of learning and science? Can the young men there be forced beyond the power of their faculties? Have they any means of improving their minds that are not to be found in other institutions? The students of the universities have the same motives for honorable exertion and emulation that the students at Hertford have. Every young man in a society of this description will more or less be actuated by a spirit of honorable competition; and therefore, to suppose that this institution possessed superior advantages over every other, was to cast an imputation upon the character of every seminary in the country. The court will observe that the radical objection which I have to this college, arises from the arbitrary manner in which you compel the students to be shut up within its walls. I am yet to learn in what manner this institution is so admirably adapted for the education of young statesmen in particular; because unless this superior excellency is shewn to exist, I cannot discover upon what ground the college had a right to claim a monopoly of education. For my own part it seems to me that if this institution be so very admirable there cannot be the least occasion to render attendance there compulsory. I have said, sir, that the persons who established this college appeared to me to come within the description of such scholars as looked more to the sound, rather than to the sense of words; and I am the more strengthened in this observation from their servile imitation of the forms without the substance of the universities of the country. For what purpose have all the obsolete phraseology and forms of elder times been adopted? What have these forms to do with the substantial business of education? they are not essential to its promotion, and they seem rather to have been adopted for the purpose of tickling the ears of certain individuals who preferred high sounding titles, to the substantial advantages of a liberal and enlightened plan of education. This college reminds me, sir, of the description which Voltaire has given of the character of the French nation. They

are said to be made up of the monkey and the tiger; and of both of these qualities this college appears to me alternately to partake, for, where it is not ridiculous, it is ferocious and tyrannical. In all its forms it is a mere apish imitation of the universities. The hon. director has spoken of its concoction. The term struck me, sir, because it brought to my mind a concoction not dissimilar either in the qualities of its ingredients, or the equally unfathomable mystery by which these ingredients were to operate, their effects. I mean, sir, the celebrated concoction of certain witches, who by the force of names and sounds were to operate on the mind of Macbeth. How many witches in caps and gowns may have been present at the stirring up of this college cauldron I know not, but they seem to have successfully collected every empty sound that was to be found in either of the universities. Principals and deans, and quadrangles, and halls and chapels, are thrown together in a most mystical confusion, in the belief no doubt that by solemn conjuration, and the magic of names the effect was to be produced. By what exact rule of magic they proceeded, I am not prepared to say, but I think I can perceive in their proceedings considerable deference for the example of the elderly ladies to whom I have alluded. The weird sisters, if I recollect right, thought there was much virtue in "*nose of Turk and Tartar's lips*." Our modern magicians, to "*make their gruel thick and slab*," prefer a dean and a principal; for "*wool of bat and tongue of dog*," we have our "*gown of silk and cap of felt*." And when we come to look at the penal code established, nobody can doubt but they therein closely followed the directions of their predecessors, to

"Add thereto a tiger's chandron

"For the ingredients of their cauldron."

The professors I presume played the part of Hecate on the occasion, and coming in at the proper time, cried out,

"*O well done! we commend your pains,*

"*We shall every one share 't the gains.*"

But, sir, our college-founders have gone beyond the witches—so indiscriminate has their imitation been. We have heard a good deal of conversation of plots within these few weeks. We have had it announced to us that there is a deep and dangerous plot, of which we are to be aware—and at length we know so much, that a plot has been carried to parliament sewed up in a green-bag. The minister it is understood now, produces periodically a green-bag plot. Well, sir, our college has its plot, and one of its solemn statutes is to give notice to the students of its existence, and of the danger of disturbing it. It is, sir, no less than a green

grass plot—and this, sir, has, after the approved receipt of concreting a college, been consecrated by the solemn mockery of a statute of protection for its nurture.

These things, sir, I have noticed, not to found any grave objection upon them to the establishment which they certainly do no more than render ridiculous. But I think they do go to establish the theory of my learned friend (Mr. R. Jackson) that a college mania had seized on the directors at the time it was first established. Having shown how much it partakes of the imitative nature of the monkey, I shall now show the tygrine part of the animal; and what other term can be applied to that outrageous power in the hands of the college council, not only to decree expulsion from the college, but eternal exclusion from every part of the Company's service. One single act of juvenile levity, is to render the party offending incapable of ever enjoying any appointment in the Company's service. I beg the court to recollect the observation which had fallen from the honorable gentleman (Mr. Grant) upon the subject of the students being *in statu pupillari*, and that consequently they are not entitled to claim the exercise of the rights belonging to the adult subjects of the realm. What! then are these young men to be considered with regard to their rights *in statu pupillari*, and yet when we treat of the punishment to be inflicted upon them, they are not to be punished as infants, but as citizens of the world? Is there any thing more preposterous or inconsistent than this absurd proposition? In the first place, the students are placed upon the footing of children, deprived of the right which the meanest subject of the country had, of being tried before punished, and yet they are to be chastened with all the severity of old and hardened offenders. I am sure that the hon. ex-director cannot be aware of the fact which I am now about to mention—I mean the existence of a law now upon your college statute book, the abominable folly and injustice of which must create indignation in every person who hears me. It is upon the subject of expulsion. In the first place, and by the way I object to the power of resorting to this severe remedy being in a bare majority of the college council—that majority being liable to be determined by the casting vote of one of the members. The unanimous voice of the council might at least be required to consign a young man to utter ruin. I pass over your tyrannical law on the principle of decimating your students, and establishing a miserable and dastardly system of espionage, in order to discover victims for the exercise of the unrelenting power of expulsion. For if I feel indignant at these, what language shall I employ to stigmatize the third section of

your supplementary regulations?—It runs thus:—

“By the regulations already established, the whole time passed at the college by the students is probationary; but in future, the first term is to be considered as such in a more particular sense. And if any student shall not, in the judgment of the college council, *give satisfaction in that term*, he will *not be permitted to return to the college.*”

Now, sir, I appeal to you, whether it is to be wondered at that parents are alarmed at placing the future fortunes of their children at the mercy of a majority of a college council, armed with such a power as this law conveys? Under it no young man is safe. He need not be accused—he is at once ruined on the whisper of some coggng knave, unaccused, uncited, unheard, and uninformed of his fault, till he learns it in the awful sentence of his ruin.—His ruin did I say, sir? the ruin, perhaps, of a widowed mother and her helpless children, all depending for their future happiness on the successful career of this unfortunate youth. And is it then to be tolerated that while you entrust this dreadful power into the hands of a majority of six men, you have divested yourselves of the power of redressing the injury or the errors they may commit?

However iniquitous or unjust a sentence of expulsion may be, in vain does the unhappy sufferer appeal to your justice. It is impossible even for the court of directors to restore him. Is not this a crying evil in the constitution of the college, which no sophistry can reconcile, or argument of expediency justify? It is a fatal error in the plan of the institution which deserves the strongest reprobation. Is the court to be told then, in a case of this description, that the students are to be debarred from all the forms of justice, while they are to be doomed to the severest punishment that can be inflicted by the regulations of an institution of this kind, without trial, without proof of their fault? All the sophistry of professor Malthus, and all the ingenuity and subtlety of the three counsel for the college, never can reconcile to my mind the toleration of so enormous a grievance. The pusillanimity and weakness of the directors in yielding up this power of doing justice, is a deadly and lasting stigma upon their conduct. If such punishments are necessary for the due discipline of the college, it is at least necessary that the crimes to which they were apportioned, ought to be proved according to the rules of eternal justice. The inexorable tyranny of a contrary system is pregnant with consequences not more injurious to the student than to the parent. Notwithstanding all

this, the court has been told that parents have no reasonable ground upon which they could refuse to send their sons to this institution. It has been said by the learned professor, that their unwillingness so to do would proceed from economical considerations alone. For my own part, if there were any ground for this belief, I think the motives of the parents, even in this point of view, are not to be too hastily condemned; nor do I think that economy is a matter of reproach. The court should recollect that it is at least a hard necessity that should justify you in compelling a parent, whether his circumstances admit of it or not, to send his son to an expensive seminary of education, when, at the same time, he could procure for him every necessary mental qualification in any other place, at less than half the expence. And indeed to me it appeared extraordinary that the East-India Company should feel any anxiety about the place where the acquirements they exact are attained. Let them fix the standard which they demand, and the interest of the parties in this, as in all other cases, will meet it with the necessary supply. I was somewhat surprised at what fell from the honorable and learned gentleman (Mr. Grant), in one of his excursions on this point. He is pleased to ridicule the idea of applying this principle of supplying demand, which he whimsically terms a merely commercial one, to any subject so exalted as mind and education. Sir, I hope he will excuse me for referring him for correction on this head to his learned friend the professor of political economy, who will, I venture to say, inform him that the doctrine of demand and supply is not merely a commercial principle, but an eternal truth, equally applicable to mind as to matter. And it must be first proved that the existing institutions of this country are inadequate to supply the qualifications you demand, before I am to be satisfied of either the necessity or the expediency of supporting the present institution at all, much less the exacting an unwilling attendance from the candidates for your service. I may be told that it is no hardship to impose this or any other condition on a candidate for the benefits to be derived from your service; and the church of England may be quoted as an instance of compelling all its members to pass a certain time at one or other of the two universities. My answer is, that I never disputed your right, but I doubt the wisdom of the use you are making of it; and the rule of the church of England was framed when no other place or means of learning existed in the country but at Oxford and at Cambridge. The rule therefore was synonymous with a declaration, that ignorant men should not be admitted to officiate in her mysteries. In those

days too, the clergy were the only learned persons in the kingdom. This subject brings to my recollection a canting argument which has been used by more than one of the college-advocates in its favor;—that whereas the profligacy at the two universities was highly dangerous to young men, there was a guarantee for the purity of the Hertford morals, from the absence of all temptation and the means of gratifying vicious propensities. Are we then to be treated with such hypocritical pretences, when we are content that every youth who is a candidate for the holy office of a minister of the gospel, shall pass through the fiery ordeal of university profligacy and vice. Sir, of all vices, to me hypocrisy is the most odious. And if I am to judge of the morals of the college by the arguments of its advocates, I should be led to no charitable conclusion in its favor. Surely, sir, the learned gentleman (Mr. Incey) who burst into so elaborate a panegyric on the church and its votaries, at the bare hint of an honourable friend of mine, that the students might be sent too often to chapel, will not join in this censure of the morals of those institutions which swarm with the clerical functionaries whom he has so eulogized. Now, sir, not to detain the court with my views of the chief advantages to be found in almost all the well-frequented public seminaries in this country, and of which I think but few are to be found at Haileybury, let us hear what the chancellor of the university of Oxford has said in the comparative view he has taken of these establishments. And I quote Lord Grenville the more readily, because I think his name is not likely to be less respected as a scholar than as a statesman. His lordship in the year 1815 thus delivered himself in his place in parliament:—

“A separate college has been established in England for the education of the young men destined for India. If I speak of this plan, as I think of it, with strong disapprobation and regret, let it not be inferred that I object to any degree of attention which can be paid even to the earliest instruction and discipline of those who are destined for Indian service. No man will more rejoice in this than I shall—no man more zealously contend for its advantage. But I can never persuade myself that it was justifiable to form for that purpose a separate establishment in England. It may be doubted at what age they may most advantageously be sent to India. But up to the latest moment of their continuance in this country, be that period what it may, I see the strongest possible reasons against their being separated in education from the young men of their own age and station in life. Instead of forming them before-

“hand into an exclusive class, into something like a distinct cast of men, destined to administer government in remote provinces, they ought, above all other public servants, to receive, as long as they continue in England, an education purely English. Instead of rejecting, we should, I think, have embraced with eagerness the advantage which our great schools and universities would have afforded to them for this purpose: that they might learn there, I trust with not less facility than elsewhere, the elements of whatever sciences you could wish them to possess;—that in addition to these they might find there, and there only could they find, the best of all education to a public man, which forms the mind to manly exertion and honorable feeling, the education which young men receive from each other in the numerous and mixed society of their equals, collected from various classes of our community, and destined to various ways of life:—that they might there be imbued with the deepest tincture of English manners and English attachments, of English principles and, I am not afraid in this case to say, also English prejudices:—and that they might carry with them from thence to India remembrances and affections, not local only, but personal—recollections not merely of the scenes but of the individuals endeared to them by early habit, mixed with the indelible impression of those high sentiments and virtuous principles which, I am happy to think it, float in the very atmosphere of our public places of education, and contribute much more, I think, than is commonly supposed, to all on which we most value ourselves in our national character.”

It is impossible to deny the advantage which a public education amongst a society, constituted like our universities, must give to a young man destined to move, at an early period, upon the theatre of public life. But this advantage is in a great measure denied to the servants of the Company by the system of education at Hertford college. The society there is comparatively limited; nor is there that scope of character which affords examples for imitation and emulation. Instead of there being men from the age of forty down to sixteen, mixed in the familiar intercourse of boyish freedom, they are little more than a family of boys. They therefore have not the advantages in this point of view which are to be found elsewhere, for the early formation and strengthening of character—and so far, therefore, is the institution a positive nuisance instead of a blessing. To any gentleman who has reflected how intimately in early life the cultivation of mind

is connected with the growth of the best feelings of the heart, it will occur, how baneful must be the effect upon a youth of high spirit and attainments, to be forcibly separated, in the midst of a brilliant career of success, (which his competitors are left to pursue) to be transplanted at once amidst strangers, his friendships interrupted, his honors, won and worn with the best effects on his mind, unknown and unrespected, and without a friend to cheer and encourage him in a renewal of his labours for distinction. It is not too much to suppose that under such circumstances many a noble spirit may be broken, many an aspiring genius irrecoverably curbed, and all this for no one good end that can be pointed out. In short, sir, were I to be compelled to write the preamble to an act of the legislature establishing this college, it should run thus :—That whereas the education of the civil servants of the East-India Company should resemble that of European statesmen ; and whereas no deficiency is found in the existing institutions of Great Britain for giving them such an education, as is fully exemplified by the proficiency of the British youth at the age of nineteen ; *therefore it is necessary* a college at Hertford should be built. And whereas the chief advantage of public education consists in the formation of character, at the same time that the mind is instructed, by the indiscriminate intercourse between large numbers, of different ranks in life, and destined hereafter for different pursuits, *therefore* the students at Hertford shall be limited in numbers, all of them of the same rank of life, and all destined for the same pursuit. And whereas the early friendships formed at schools are not only the best guarantee for excellent conduct now, but the source of much happiness in after life, therefore the connections of our civil servants shall be interrupted at the early age of sixteen, and no opportunity thereafter afforded for any youth who is to proceed to India, to cultivate the friendship of any youthful companion whom he is to leave behind him in England.

However absurd such a preamble would be, yet it would be the only one suited to the act—for the plan of the college is founded on a wild and absurd theory,—and, like all plans which have not reason for their basis, supported therefore by a system of conduct as tyrannical as its regulations are relentless and bloody. Sir, the expression may at first appear strained—not so, when the *after* effects of your expulsion are considered ; in many cases less lenient than deprivation of life itself. Well may such victims of your laws exclaim with Romeo—

—“ Banishment ! be merciful, say death—
“ Thou cut'st my head off with a golden axe,

“ And smil'st upon the stroke that murders me.”

You have left them too, no appeal, no chance, by an alteration of subsequent conduct, of redeeming error ; nothing but the cheerless prospect and reflection, that every chance in life has been lost by one act of levity. It has been said in support of this rigorous system, that in order to prevent the recurrence of riot and disorder, it was absolutely *necessary* to recur to the punishment of expulsion ; but what principle of policy or of justice, required the addition of utter ruin, and the destruction of the future prospects of the young offender ? By the regulations of the college, he is not only to be dismissed from the Company's civil service, but he is rendered incapable of serving you in a military capacity, or in any other situation where his talents might be called into action. Surely, it is quite enough to confine the punishment to expulsion, without seeking to commit devastation upon the future chances which are open to genius and enterprise. The iniquity of this principle too, is the more intolerable because the young men are compelled to go to this institution. No circumstance is to excuse them from spending two years at the Company's college, and yet the conditions of being admitted into it are not less rigorous and absurd than those under which they are compelled to stay—for by the laws of that seminary, it is declared that no person shall be admitted who had been expelled from *any other institution*, public or private, whatever. Can there be a more unjust, or impolitic regulation than this ? If a young man has the misfortune to be sent away from any private school, whatever might be the cause of that expulsion, whether the fault lay with him or his master, he is deemed utterly incapable of entering your civil service. What then, can be said in favour of an institution where it is found absolutely necessary, for the sake of preserving discipline, to establish rules and regulations not less absurd than cruel ? Do such regulations prove that this institution has answered its purpose ? Do they prove that this institution was better than any other, which was the issue upon which I take my stand ?

Many instances must arise in which it would be a serious hardship to compel parents to send their children to this institution. It is not difficult to suppose cases where the absurdity of this compulsion is not less apparent than its hardship. It so happens that the only gentleman now at Hertford college with whom I have the pleasure of being acquainted, is not only a native of one of our northern seats of learning, but the son of one of the brightest ornaments of that or any other literary institution ; so eminent, indeed, that

when I name the city of Glasgow, and add that among his illustrious colleagues his name is still the foremost among the first, and not less the boast of his country than his college, it will be anticipated I can mean no other than professor Young. And yet, strange to say, this gentleman, himself the center of attraction to the youth of this, as well as his own country, who flock to him to benefit from the extent of his learning, and his paternal solicitude for their welfare; this gentleman, I say, is not to be intrusted with the education of his own son. He is to be taunted with the reproach of a parsimonious disposition, as the only motive which Mr. Malthus can discover for any reluctance that this father and son might feel at their unnecessary, premature, and wanton separation. Sir, I beg to be particularly understood *not to say* that either the one or the other of these gentlemen does feel the least *distant* to the Hertford education. But, I say, it is but natural they should. I wish to be clear upon this point—for I know too well from the system which I understand to be here prevailing, that such an idea might interfere much with the comfort, perhaps with the interests of that young gentleman. I believe him to possess that solid and substantial good sense so peculiar to his country, that he would probably more readily accommodate himself to any change of circumstances forced upon him than many others would do. But it is impossible, if he has a heart to feel, that unless some extraordinary necessity for his being there is obvious to him, but that he must suffer a constant depression when he recollects that he is thus a stranger to his family and earliest and dearest attachments, precisely for the two years which are to precede his long, his melancholy, and perhaps his final parting from them on this side the grave. Sir, I was much struck with the naïveté of the hon. ex-director who concluded a long and labored detail of the extraordinary excellencies of this favorite place of monopolized learning, with a fair and simple confession, that if you do not compel the *attendance* of the young men, your notable quadrangle would be a desert, nay, not a chance left of your grass-plot being siftfully trodden upon from one end of the year to the other. I leave him to reconcile his declaration and his eulogy if he can. What! is nature suddenly so perverse? has she suddenly taught men to refuse the kindness proffered? If so, give up the contest with her—If she is so changed, your laws, nor your college will ever bring her back to her former course.

Before, sir, I come to make the last objection to the system of your college with which I shall trouble the court, (for I trust the court will do me the justice to

recollect, that I have made it my duty studiously to avoid dwelling upon trifling and corrigible errors and follies in the plan, and that I have confined myself to the inherent radical incurable faults of the system of a college of compulsion,) I must endeavour to rescue one venerable and excellent dignitary of the church of England, from the embrace of the learned gentleman who spoke last. I am not surprised that the learned gentleman's attention is roused by this exordium—I am sure he meant no injury—but those who praise indiscriminately should recollect that sometimes they kill with kindness. The ill-used personage in whose behalf I enter my protest is the right rev. the bishop of London.

What, exclaimed the learned gentleman, you attack these laws!—you say there is no remedy!—do you recollect that the bishop of London is the visitor?—that he may redress wrongs, if any be committed?—to fix an imputation upon the college is to libel the bishop of London!—Now with submission, sir, the libel comes not from our quarter. To establish the hon. gentleman's connexion between the bishop and the college would be in my judgment grossly to libel his lordship. The bishop, it is true, is the nominal visitor—but his discretionary powers are as limited as is the fancy of an interpreter. You feel and know this, sir, and therefore you have appointed a visiting committee. What their powers may be I know not; but you are clearly not contented with them, for you have established a practice, (which is the ground of the last objection I shall offer to your system) which I declare I think not less abominable and terrible, than the vast principle on which the Spanish inquisition continues to subsist. Not satisfied with erecting *by statute* the menial servants of the young men into paid spies on their conduct, you have directed, and it is regularly practiced, your college-council to put upon the *records* of this court, in a monthly report, a particular account of all they may choose to hear and believe of the conduct of every young gentleman of the college both within and without its walls—not a report of the faults established and punished, but a secret, a police report—all that is founded on hearsay—all that is related by the menial spies and informers;—a race which (though like other evils turned in states to some account) should be hunted from any liberal institution. The baseness of their occupation is the guarantee for the impunity of the rich delinquent, who can always be sure to be able to bribe such creatures into silence.

What, sir, is youth then the time when you would permit your son's conduct to be so nicely recorded, any error remem-

bered, and put upon record, a damning witness against after good conduct; when the infirmities of our nature forbid the exercise of such a tyranny in the day of untried judgment, and withering passions? Who is there in this court would willingly submit to "have his *wean'd up follies ravel'd out*" even for a little month, and if compelled, who dare challenge the record, himself not suffered to offer comment on the text? What answer would you make to his reproach were he to ask any one of you within the bar—

If thy offences were upon record,
Would it not shame thee in so fair a
troop,
To read a lecture on them?

If such measures are necessary, better your college had never been—nor can I be called upon fairly, to reform the errors I object to—but I demand the option of availing myself of it or not—give me but that, and I shall never cry out "fye upon your college laws"—it may exist unchallenged and unvisited by me—I shall never call for its destruction;—but if you annex to its existence, a clause inflicting it upon me for two years, I shall be the first to say, *delenda est Carthago!* All that your service requires, is a permission for the young men to remain in this country till they are nineteen. The college that was wisdom in Calcutta, is folly in Great Britain, even had you copied correctly its form and plan. What you have erected is a college of shreds and patches.

But if I am to take a comparative view of the two establishments with all the circumstances attending the substitution of the one for the other, I am led to the description of the lord Wellesley's establishment

"As a combination and a form indeed,
"Where every God did seem to set his
seal!"

The other, "as a mildew'd ear,
"Blasting its wholesome brother."

A cry of *question! question!* now resounded through the court.

Mr. Lowndes rose, but was called to order.

Mr. Grant expressed a wish to address the court in reply to some propositions which had been maintained by some of the gentlemen on the other side of the question.

Mr. R. Jackson spoke to order. He begged leave to suggest, that from the interest which this important subject had excited, and referring to its own momentous import, affecting as it did the welfare of all the Company's institutions in India, nothing could be more desirable than that the question should be discussed in the fullest and most dispassionate manner, making some allowance for the

warmth which such a subject was calculated to excite even in minds of the greatest equanimity. It must be admitted on all hands that there were many propositions advanced before the court which challenged contradiction, as well as the maturest consideration. Justice to all parties required that sufficient time and opportunity should be allowed for these purposes; and certainly for himself, he should be most happy to hear every thing that could be said upon a question so deeply interesting to every man who participated in the welfare or misfortune of the Company's proceedings. It appeared to him impossible for the court to come this day to a vote upon the question, more particularly as the eyes of the public were stedfastly fixed upon the result of a discussion of such importance. A premature decision would not satisfy the purposes of justice, nor tend to satisfy the rational curiosity of every man who duly appreciated the consequence of the decision to which the Company were called upon to form. It was of importance that this subject should be thoroughly sifted to the bottom, so as to leave no room even for the sceptic to doubt either upon the one side, or the other of the question. Inquiry having been challenged by those who professed to be best qualified to inform the minds of the court, it was but candid—indeed it was absolutely necessary that such persons should make good the pledge they had given to vindicate the college from the heavy charges which had been preferred against it. His own mind being by no means satisfied that these charges had been refuted, he was the more anxious to hear every thing which could be suggested by those gentlemen who advocated the cause of the college. The challenge having been given by them, he for one should never quit the ground until he was beaten by reason, by argument, and by proof. These considerations must convince the court that further discussion was necessary; but at this advanced hour of the day, it was impossible for the gentlemen who were desirous of speaking upon the subject, to do justice to their sentiments. The hon. ex-director (Mr. Grant) had expressed a willingness to say something in reply to what had been advanced on this side of the court. Whatever that hon. gentleman had further to offer, he (Mr. J.) would listen with the utmost respect and attention. In all events, he was quite convinced that the directors would not press the decision of the court to day, against all right—all reason, and all justice.

Mr. Grant said he believed it was by no means the wish of the directors to press the decision of the question upon any such grounds. It was a fair proposition that every gentleman should be allowed to say

any thing which might be thought necessary in the way of explanation; but he (Mr. G.) was by no means satisfied that it was necessary to go into another discussion upon the merits of a case which had been so fully discussed.

Mr. H. Jackson.—Sir, I beg leave to move the further adjournment of this debate; and I do so upon this express ground, that those gentlemen who have challenged inquiry on the part of the college, may have a complete opportunity of repelling the charges which have been preferred against the college.

Mr. Dixon strongly urged the necessity of further inquiry. The question might undoubtedly be carried by the book of numbers; but he trusted, that the directors, for their own character, would not suppress this important question by such an expedient. This would by no means satisfy the public mind upon a subject which had now become a matter of most extensive interest. The directors, he hoped, would not take advantage of the power which their situation gave them of putting an extinguisher upon the debate. This was not the way to convince the country of the rectitude of the cause which they had espoused; and if such an expedient were resorted to, it would at once convince the world that they were afraid of the inquiry. Indeed it was impossible for those persons who, on the part of the college, had challenged inquiry, and which inquiry was now pressed upon them, to shelter themselves under the cover of a majority, and thereby smother that very inquiry which they professed themselves most anxious to institute.

Mr. Grant.—The hon. gentleman has no right to assume that the court of directors have any such intention. Before he takes upon himself to assume such a proposition, he ought to satisfy himself that the intention of the court is such as he imputes to it.

Mr. Dixon said that he had a right to assume that such was the intention of the directors, when he observed the vehemence with which the question was called for by those gentlemen who intended to vote for the college. He, for one, was most desirous that further discussion should take place. If gentlemen would take up the time of the court for three and four hours together, to serve their own purposes, a plain man, like himself, could have no opportunity of delivering his sentiments. If the directors pressed the decision of this question to-day, without further inquiry they would have much to answer for; and probably they would have reason to repent their haste. Every gentleman in court had an undoubted right to be heard upon the question; and he, for one, claimed that right. But it

was a right which he could not exercise at this late hour of the day.

Mr. Grant said, he by no means disapproved of the motion for an adjournment; but what he complained of was the unjustifiable manner in which the hon. gentleman assumed that the court of directors meant to take an unfair advantage of the court in pressing the question to a decision without further debate. The hon. gentleman had no right to assume any such thing. The court of directors were ready to receive every light which could be thrown upon the subject; and they were willing to hear all the evidence which could be offered. He, undoubtedly, was in favour of the question of adjournment, in order to hear every thing that could be said upon the subject; but he trusted that if the question of adjournment was carried, something more substantial would be offered than had already been brought forward in support of the motion.

The Chairman agreed that a further adjournment of the question, in the present state of the court, was necessary; although he must say, that the protraction of this discussion to so great a length, was very inconvenient to the Company's general business. As it was desirable, however, that the sentiments of every gentleman should be heard with candour and attention, he should be most willing to put the question of adjournment.

Mr. Impey was also in favour of the adjournment, but he trusted, that those who appeared to support the motion brought forward by the hon. and learned gentleman, would take some pains to substantiate by evidence and sound argument the cause which they had espoused.

The question of adjournment was then put, and carried unanimously.—*Adjourned till the 25th instant.*

East-India House, Feb. 25.

A general court of proprietors of East-India stock was this day held, pursuant to adjournment, at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

The routine business having been gone through,

The Chairman (T. Reid, Esq.) said, he acquainted the court that they had met for the purpose of taking into further consideration the proposition made on the 6th instant, relative to Hertford college. Lest any persons might now be in the court who were unacquainted with the specific nature of the motion, he directed that it should be read by the clerk. He had farther to state, that the previous question had been moved and seconded on this proposition. The court, he hoped,

would permit him to say, on this occasion, that as two days had already been consumed in the discussion of this question, it would be a matter of great convenience if the proprietors could this day decide upon it.—*(Hear! hear!)*

Mr. Hume then rose and said, that, in offering himself to the notice of the court, he would endeavour to offer only such remarks as the course of the debate appeared urgently to demand, and in doing so, he should study to be as brief as possible. He was one of those, however, who had always deprecated, in the strongest manner, the style and tone of censure which some gentlemen unwarrantably assumed in that court, against others less happily gifted, perhaps, than themselves, who occupied a considerable portion of time in delivering their sentiments.—*(Hear! hear!)* He hoped the hon. ex-director (Mr. Grant) whom he then saw in his place would not now, as on former occasions, call him to task for occupying the time of the court, when he and his learned relative had so long engaged it. He trusted that the hon. ex-director, and every gentleman in the court, would judge of his speech from the arguments and facts contained in it, and not from its length. On all occasions when he had the honour of addressing the court, he sought for a patient hearing, by endeavouring, as far as he was able, to compress the facts introduced within the narrowest compass—and he thought it most illiberal and unfair for that hon. ex-director and another hon. gentleman (Mr. Pattison) to make the remarks they had frequently done, on the length of the speeches which certain proprietors felt themselves called on to deliver. He would use his best efforts to avoid prolixity on the present occasion, although he feared that would be impossible. If ever there was a question supported on clear grounds, or that might be confined within a narrow range, it was this; but he doubted whether there ever was a question more misconceived, and misrepresented, than what they were now occupied in discussing. He thought the line of conduct followed by an hon. ex-director (Mr. Grant) and by a learned friend of his (Mr. Impey), whom he did not then see in his place, must have astonished every person in this court, as it had indeed, surprised him. The court, he thought, would agree with him, that few men had ever offered themselves in this place with less personality and with greater propriety, than his learned friend (Mr. Jackson) with whom the discussion commenced. He could not reckon the learned gentleman (Mr. Impey) amongst those individuals who had conducted themselves fairly and properly on that occasion. If, as that gentleman has stated, it was his (Mr. Hume's) "nature's plague to pry

into abuses," he should only say, that *that gentleman's* family were fortunate that those alleged abuses were never inquired into.

Mr. Pattison rose to order.—He requested the hon. proprietor to abstain from making any remarks on the conduct of his learned friend during his absence from court.

Mr. Hume expressed his assent, but begged leave to state, that the learned gentleman (Mr. R. Jackson) who began the discussion, the hon. ex-director (Mr. Grant) and the learned gentleman (Mr. R. Grant) who followed him, had argued the question, without descending to any thing like personal scurrility, which was not the case with the learned gentleman (Mr. Impey) to whom allusion had been made. The characters of the three former gentlemen were sufficiently known in that court to insure the deepest attention to every thing that fell from them in the fair course of argument. But he deprecated, most decidedly, the course that had been adopted by the two latter, as an answer to the arguments of the learned mover of the resolution. Instead of meeting him openly and manfully, recourse was had to a string of invectives, which had led the court away from the question immediately before it. Expressions were put into his (Mr. Hume's) mouth, and into that of his learned friend, which he would presently shew had never been used by either; and by arts of this description, as it were throwing a tub to the whale, an attempt was made to divert the attention of the court from the important subject which they had been called together to consider. The motion of his learned friend called on the court of directors to inquire into the state in which Hertford college had been since its establishment—into its present situation—and to make a report to the proprietors on these and other points, specified in the proposition. What did the hon. ex-director say to this? He asserted, that those who supported the motion for inquiry, to ascertain the truth, were charging the establishment with gross abuses—were libelling the morals and literature of the college—we.e., in fact, convicting the college of every thing abominable. Now he would ask, whether there was any one charge in the resolution proposed by his learned friend? He denied that there was any thing that bore the semblance of such a charge, unless, indeed, inquiry and guilt were to be considered as synonymous terms. And it must appear to all who considered the question, that the course now adopted, in order to avoid the necessary inquiry and get rid of the motion, was entirely irrelevant, and it thereby appeared clearly that they were afraid the truth

should be known. If gentlemen thought proper to allude to what was said on a former day, he must entreat of their candour to do so fairly; if they would venture to quote, he begged of them to quote from such authority as would enable them to do it correctly. Had the learned gentleman (Mr. R. Grant) quoted his (Mr. H.'s) reported expressions from a publication, *The Asiatic Journal*, which he held in his hand, he would not have fallen into the error which he had committed. He (Mr. Hume) knew neither the author nor editor of that publication; but this he was in justice bound to say, that the debates of that court were reported as impartially and correctly as it was possible, under all the circumstances, that they could be given. In the case immediately before them the learned gentleman had made quotations from a speech said to have been delivered by him at a former court. But how had he done this? He had quoted words as delivered by him, which were not used in the sense ascribed to them. The statements were not positive but suppositious. What he had stated to be reported of Haileybury collége, namely, that vice and immorality abounded there, was quoted by the learned gentleman as having been *directly imputed* to the establishment by him. Had the learned gentleman evinced that candour which he expected from him, he would not, in reading the quotation, have left out the first word "*if,*" which was expressed and understood throughout his speech. He begged the attention of the court to the quotation, "*If the reports in general circulation were correct, then had the establishment produced many individuals who were without the principles of honour or honesty.*" Such was *his* statement, but the learned gentleman had omitted the "*if,*" and had described him as having made a direct assertion and charge. He would, however, now declare, that when reports of this kind were so current and so general as those respecting the collége had been, there were strong grounds for believing them true, or at any rate it was but right that an inquiry should be instituted, for the purpose of discovering their truth or falsehood. It would be a proper act of the directors towards that collége, if it were that pure and immaculate establishment which had been represented, to give, by a fair investigation, the gentlemen connected with it, an opportunity of clearing themselves from the charges conveyed by those reports and rumours; and with that view his learned friend had brought the question before the court. It was not that his learned friend made a charge against this or that professor;—it was not that he (Mr. Hume) stated this or that particular fact,—that the court should grant this inquiry. No, the necessity of it was

founded on the prevalence of those disgraceful reports, and the recurrence of those shameful riots which, in a greater or a less degree, must have reached them all, and which, in justice to all parties, ought to be probed to the bottom. In answer to the case so ably made out and supported by a continued series of important facts by his learned friend, the learned gentleman (Mr. R. Grant) had cited the authority of the professors themselves, and had brought forward one or two isolated facts in favour of the collége; but the question could not be decided in that manner. General facts must be advanced to meet a case so general and so extensive as that of his learned friend; and the learned gentleman could not be suffered to prove a counter case, by introducing only a few exceptions to a general rule, which might, in fact, be said to prove the rule instead of weakening it. He (Mr. Hume) differed entirely from the hon. ex-director and the learned gentleman, who had, in his opinion unfairly, charged his learned friend with making a formal accusation against the collége and its professors. He had not done so. He had made no positive charge. He promised, when he introduced his motion, to abstain from crimination, and that promise he had fulfilled. He simply called for inquiry. "Bring before us," said his learned friend, "the whole of the facts connected with the discipline and efficiency of this institution. Let the entire truth be made known. This will be the best means to satisfy the proprietors, the collége, and the public." If the institution can bear investigation, this inquiry will tend to strengthen and support it;—if the investigation should prove that the collége has been productive of mischief instead of benefit, and that it ought not any longer to exist, then those persons connected with the Company, and anxious for the character of their servants, ought to give his learned friend credit for the pains he had taken to discover the truth, and to have equal justice dealt out to all parties. But what did the honorable ex-director and the learned gentleman do? They put into *his* mouth, and into the mouth of his learned friend, those reports which had reached them, in common with other proprietors, and which were adverted to as merely reports—as if he and his learned friend had originated them and first started them in this court; whereas it was notorious and must have been known at the time that they were spoken of as *facts*, generally admitted and as generally believed by the public. He and his learned friend, so far from taking them as facts to the condemnation of the collége without fair examination, as had been unfairly charged, were most anxious that those rumours should, if possible, be removed; and, therefore in the fairest and most liberal way de-

manded inquiry. He deprecated, in the strongest manner, the course that had been taken by the learned gentlemen, who had departed from the real point of argument, which was, "whether an inquiry should take place or not," and attacked him and his learned friend for having made a direct charge against the college. If the learned gentleman would recollect his (Mr. Hume's) speech, he would find a few words, which, had some how or other, escaped his (Mr. Grant's) observation; but which placed, in the clearest point of view, the fact, that inquiry and not crimination was his object. If, he (Mr. Hume) had observed, in the course of his speech, that "the accounts related respecting the college were true to half their extent, the students would probably disgrace themselves there, and bring shame on the Company hereafter." But the learned gentleman had entirely forgotten the word "if," and had given the passage as though he (Mr. Hume) had meant to state an actually proved fact.—Instead of charging the professors with neglect—instead of deprecating the literature of the college—instead of imputing blame to any party in particular—he had stated, that he was utterly at a loss how to account for the unfavourable state of things which was said to prevail at Hertford. It was admitted *by all parties* that the college had not answered their expectations, but so far from advancing any thing against the professors, he had spoken highly of their abilities and professional acquirements. He therefore complained of the conduct of the learned gentleman, who had blamed him and his learned friend for acting a part they never did; and by this means lost sight of the question really before the court. No man could feel more astonishment, no person could be struck with greater surprise, than he was at the sudden change in the conduct of the learned gentlemen. He (Mr. R. Grant) had told the court, in vaunting language that he appeared expressly as the champion of the college—that *he courted and challenged inquiry, at any time, and in any place; before any tribunal, and in the presence of any set of men whatever*: and, now that the matter is brought to the test, does the learned gentleman or the hon. ex-director keep to that declaration? Do they accept the opportunity offered them or state their willingness to proceed to inquiry. No, the hon. ex-director has declared himself *decidedly against any inquiry whatever!*—and *he*, who was the challenger and the champion, who in such boasting terms demanded inquiry, when it was not called for, now that his learned friend had moved for an investigation, had concluded his speech without informing the court what course he meant to adopt

—and he (Mr. Hume) had no doubt that the learned gentleman (Mr. Impey) would vote for the previous question and against any inquiry!!—(*Hear! hear!*) He should leave it to that learned gentleman to explain conduct so very extraordinary and inconsistent as far as he was concerned; and, he submitted that it was highly suspicious and injurious to the character of the college and its professors.—Having premised so much, he begged leave to call the attention of the court to the subject immediately before them:—and, in doing this, he believed he was not addressing himself to any individual unacquainted with the reputed situation of the college.—All those who, during the last few years, had been conversant with Indian affairs, must have heard, in the most distant parts of the country, the unpleasant reports spread abroad, relative to the Institution at Haileybury. Doubts had arisen that this college was not going on well, and, from time to time, facts of an alarming and disgraceful nature had been made known to the public, through the medium of the newspapers. He did not mean to assert, that the directors were acquainted with all these proceedings; but he would shew that, consistently with their duty, and with the resolution of that court, they ought to have been cognizant of them.—If those riots and irregularities had existed for years—if the learned professor, Mr. Malthus, was acquainted with them and had stated them to the public—they must have been laid before the court of directors. It was rather singular that the proprietors also had been kept ignorant of these proceedings at the college—but the directors could best explain why. He meant not to infer, from Mr. Malthus's *last* pamphlet, that he had been long acquainted with the untoward circumstances relative to the college. No, he would first look to the letter which Mr. Malthus addressed, four years ago, to Lord Grenville, from which it appeared that gross abuses then existed, and that great disturbances had broken out from time to time to the serious injury of the objects of the college. In that letter, the learned professor called on the noble lord to exert his influence to procure for the principal and professors, power and authority sufficient to restrain those glaring irregularities. Bringing that learned professor down to a later date, to within one month of the present time, they would find him still alluding to those disorders, and expressing his wonder that the Institution could exist—his words are "for my own part, I am only astonished that the college has been able to go on at all."—With such facts as these, and without advert ing to many others before him, was it surprising that his learned friend,—who, during a long life had shewn himself the

active and zealous friend, the willing and laborious advocate of the Company, whenever their rights were assailed or their interest endangered from any quarter whatever—should be anxious that the system which gave birth to such abuses, should be revised? Was he, because he had taken an active part in the establishment of the college, from which he and all its supporters expected the most beneficial consequences, now to be charged with “*criminal inconsistency*” likewise after a fair trial of ten years during which the college had completely failed in all its objects and been productive of mischief instead of good, he thought proper to doubt the management of the college and to move for inquiry respecting it—(*Hear! hear!*) He would leave it to the court to judge whether the opposition to all enquiry and the pertinacious support given by the hon. ex-director and his learned relative to our establishment, where gross abuses existed, was more to their credit, than the manly, open, and candid manner of his learned friend (Mr. Jackson.)—(*Hear! hear!*) If the learned gentleman Mr. R. Grant, who made the accusation against his learned friend (Mr. J.) were present he would charge him with asserting that which he could not support—he would charge him with entirely perverting facts—(*Hear! hear!*) He would maintain, that his learned friend and himself, had fair grounds to move for this inquiry—that they had sufficient foundation for it—and he did, most pointedly, deprecate any attempt to charge either of them with sinister motives, or with having any improper views, in bringing the subject before the court. The question itself was exceedingly narrow; but he was precluded from treating it so briefly as he could wish, in consequence of what had fallen from those gentlemen who had, he must say, completely failed to answer his learned friend’s argumentative and most elegant speech. One short reply might be given to the speeches of the hon. ex-director and his learned relative, the leading topics of which were precisely the same—namely that they were totally irrelevant to the motion before the court; but, as it was a matter of great importance to expose their fallacy and shew them in their proper colours, he would take the liberty to dwell at some length on the most prominent points of their argument. His learned friend had been distinctly charged with inconsistency—and the hon. ex-director had told him, that he was entirely ignorant of the facts connected with this college, when he stated that a *school* and not a college was originally intended. Now he (Mr. Hume) did not think that the fact was of any great importance (the question properly before the court being whether an inquiry into

the past and present state of the college should be conceded?) farther than to shew that his learned friend was right, and that the hon. ex-director was wrong; and, as the hon. ex-director always affected to found his speeches on facts, a great point would be gained, if he could shew, as he should clearly do, that every thing that the hon. ex-director had advanced in the last debate, depended for its support, on any thing but facts. The hon. ex-director charged his learned friend with having given an incorrect history of the origin of this institution—and told the court, that, at its commencement, a school never was intended. Here the hon. ex-director gave to his learned friend’s statement, a flat denial. But fortunately for the cause of truth, documents connected with this subject were in existence, and proved more than mere assertion. An official printed document by the committee at the time would, he trusted, be received as good evidence against the deliberate assertion of the hon. ex-director (Mr. Grant.) In that first report, dated Oct. 1804, which they owed to the hon. ex-director, and other gentlemen of ability then associated with him, the proprietors were told, decidedly, that the plan contemplated was for the establishment of a “*seminary*.” If there were any great difference between a school and a seminary, he was at a loss to perceive it; and if, on the other hand, there was not a great distinction between a seminary and a college, he knew not what a college meant, and he should wish to be instructed in the exact nature of such an institution. By the plan which he held in his hand, and to which he now called the attention of the proprietors, teachers were to be appointed, who were to act under a *head-master*—an officer never heard of in a college, but always forming part of a great school establishment. In the second report which was dated 13th June 1805, it was expressly stated, that *boys* should be admitted into the institution. Did not this prove to the proprietors that a school was first determined on? By a subsequent arrangement however, a school and college were to be provided—for the report stated, “that although the original outline of this institution mentioned the age of admission to be fourteen years, yet in its whole tenor and scope, it implied the expediency of an entire course of education of the young gentlemen, from the *earliest years*.” So that, in its scope, the plan embraced the education of the Company’s service, from the earliest period. Now, he would ask, whether the hon. ex-director would think of sending boys of five, six, or seven years of age to a college? They knew from history, that some of the Grecian states took, from the earliest ages, the

education of the children under their especial care, because they were to be devoted to the service of their country—and those who drew up this plan seemed to be impressed with a like feeling, for they said, “the Company shall take these young gentlemen under their protection from the earliest stage of life.” Such was the establishment which the hon. ex-director had declared, never was intended for a school. If the document to which he adverted, did not clearly prove the contrary, he knew not what was capable of proof. Another point which his learned friend had noticed, was, that one great object of the institution was instruction in oriental literature. To this position a flat contradiction had been given by the hon. ex-director, who stated to the court, that oriental literature was never thought of in the early period of the establishment—and that it was not even mentioned in the resolution for the establishment of the college which his learned friend submitted to the general court in 1805. He could not but deprecate this sophistry—and he would expose it at once, by a reference to facts. A report from a committee of directors was laid before this court, having for its object, the recommendation and plan for a seminary for the education of the civil servants of the Company—and one of the principal branches of education therein recommended, was *oriental literature*. When this report was submitted to the proprietors, his learned friend moved the resolution of the 28th of Feb. 1805, approving of the *whole* plan, which as I have already stated, provided for instruction in the oriental languages—and now, they were told, because, forsooth, his learned friend had not embodied, in his resolution of approbation, the words, *oriental literature*, that, therefore, he never contemplated instruction in that department of learning. Could any thing be more preposterous than the supposition, that he who, by his resolution, was approving of the *whole report*, and because the words *oriental literature*, although contained in the report, were omitted in that resolution, intended to exclude that part of education from the establishment?—(*Hear! hear!*)—According to that report, the oriental branch of literature was made a main and leading feature of the system to be pursued in the new establishment—and his learned friend, by approving of that report, did most certainly express himself in favour of that species of instruction. What then must the court think, when the hon. ex-director stood forward and said, that oriental literature was never intended to form a part of their system of education? I believe that every other person thought it was to form a part of the studies at the

college, and his learned friend was correct in saying, that his statement was borne out by the printed report—and the *litteræ scriptæ* would speak, when gentlemen had forgotten facts.—(*Hear! hear! from Mr. Grant.*)—“The hon. ex-director might cry “*hear! hear!*”—and he would candidly tell him that he would not speak as he had done in that court; who had charged his learned friend with inconsistency—who had charged him with saying that which he had never uttered—which existed only in his own imagination! Did not his learned friend, in his opening speech, distinctly say—“this is a subject that requires calm discussion and deliberate inquiry. I will bring facts forward to shew the necessity of inquiry. If I cannot prove by uncontrovertible facts the truth of what I state, then I must retract those statements; but on facts I will stand or fall.” Had not his learned friend redeemed this solemn pledge? Had he not proceeded, step by step, proving, by public documents as he went on, all that he said he would prove? One half of his excellent speech was composed of irrefragable documents. With what astonishment, then, must the court have heard the hon. ex-director say, that his learned friend had laid before the court a tissue of unsupported assertions, and exaggerated statements, which he had not proved!! He asked of the court whether it was fair, in the face of such an accumulation of documents, to charge his learned friend, as he had done, with making unfounded assertions? Very fortunately, the facts officially written, or printed, were laid on the table of the court, accessible to all,—they spoke for themselves, and proved the correctness of his learned friend’s observations, in opposition to the statement of the hon. ex-director. He would leave it to the candour of the proprietors, to judge between a series of well-authenticated facts, stated by his learned friend, and a number of bare and sweeping assertions made by the hon. ex-director. Though the charge made against his learned friend, that he had misstated the fact, when he asserted, “that oriental literature was one of the principal objects of the institution,” was made at a very late period, he thought it necessary now completely to rebut it, and he could do so in a very few words. He had laid the printed letter of the law, on this particular point, before the court—in the report of 1805—and, if he had been furnished with the regular documents, from the date of the establishment of the college, up to the period when his learned friend had moved the present resolution, he would have shewn the proprietors, that the *practice* of the college, during every year, was, in their reports to notice the

progress of oriental literature, which was thereby evidently considered a main and leading feature of the establishment. How, then, could they account for the statements contained in the speeches of those gentlemen, who denied the fact? He held in his hand the first report laid before the proprietors on the state of the college, in consequence of the resolution moved by his learned friend, in the year 1809. That resolution required the directors to lay before the proprietors, at least once in each year, "an account of the different seminaries of the Company in England." Now, it was a curious fact, that, in this report, the state or progress of learning in the college was alone noticed—or, at least, it was made the main feature of the report—but, when his learned friend moved the resolution, he intended, and it was generally expected, that an account of the *moral conduct* and discipline of the students, as well as of their proficiency in learning, should be laid before the proprietors. That information, however important and essential, had been most unaccountably omitted in the reports, although the directors themselves, in the course of the debate, and the court throughout the whole of the proceeding on that resolution, appeared to be deeply impressed with the necessity of the moral conduct of the young men being properly attended to and regularly reported. One of the arguments mainly insisted upon by the hon. ex-director and his learned relative in favour of the college was, that it afforded an opportunity of knowing the moral conduct of the student. Can morality be intended for or judged of by examination, say they? and yet, in the reports of the state of the college, the names of the students and their general behaviour have been unnoticed by the directors, and withheld from the proprietors! He mentioned this, because where they could come it the letter of the law, it was right that it should be stated; but where they could not get it, they must look to the expectation entertained at the time, as well as to the practice that had prevailed. Were the necessary documents laid before the court, he would shew where misrepresentation really existed. He would prove that misrepresentation could not be fairly charged against his learned friend, but against the gentlemen behind the bar, and the hon. ex-director amongst the number. Although the principal object of his learned friend's resolution was to procure an account of the discipline of the college, and of the moral conduct of the young men, yet, in the report which he held in his hand, and in all subsequent reports, no notice was taken of these essential points—they were informed that the chairman had attended at the college, and after receiv-

ing in the usual form the report of their college council, had proceeded to distribute prizes. In what branches were prizes awarded? In the *oriental languages*, which the hon. ex-director had told the court were not intended to be taught at the college, viz. in Sanscrit, in Bengallee, in Hindustanee.—(*Hear!*) These were the principal objects on which prizes were bestowed, as appeared in the first report; and in every succeeding one the same branches of learning stood foremost on the list of prizes, with the exception of English composition, which had been lately put before them. This he approved of, because to English composition particular attention ought to be paid. But, next to that, the oriental languages formed the principal object of the prizes at Haileybury; and he must maintain that, having been recognized in the original plan, having been attended to ever since, as the history of the institution shewed, whatever assertion the hon. ex-director might make, these were crying facts, and proved that the oriental languages had ever been considered a most important part of the system of instruction adopted at this establishment. He should, therefore, leave it to the court to decide between the hon. ex-director and the learned gentleman, which of them had stated what was consistent with fact. The whole of the papers laid before the proprietors made directly against their statement; and if they could have access to the other documents in the possession of the court of directors, he had no doubt that they would still more strongly contradict what the hon. ex-director and the learned gentleman had advanced, and clearly shew that oriental literature was, as it ought to be, a leading object in the formation of this establishment. So much for *facts* opposed to loose assertions. He certainly felt regret that any person could have made such an attack, so wholly unsupported by proof, as that which the hon. ex-director had made on his learned friend. The hon. ex-director had begun by saying, after a few general observations, that the whole of Mr. Jackson's speech was, in the highest degree, criminating, and that his resolution was of the same description, nothing but a series of crimination from beginning to end. Now could any unbiassed person, who understood the common meaning of English, say, after reading this resolution, that it contained a charge of any kind whatever? If it did, then he (Mr. Hume) must acknowledge himself unacquainted with English. But this charge was exactly of a piece with what followed;—for the hon. ex-director accused his learned friend with gross inconsistency. He alleged that his learned friend had indulged in a string of misrepresentations and mis-statements, but he mainly confined himself to a charge of in-

consistency. What did that charge of inconsistency rest on? In what did it consist? His learned friend, who was from his heart the friend of education, was anxious to support the court of directors in forming an establishment for the improved instruction of their civil servants; he, therefore, in this court, on the 28th February 1805, moved a resolution to approve of the plan of an institution recommended by the court of directors. He believed that the information of the directors was superior to his;—he thought that the institution would be better than that which it went to supersede; and, impressed with these feelings, he moved a resolution of approval. But said the hon. ex-director, “How can we account for this strange inconsistency? How can the learned gentleman, for a moment, call on the court to pull that edifice down which he himself was foremost in erecting?” Now in the first place he (Mr. Hume) would say, that his learned friend did not want to pull it down, he merely called for inquiry, and to reform it if it should appear to be necessary. —(*Hear! hear!*) There was the distinction. Again, the hon. ex-director charged his learned friend with still greater inconsistency, because he had, in 1810, moved a resolution, approving of the establishment of the college, and of the reports which the court of directors had laid before the proprietors. This accusation was connected with a very strange fact, and well worthy the attention of the court, because on facts the case must stand. His learned friend’s resolution ran thus:—“Resolved, that this court doth hear, with great satisfaction, the account *given by the court of directors, respecting the state of their college at Haileybury, and the considerable progress made by the students in general in the various branches of learning.*” Now he would put it to any man, who was in the habit of noticing the confidence which the proprietors reposed in the gentlemen behind the bar, whether his learned friend was guilty of any inconsistency in the course adopted by him at this time, because, confiding in the truth of the report laid before the court by the directors, he had on a former occasion moved a resolution of approval? The court of directors laid before the proprietors a report, giving a flattering account of the institution. So many young men were stated to have entered, so many were, it appeared, honored with prizes, &c. but the directors had intentionally withheld any account of their moral conduct—that was left out. Not a word was said about the riots that had broken out—no notice was taken of their insubordination—their want of discipline was not even glanced at. Thus deceived, his learned friend had moved the resolution of approval. Who

were here guilty of misrepresentation and misstatement? Those certainly who had concealed the real state of the college from the proprietors, and not his learned friend. The directors had, it now appeared, omitted to mention facts of which they were in possession;—they left out of their report all mention of circumstances of outrage and of insubordination, and of rustication and expulsion consequent thereon, with which they were well acquainted. Was it candid, then, of the hon. ex-director to accuse his learned friend of misrepresentation, when a system of wilful misstatement and misrepresentation, to which he was privy, appeared in the reports on which the resolution of 1810 was founded? The proprietor, called for an account of the state of the college; but instead of laying a fair report before them, the directors immediately said, “O! we will give you an abstract of the report of the state of education—of the proficiency of the young men—of the numbers of prizes given, as drawn up by the professors themselves. We will not, however, tell you all the truth—we will only state what answers our own purpose. Of their moral conduct, or their habits of order and subordination, we shall say nothing.” This was what he and his learned friend complained of. Instead of laying before the court the real state of the college, the directors presented them with an account of the proficiency of the students, drawn up by the professors, as he had before said, who, in doing this, were, in fact, giving a character of themselves. His learned friend, who spurned the idea of deception—who could not think that a great body, acting in obedience to a resolution of that court, would present a false report, (and false he would call it, if the learned gentleman (Mr. Impey) were in his place); had moved that resolution which was now made the basis of a charge of inconsistency. Looking at the report in the best point of view, it betrayed a disposition to keep back from the proprietors what the directors ought to have told them; and a concealment of facts was at the best extremely suspicious. If his learned friend did come forward with a resolution of approval, founded on that report, was it to be borne that he should in consequence be charged with inconsistency? When he acted on that report which, on the face of it, appeared honorable to the court of directors, to the college, and to the professors themselves, how did he subject himself to blame? Now if, proceeding from fact to fact, they arrived at truth, in spite of every opposition thrown in their way; if the most zealous advocate of the present system were convicted of stating what was found to be incorrect; if it were proved that they placed their own opini-

ous in competition with the facts of his learned friend—it would remain with the court to determine between them; and it appeared to him that they would find no great difficulty in forming their opinion. He thought he could state what that opinion would be; for he was sure the court must cherish and encourage that which was fair and upright, and would deprecate and treat with merited indignation the attempt thus made to blind them. With respect to the observation of the hon. ex-director, that his learned friend acted unjustly in condemning the college at once, he would deny that he had done so. If his learned friend had at once followed his opinion, which was, not to abolish the college, but to have made it optional for parents to send their children to it or not; to do away that system of compulsion by which parents *must* educate their sons at Haileybury, there might, perhaps, have been some little room for the hon. director's remark. But his learned friend would not take that course. "No," said he, "if we do that we shall be accused of acting precipitately. We ought to inquire before we proceed." And now that fair and impartial inquiry is called for, the cry was, "How very unjust this is!"—(*Hear! hear!*) The hon. ex-director said, the college would go to trial with a halter about its neck, if this motion were agreed to. He could not perceive this. His learned friend asked only for inquiry; and he could not see any thing like injustice in that conduct. If there were, it remained for the hon. ex-director to shew it, which he had not yet done. The only individuals who acted unjustly to the character of the college, to the professors, and to the court of proprietors, were those who refused all papers and all inquiry.—(*Hear! hear!*) The whole of the hon. ex-director's speech proceeded on assumptions as groundless as those he had pointed out; and if it were not obtruding too much on the time of the court, he would shew all the rest of his observations to be as unfounded as those he had already noticed. He would now call the attention of the court from the hon. ex-director's common-place assertions to the consideration of positive facts. The hon. ex-director had said, that the speech of his learned friend was, from beginning to end, a tissue of misrepresentation—but this was too gross an assertion for the court to attend to—it was too shallow a device to deceive the proprietors. The hon. ex-director smiled; he (Mr. Hume) was glad of it, for he wished his observations to be taken in good part—he hoped good humour would prevail—and that they would proceed, by facts and arguments, to ascertain the right side of the question. That was the course he wished

to adopt, instead of having recourse to personal remarks. The next subject introduced in the discussion was one that he did not expect would have been noticed—he alluded to the mention which had been made by the hon. ex-director of the merits of the marquis of Wellesley. With grief he had remarked a disposition to detract from the services of that great man. Whenever a loop hole could be found—wherever an opportunity offered, the occasion was eagerly seized on, to deprive the marquis Wellesley of that fame which he so justly earned in the service of the Company. A disposition was evinced to take away from him even the credit which his plan of a college had deserved. Yes, the hon. ex-director, by a sort of side-wind, wished to deprive him of the credit which that plan, the conception of a great mind, so decidedly entitled him to. "O," said the hon. ex-director, "the learned gentlemen have given the marquis Wellesley credit for that which really does not belong to him." In fact, his learned friend had only expressed himself as every impartial man would have done—he spoke of that plan, as all who had read it, with unbiassed feelings, would do—he spoke of it as a work of a great mind, and of the most meritorious kind. "But," said the learned gentleman (Mr. R. Grant), "the learned mover is wrong, even on this subject. The original idea of the college is not so new as he imagines, as fifty years ago the subject was noticed, in 1767, by lord Clive." This was of importance, for he (Mr. Hume) always wished to adhere to facts and dates. The learned gentleman called their attention to the period when lord Clive, on departing from India, pointed out to the directors the necessity of affording an adequate education to their civil servants, principally in the oriental languages—and then he came to an inference, which the premises did not authorise him to draw, and said, "It is clear from this circumstance that the marquis Wellesley deserves no credit for this plan." Now what was the fact? The directors, those who wished, to despoil the marquis Wellesley of his fame, had had the idea before them, and had been *thinking* of it for fifty years without doing any thing towards its accomplishment!—they had left it to the genius of the marquis Wellesley to carry it into effect. But, it was too generally the case when any thing great or beneficial was introduced to the world, there were not wanting persons anxious to wrest the merit from the real author, and to claim the discovery as their own. Thus, when Dr. Jenner made the invaluable discovery of vaccination, many attempts were made to prove that the discovery was useless—or that, if it were beneficial, the credit did not belong to him.

First, it was said, that it was not efficacious—then they were told that the discovery was by no means new, as vaccination had been practised many years before, by the dairy-maids in Devonshire.—(*A laugh.*) The conduct of those who detracted from the merit of the marquis Wellesley was precisely like this. “O,” said the hon. ex-director, with an air of triumph, “we had been thinking of this plan, heaven knows how long.” And, observed Mr. Hume, if the marquis Wellesley had not stood forward and effected in India what he had done, those who now wanted to bereave him of the merit which he well might claim, would have been *thinking* about the matter still, and he thought, if he might judge by their progress from lord Clive’s time to 1800, they would not have *performed* anything. But the proprietors had nothing but the *ipsi dixit* of those gentlemen who asserted that the plan had long been in contemplation. They appeared to hate documents, and of course, they had adduced none, in support of their opinion, which they would no doubt have been ready to do, if the documents had existed. Would the proprietors, then, on mere assertion, suffer the hon. ex-director, or his learned relative, to tear from the marquis Wellesley the credit that belonged to him? Would they allow any person, however bold his declarations, to deprive that enlightened statesman of his well-earned reputation? If they possessed honour and generosity, (as he was sure they did)—if they wished to encourage the exertions of great men in future—(as he hoped they did), they would oppose every attempt of that kind.—(*Hear! hear!*) He would assert, and he challenged inquiry into the fact, that if the marquis Wellesley had not established the college in India, the institution in this country never would have raised its head. Therefore, for the learned gentleman or the hon. ex-director to detract from the merits of the noble marquis (whose name, whether connected with the affairs of England or of India, he never could hear spoken of, without bearing his testimony to the great abilities by which he was distinguished) appeared to him to be most inexcusable. He by no means agreed to all the noble marquis had done. He objected to many parts of his plan of a college—but the *principle* could not be impugned—and *that*, he conceived, ought to have been suffered to remain inviolate; nor should any gentleman attempt to deprive him of the merit of having originally introduced it. But an anxious desire pervaded that part of the hon. ex-director’s speech, to take from the marquis Wellesley that merit which none had before been able to shake. Step by step he would shew the erroneous view of this question which the hon. ex-

director had taken, in opposition to the facts and documents submitted to the court by his learned friend. He had boldly asserted, that his learned friend had, throughout, given to the court nothing but exaggerated statements. He should be glad to know what these statements were—for he did not find in the course of his learned friend’s speech, a single point advanced that was not founded on fact—that was not supported by some document taken from the records of the company—and on these, and not on fallacious statements, he recommended examination and inquiry. He, therefore, knew not in what manner the hon. ex-director, or his learned relative, could prove their assertions that his learned friend had dealt in exaggerated statements. In their speeches, not a single argument, having recorded facts for its basis, was adduced to support their accusation. It was really ridiculous to make a charge of this nature without bringing forward proofs in support of it! But how had his learned friend acted? He said, “I shall be prepared to shew you from the records of your own court, that outrageous and disgraceful conduct has characterized this seminary.” These were his words—and if, in the course of his speech, his learned friend had had recourse to exaggerated statements, why had not the hon. ex-director pointed them out? He (Mr. Hume) must notice to the court, that the hon. ex-director had a great advantage over him and his learned friend. He had access to every document connected with the college—and it was in his power to pick out what would suit his purpose, and to keep back that which would serve those who supported the present motion. This he must say, that when the hon. director who refused to the proprietors the right of judging from documents, (which he contended, ought to have been laid before the court, in conformity with the letter and spirit of the resolution of 1809) thought fit, without supporting his assertion by any thing in the shape of proof, to charge another with exaggeration, it did appear to him as if the documents which were at his command, afforded nothing that could support the accusation. The refusal of the papers on the ground that they did not come within the *letter* of the resolution of 1809, might be a fair trick in special pleading—such an objection, in any other place might answer. But, he hoped the court proceeded by the plain rules of common sense—they did not act upon subtle niceties, but would look to the spirit as well as to the letter of that resolution—and he trusted they would not set aside a suit on so frivolous a ground. The spirit of that resolution clearly called for an account of the moral conduct of the students. Here was his

learned friend who moved that resolution—and he had stated, that such, in spirit, was its scope. He asked, did any gentleman now mean to say, that he knew what was intended by the resolution better than his learned friend by whom it had been moved? His learned friend said, “my interpretation of the resolution is, that it directs a statement of the moral conduct and behaviour of the students to be laid before us. Certainly that was my meaning.” Those who took a different view of it, observed, “If you really meant that, you ought to have mentioned it.” What was his learned friend’s reply? “The moral conduct of the students is particularly adverted to in the report of the court of directors, which I approved. It was, therefore, unnecessary specifically to refer to it in my resolution. The thing was clearly understood.” The hon. ex-director next observed, that too much had been said about expulsions; “for,” said he, “out of the whole number of four hundred and twenty-seven students who have gone to this college, only (much as they talk of it) *two per cent.* (mark the hon. ex-director’s commercial correctness) have been expelled from it.” But the hon. ex-director did not attend to his own figures. He had stated, that, from the gross number only seventeen were expelled, and that several of these were permitted to return and resume their studies.

Mr. Grant.—“The four hundred and twenty-seven include all the students that are in the college now. This is the way the hon. proprietor generally goes on, arguing on statements which he has misunderstood.”

Mr. Hume observed, that being refused the documents to which the hon. ex-director had access, he had taken up the calculation from the hon. ex-director’s own statement, that seventeen expulsions had taken place from four hundred and twenty-seven students. But he denied the correctness of the hon. ex-director’s statement—he would prove it from the facts before the public—and he called on the hon. Chairman to correct him if he were wrong. He held in his hand a document laid before the court of directors, from which it appeared that fourteen students were expelled in November, 1815—and Mr. Professor Malthus had stated that five students had been expelled in the year 1812—making the number expelled in two years, nineteen, being *two more* than the hon. ex-director had stated to the court, as the total expulsions after five or six riots. Now, if he had an opportunity of looking behind the curtain, and of ascertaining the exact number of expulsions which the other three or four outrages had produced, he would perhaps discover that they were three times as many. The documents of the other

years were carefully concealed, but those of 1812 and 1815 produced nineteen expulsions—the former five, the latter fourteen. These facts were incontestable, and would satisfy the court of the reliance to be placed on the statements of the hon. ex-director. He (Mr. Hume) having proved that nineteen expulsions had taken place after two riots, had a right (acting on the hon. ex-director’s own commercial principle) to proceed by the rule of three, and to say, if two years give nineteen expulsions, what number will five or six give? This was the way in which he was compelled to proceed, as the gentlemen behind the bar would not allow the necessary documents to be laid before the court. He was obliged to reason and draw deductions from the few documents he had. The hon. ex-director had stated it to be a difficult thing to investigate and ascertain correctly the benefits of this institution—He agreed that it certainly was so under the present system—but still they ought to be made clearly acquainted with the conduct and proficiency of the young men, and the general advantages which the college afforded. Why were they not? Because, as it turned out from the admission and statement of the hon. ex-director, that what the young men learned at the college, neither directors or proprietors had any opportunity of examining elsewhere. They must rely on the statement of the professors—and if the greatest dunce that ever lived, who had slept through his four terms, agreeable to the statutes of the college, procured a certificate to that effect, *he must be sent out to India by the directors, nolens volens.*—Whatever his deficiencies might be, out he must be sent. There had been no test, as to actual proficiency, he believed, requisite until August, 1815. Up to that time, (he might perhaps err, with respect to a month or two) they were entirely in the dark with respect to the proficiency of the students—and their knowledge was, he feared, not much better now. Yes, any individual at that college was considered to be eligible to proceed to India, if he procured a certificate for regular attendance at lectures, whether he had learned them or not—for appearing at chapel, whether he heard the prayers or not—and for obeying a few other ridiculous and minor regulations.—(*Cries of order from Mr. Lowndes and other proprietors.*) He (Mr. Hume) did not mean to designate, as ridiculous, the attendance on religious worship; but, if gentlemen would interrupt him before he concluded his sentence, they were likely to fall into error.—(*Hear! hear!*) He spoke of ridiculous regulations, when he saw a set of grave men interdicting the students from walking on a certain plot of ground. This, and others

of their statutes were ridiculous and absurd. But, when he said this, he could assure the court he was very far from following the example of his name-sake, David Hume, and when a comparison was drawn between the opinions on that subject of that celebrated character and his learned friend, by the learned gentleman (Mr. R. Grant) as if his learned friend adopted the same doctrines—he felt a proper degree of indignation at the attempt. No man in that court was more deeply sensible of the benefits which religious and moral instruction conferred on society than his learned friend was, and which was proved by his highly exemplary private conduct. At the time the observation was made, he (Mr. Hume) felt that it was a severe and unjustifiable attempt, to hurt his learned friend's feelings. This he had been induced to mention *en passant*.—But he would again assert, that when a young man went through the regular routine of the college—no matter whether with improvement or not—he would have received his certificate. Up to the year 1815, no such a thing as a test was acted on; and any person now receiving a certificate from the college council, that he had attended to the forms of the institution, was entitled to go out to India. Now he would appeal to the hon. ex-director, who had spoken so much of the necessity which existed for the young men who went to India being highly accomplished, how he had matured his abilities, and under what circumstances he had gone out? Mr. Professor Malthus had declared, and he approved of the principle, that it was much better to examine the young gentlemen in this country, and, if found not properly qualified for the service, then to refuse them permission to go out to India—but, up to November 1815, the college had been acting on a very different principle—for, until that time, no test existed. What he (Mr. Hume) desired was, that the court should be apprised of what the moral conduct of the students had been, and what their qualifications really were, previously to their leaving college. But, as the system was now conducted, if a young man had attended chapel regularly, if he had attended four terms, and not broken any of the statutes or rules of the institution, he would procure his certificate, and be sent out to India, although perhaps he might be a very improper person either from ignorance or vicious conduct to proceed there. This was what he quarrelled with. The learned professor stated the principle which ought to be adhered to in examinations,—but he had not said that it was ever acted on. In what situation, then, were they, with respect to this establishment. They knew, as a matter of fact, looking to the last examina-

tions that had taken place in India, that many individuals, who were educated at this very superior college, where, if they were to believe all that had been said about it, the very air inspired learning, and the individuals who came from it, were better educated than any that had gone before them, they knew that many of those students had failed, when they came to be examined in India. Had the learned gentleman read the college report of 1814 from India? The Marquis of Hastings there informed us that, notwithstanding the preliminary instruction of this college, no less than *six* students, who had been three years at the college at Calcutta, and two or three years at Haileybury, “cannot be considered as conversant in even one of the native languages.” He did expect that the hon. ex-director and the learned gentleman, who were so anxious about the character of the institution, would have noticed these facts; as they prove, as he had stated, the great difficulty of knowing whether any or what proficiency those young men make, who are sent out on the certificate of regular attendance from the professors without being subjected to public examination. What professor has yet had virtue enough to refuse a certificate to a student, who has behaved himself quietly and regularly for two or three years in the college at Haileybury? What was more, the professors were obliged by the statute to grant such a certificate. “O,” said a friend to the existing system, “it lies however with the directors to send out the student, or not, afterwards, as they may think proper?” But, in answer to this, he would ask if any student had ever been refused leave to proceed to India by the directors when such a character or certificate was given? He knew that no one had been ever refused—the consequence has been that instead of able youths you have been sending out dunces, who with all the preliminary tuition of Haileybury cannot in three years at Calcutta acquire even one language—I may fairly say that the habits of idleness and insubordination acquired at Hertford had ruined them for any future study.—Under such circumstances it was extremely difficult to state what progress was really made at this college. They were in possession only of the statements made by the professors—and, therefore, he hoped the court would attend to other facts, which threw much light on the subject. He had shewn, by the Reports of 1814 from India, that many of the students, educated at Hertford, had failed there.—This fact was met by the learned gentleman in an extraordinary manner. He accused his learned friend with having quoted only words that served his purpose. Now, as far as his (Mr. Hume's) know-

ledge went, his learned friend had quoted the paragraphs completely.

Mr. R. Grant—"I did not speak of quotations from dispatches. I spoke of a sentence imperfectly quoted from the pamphlet of Mr. Malthus."

Mr. Hume continued.—The gentlemen behind the bar refused those who were anxious for inquiry the vouchers and documents that ought to be laid on the table. They said, "No, we will not grant those papers—but we refer you to India for proofs to shew the great proficiency of the young men. Take the high authority of my Lord Minto—and you must at once perceive how excellently they are qualified for all their duties." But did it not excite the astonishment of every person who heard that document read, to observe, that those who referred to India, only brought forward the report of 1810, which Mr. Malthus and the hon. ex director had quoted,—a report drawn up at a time, when, by their own admission, the college in England had scarcely been operative or assumed a settled form. He should like here to make some observations on the different forms which the college had taken at different periods. At one time European learning was all that was considered important—then the oriental languages were introduced—then they were partly laid aside—and last year they were again much cultivated. Proteus-like, the college had assumed many forms. One of the points he would look to, if he were appointed a member of a committee to inquire into the state of the institution, would be, whether it really had been that kind of college publicly professed to be? viz. to educate all who are permitted to go out to India.—He condemned the principle, which prevented civil servants whatever their qualifications may be from going to India unless they should be educated at this college. But, if it were shewn that individuals, in opposition to the strict letter of the statute, were allowed to go out to India—if it were proved, that, notwithstanding their being expelled for irregularity, &c. students had been afterwards allowed to proceed to the civil service in India—was it not fair to say, that this college, this establishment, was a sort of amphibious concern, a monopoly and as monopoly supported not on the principle of utility, but of convenience to different interests!!—It must, however, be confessed, that it was a monopoly to a considerable extent—an extent which ought not to be admitted. It was rather unfair that his son, if expelled, had no chance of being re-instated, whilst the son of a director would find means to get in again. Did they not all know, that those students expelled in 1812, had been permitted to proceed to the service in In-

dia? After a long time employed in enquiry as to the nature and extent of the riot, and the decision of the court of directors, went, in effect, to prove, that the determination of the college-council had been wrong. One of the students expelled, was a director's son. It was determined that he should go out to India—and, if one went out, all who were expelled with him must also go out. This was the fact—but if no director's son had been concerned, a more strict course would probably have been adopted. So much for the irregular conduct of the college as to order in their proceedings. In 1814 also, the regulations had been broken through, and Mr. Phillips and five or six other young men, who had never attended the college at Haileybury, were sent to the civil service in India. Rules were made to bind the weak. He should now return to lord Minto's favourable mention of the college. The college was now in the eleventh year of its age, and they were called on to go back to 1810, (when it had scarcely any operation) for a proof of its goodness and efficiency. Now, if there were any cause of complaint, on the score of garbled extracts having been introduced to the court, he would show that the learned gentleman, who had complained of his learned friend, and spoken so feelingly on that point, had quoted exactly what would secure his own views, and left out what would be useful to his opponents? This fact he would prove, in the course of a very few minutes. In the Calcutta college report, on the 15th of Sept. 1810, lord Minto observes, "I have been desirous of collecting such information, as might enable me to report some probable judgment concerning the operation of the knowledge acquired at the college of Hertford on the subsequent study of its members at Fort William; but the experiment is yet too recent and imperfect to furnish a mature and well-grounded opinion. 'The experience hitherto acquired on this subject appears to be defective.'" The court could scarcely believe that this was an extract from the same report of lord Minto, in which that favourable paragraph was to be found, that had been so triumphantly blazoned forth by professor Malthus and the learned gentleman. It appeared from this, that experience had not given his lordship an opportunity of judging of the merits of those young men. The noble lord, acknowledging that his experience was defective—had given a favourable, but strongly qualified opinion which had been blazoned forth in the most animated manner, without notice of the strong qualification. He would ask, if, in candour any report was to be relied on, which the noble lord prefaced with a declaration,

"that the experience hitherto acquired was defective?" A report thus prefaced, must fall harmless to the ground, as he believed this report would do. The noble lord admitted, he was ready to allow, that the conduct of the young men was most decorous and orderly. But, was there any thing extraordinary in the fact, that a set of young men, sent out, as they used to be, at fifteen or sixteen years of age, as had been the practice of the service, had behaved with less propriety than those who proceeded to India, under the new regulations, at the more advanced age of nineteen or twenty years? The regulations at that time enjoined the students six terms, or three years, at Haileybury; and was it extraordinary, under this system, that they should go out with more orderly habits than they formerly did? he saw nothing wonderful in this. The superior behaviour might fairly be attributed to the fact, that the students went out at a more advanced age, and consequently were much steadier than they were wont to be, and not to any excellence in the system of the college. The proprietors knew, from Mr. Malthus's pamphlet, that, up to a certain period, the young men had shown at the college, much arrogance and irregularity. But, said the learned professor in his letter to lord Grenville, "give us power, and we shall soon effect a total revolution." This power was granted to them in 1813, and he would hereafter show what use they had made of it. In August, 1811, general Hewitt, the acting visitor of the college at Calcutta, did not in his address notice Hertford college at all. In Sept. 1812, lord Minto speaks, at some length, on the subject of Hertford college, of which he appeared extremely anxious to give a favourable report. His lordship said, (page 20) "if the preparatory instruction supplied in England should be such as to shorten materially the remainder of the course which is to be completed here, the improvement will, to that extent, be solid." And (not having been able to discover any thing of improved oriental literature,) he says, "I am, in truth, inclined to indulge the gratifying sentiment, that we may reasonably ascribe to the previous studies at Hertford, a salutary operation, in producing an effect so desirable, namely, a somewhat quicker attainment." The whole of this was mere negative evidence, it asserted no positive fact. His lordship went on to say, "yet I am not without apprehension that such investigation as it has been hitherto practicable to institute on this important point, may not have afforded evidence as strong and satisfactory, as were to be desired, of any considerable progress made in oriental knowledge and acquirements by

the pupils of Hertford college previous to their arrival in Bengal." And again, page 23, he says, "it may seem difficult, to pronounce with much confidence on the degree of influence which may securely be attributed to Hertford college in the subsequent progress at Fort William." If he could not do so in 1810, when there were other students who had never been at Hertford college, with whom to make a comparison, what were we to expect when there were none but Hertford students. These were his lordship's sentiments, two years after his first eulogium—and the court should soon see what two years more had done. He attributed the good conduct of the young men entirely to the more advanced age at which they went out—but to what were they to attribute the want of satisfactory evidence of any considerable progress having been made in oriental knowledge and acquirements at Hertford college? When the learned gentleman alluded to facts in England, he met him here—and when he resorted to facts in India, he followed him there. On the 31st of August, 1811, an order was promulgated by the governor general to report on the proficiency in the Asiatic languages of the students arriving from Hertford, where as his learned friend had observed, they were to be educated like *Grotius's* and *Puffendorf's*. They could indeed, examine them in nothing else, every other branch of learning being removed from the college of Calcutta. On the first examination, under this order, the following report was made—"that of sixteen students, only four had attained even an elementary and very moderate acquaintance with any Asiatic language: of these, three distinguished themselves afterwards. I regret (continued lord Minto) that the scale of oriental knowledge and acquirement has fallen sensibly, both in kind and degree, below the standard of former proficiency." (*Hear! hear!*)—Former proficiency—or, in other words, when there was no Hertford institution. This was the report of 1811—and he had before stated what the visitor, lord Minto, said, in 1812, two years after the so much-talked-of panegyric of 1810, as blazoned by professor Malthus. He now came to the statement made by lord Minto on the 20th of Sept. 1813;—"the proficiency at Hertford, in the oriental languages," said his lordship, "cannot be judged of." The experience may perhaps be yet too short to furnish any certain conclusions." Now, would any person in the court tell him, that, with this document before them, and published three years after that which had been relied upon by the hon. ex-director, they ought to pay the slightest attention to the opinion given in 1810?—(*Hear! hear!*)—They might

judge of the feeling which generated that opinion, when his lordship said in 1810, "that he had the most anxious wish to speak well of the college;" but, when they came to place one document in opposition to so many, it must fail of producing any effect on unbiased minds. But he had still stronger observations to bring forward. In page 24-5 of lord Minto's address on the 20th of Sept. 1813, he says—"to speak, however, in general terms, it appears, that, hitherto, the knowledge of oriental languages acquired at Hertford has been *very slender*. It is not to be concluded from thence, that the time allotted to attendance on that institution has been unprofitably spent. I understand that a foundation of polite literature is laid, and that the door, is opened, at least, and the pupil's mind attracted to the *elements of useful science*." When, after four years experience of the benefits of this college, the proprietors are told by lord Minto—"it is proper, at the same time to observe, that a small proportion of the whole number, not exceeding, indeed, three in Persian and four in Bengalee, are spoken of favorably by the professors of those languages, who examined them on their arrival in India;" and that "the door was only opened to the elements of useful science." Would they, in future, take the *ipsi dixissent* of the professors at Hertford, with respect to the proficiency of their own pupils?—(*Hear! hear!*)—His lordship merely said, "that the door was opened, at least, to the elements of useful science." His lordship did not admit that he had discovered any progress whatever, made by the Hertford students!—When the door was opened by two years attendance, they might perhaps get within the threshold!!—but was that all the fruits produced by the college, of which they had heard so much in commendation—an institution that had made so great a noise in the country? All the noble visitor could say was, that the door was opened to the elements of science, and there he stopped. How far, then, was the statement of Mr. Malthus, and of the hon. ex-director supported by the evidence of lord Minto to whom they referred? "After six years' experience," continues his lordship, "I say that the preparatory studies at Hertford do not produce any considerable proficiency in the eastern languages." What then did they produce? nothing—for his lordship had previously informed us, that the doors were only opened to the elements of useful science.—(*Hear! hear!*)—He had discovered no depth of knowledge, no remarkable acquisition of sound learning among these students. The fair conclusion, therefore, was—that, neither in oriental literature,

nor in any other branch of useful science, was there that proficiency which gentlemen who supported Hertford college would lead the court to believe. Who told the proprietors that the fact was otherwise? the professors at Hertford (to whom he would come by and by), who were interested in telling them so. Those gentlemen were paid with the money of the proprietors—and he deprecated, most strongly, the way in which these professional gentlemen had spoken of their masters. If the directors could put up with such language, he was sorry for it. When he (Mr. Hume) on a former day was reading to the court what one of the professors had stated against the court of directors, up started a learned gentleman (Mr. Impey) as if from a trance, and demanded, (in his usual irregular manner) of him, why he (Mr. Hume) made such an attack on the directors? Mr. Professor Malthus, in his pamphlet, insinuated, "that all the proceedings of the college ought to be secret." According to his ideas, the ladies and gentlemen proprietors (as he sneeringly called them) had no right to know any thing at all about the business of the college. Secrecy always suited those whose deeds would not bear publicity and examination, and with such a declaration as this in the outset from the professors, with all the documents also in their possession, to enable them to tell a tale of their own, the proprietors would judge how far their statements ought to be attended to. On this point lord Minto's evidence was decisive. After six years experience he closed the scene, by admitting that he was not *then* in a situation to give a decided opinion on the subject, although he had hazarded one some years before. It was indeed worthy of the court's serious notice, that professor Malthus and the hon. ex-director availed themselves of lord Minto's favourable opinion given respecting Hertford in 1813, before he had had experience to enable him to give a correct opinion; and, that neither of these gentlemen take any notice of his lordship's unfavourable opinion given in 1813-14, after very considerable experience!!

But let us follow the testimonies respecting the college. Earl Molra, the successor of lord Minto, in his address of the 20th of June, 1814, gave evidence of a nature no less unfavourable. And here he (Mr. Hume) could not avoid expressing the happiness he felt in finding the learned gentleman (Mr. R. Grant) and himself, proceed, as it were, hand in hand, from fact to fact—for it will be observed by the court that every statement advanced by the learned gentleman had been, or would be, met by a complete refutation on counter-statement from him. The learned gentleman had introduced

several private letters from young men who had gone out to India, after passing the regular period at Hertford, which certainly did great credit to them. The introduction of those letters however, he thought, clearly proved the absence of all public testimonies, like those just quoted, and shewed the anxiety of the professors, and of those who received them, to use every possible means to support the character of this institution. The learned gentleman, in laying them before the court, had spoken very highly of Mr. Stirling's proficiency: and certainly, on looking to the college examination at Hertford, he found that this gentleman had carried away many honours. In 1811-12, after four terms study, he received prizes in classical literature, mathematics, political economy, Persian, and Hindustanee. But it should be observed, that no judgment was pronounced at Calcutta on any branch of learning except on oriental literature—in that alone an examination took place—and the present question had nothing to do with what was taught, in India, but turned entirely on what was taught in England. He would not, therefore, have referred to any Indian documents if the different advocates of the college had not forced them upon the public and rested their defence upon them: as such they were useful to refute their assertions. Earl Moira, in his address of the 20th of June, 1814, said—"Mr. Stirling is the only instance of any student having arrived from Hertford, with a knowledge of the languages, beyond mediocrity." After the lapse of several years, he was the only one who had arrived in India from Hertford with any thing like a fair knowledge of the languages. It certainly turned out that Mr. Stirling was a young man of great ability. It was stated by lord Moira, that although Mr. Stirling had only been attached to the college in Calcutta one term, "that his acquaintance with the *Arabic* was entirely the growth of that institution," and yet he obtained one of the *first prizes* in that language!!—and whether educated at Calcutta or at Hertford would doubtless have distinguished himself. But, he asked with confidence, was one instance to be laid before them, in order to make a general rule? An exception or single instance of proficiency in Mr. Stirling, tended, he thought, strongly to support the point contended for of *general deficiency at Hertford.*—(Hear! hear!)—It ought also to be borne in mind, that Mr. Stirling studied sedulously during the voyage to India. After the other facts which they had heard, it was particularly worthy of notice, that after the Haileybury college had been ten years in existence as a preliminary school—they would find, that, at no precede pe-

riod, had so many dunces appeared at the college in Calcutta as in the last year, when the report related only to those students who had been sent out as properly qualified at Hertford!!—Earl Moira, in his address, with extreme regret, stated, that five students, after three years education at Calcutta, and perhaps, (added Mr. Hume), three at Hertford, were not able to pass the test in any one oriental language. His express words were—"that five students, after a period of nearly three years residence, cannot be considered as conversant in even one of the native languages." Now, he would ask, whether that strong fact as to the deficiency of oriental knowledge would bear out the professors in their reports of the great proficiency the students acquired at Haileybury before leaving England? He was really at a loss to know, how they would explain so powerful a fact, even giving them every advantage of the witnesses which Mr. Malthus and the learned gentleman had brought forward. He (Mr. Hume) then came to 1815, in order to introduce the observation of Mr. Edmonstone, who acted as visitor, during the absence of Earl Moira, at the public disputation in that year. Mr. Edmonstone, he thought, would not speak what he did not believe. He knew him only by report—but a more upright man, he believed, never filled the situation which he held. The quotation from his charge would be found in the pamphlet of Mr. Malthus, and he would most willingly give him all the benefit of it. After alluding to the general improvement in the conduct of the students at the college of Calcutta, Mr. Edmonstone observed, "this gratifying improvement may perhaps be traced to sources beyond this establishment." Mr. Edmonstone merely stated it as a possible case, *perhaps* it may be traced. He did not appear to be convinced that Hertford college had done any good at all; and although Mr. Malthus, like a drowning man catching at a straw, might think that kind of negative proof worth offering, and better than nothing, he (Mr. Hume) could not see that there was any thing decisive in it. "There is," observed Mr. Edmonstone, "a degree of orderly conduct observable amongst the students, that may, *perhaps*, be owing to other sources." He has not stated any thing decidedly with respect to Hertford,—no: he had qualified his observation with a term of doubt, which, in his humble opinion, spoke a great deal. He should be glad to ask the learned gentleman who the five students were who, after three years residence at Calcutta, made so poor a figure. Their names, to judge fairly of the effects of the college, ought, he conceived, to be stated, and set in foil to those gentlemen who had distinguished

themselves. If, as the learned gentleman had stated to the court, the college of Hertford were good for any thing (which he was disposed to doubt), he ought to have pointed out distinctly what it had really done—he ought to have proved that it induced habits of regularity, order, moderation, self-denial, and industry; and that it had besides given to the Company more men of talents and learning than they used to get before. Would the frequent riots and outrages, rustications and expulsions, prove the truth of these? Would the strange reports of the college council prove the truth of these? Could it be imagined that the five students mentioned by Earl Moira, had acquired habits of application, or learned any thing praiseworthy at Hertford? The probability was, that they had been nurtured in habits of irregularity and disorder. Here was the fruit, which proved the nature of the system. These facts were dammatory to the character of the college, and more to be depended on than the learned gentleman's hearsay and private single instances.—(Hear! hear!) He was anxious to pay due respect to the opinions of the learned gentleman; but it must be recollected that that learned gentleman was biassed. He had declared his intention to support, in all its extent, the statement of Mr. Malthus, and was so far an interested person. He could therefore be only considered a second or third-rate authority, when opposed to the facts which he and the friends to inquiry had adduced. He was really surprised that the hon. ex-director or the learned gentleman should have gone to India for facts, and produced so few in support of their darling college, and still more so that they had contented themselves with making the lame statements they had done. He had endeavoured to meet them on every point of importance; he had stated the authority for all his arguments; and he was convinced they could not be fairly overthrown. On the other hand, his opponents had failed in shewing what they were bound to prove, namely, that the Hertford establishment had answered the expectations entertained of it, and provided an education peculiarly suited to the Company's service which no other institutions in England could afford. The principle on which Hertford college was established was that of a monopoly of education which prevented any individuals, however eminently qualified, from teaching for the Company's service. The word monopoly was to his ear particularly unpleasant; but in this case, where it checked the exercise of the brightest abilities in their noblest career—the cause of instruction and improvement—it was likely to prove highly injurious to oriental

literature and to the vital interests of the Company, so much dependant on oriental improvement. Those who had writings conferred on them were informed, "If you do not attend to Hertford college you cannot be suffered to go out to India;" and that principle, unfortunately, was sanctioned by act of parliament. This he conceived to be a main charge against the present establishment. It was indeed a matter of more serious importance than those who refused inquiry seemed to be aware of. To be obliged to trust to private letters for the support of a public establishment, can only be allowed in the absence of all public proof, and in that point of view he had considered the learned gentleman's different letters. He had a letter in his hand from the parent of a youth who had passed through Hertford college, and he would read it to the court as containing facts, stated very candidly respecting that establishment. The writer's name he would give to the Chairman, or any other person if they wished, and he requested their attention to it.—The letter was as follows:—

"Edinburgh, Jan. 11, 1817.

"Sir,—I see by the newspapers that the parents of the Hertford students are making reports to the directors, and I hope you will not think me guilty of any impropriety in mentioning to you what happened to my son.

"In December 1813 a friend offered me a writership. I hesitated before I accepted, and consulted a clergyman of considerable eminence in this place, and well acquainted with all the colleges in the United Kingdom. He told me that I ought to accept, whatever the young man's destination might be, because there is no place where he can be so well educated; that the classics were better taught than in any of the universities; that he would learn oriental languages, and, above all, political economy, which was not taught at all any where else. As to morals, it did not occur to either of us that Hertford could be much better or much worse than any other institution of the kind, and nothing was said upon the subject. The young man went to Hertford, he studied his four terms, and I have not any reason to regret the advice which I received. On the contrary, I am perfectly satisfied that not only in political economy and oriental science, but in greek and latin, in polite literature of all kinds, in general taste, in the use of the English language, and I may add in manners, he received a higher measure of cultivation than he could have received under any other institution that I ever heard of.

"As to his morals I got him back just

“ as I parted with him, honest and modest, strong in sound feeling and self-command; and I know that mine is not a singular case. Another young man from this place ran the same course, and with at least equal success—I believe much greater. I heard of many names more distinguished than either, and I have no doubt their conduct was still more creditable. You will forgive me if I now endeavour, without any prejudice or passion, but what belongs to the gratitude which I feel to the East-India Company, and to the excellent men under that Company, from whom my son received such benefit, to mention some points in which I humbly think the institution might be mended.

“ The pupils are admitted at sixteen. In the case of *Scotch-bred* boys this would not be too early;—we combine a public education with a domestic life. Our sons go to the school to learn greek and latin: the broken time between their school-hours and their meals is spent in play at school. There they see all the variety of character which the young world presents, and learn to deal with their fellows; but five o'clock brings them all home to their fathers, or some other private family. There they acquire the moral habits of that family, and thus have an influence on the whole character. I have known our latin school, man and boy, for more than forty years, and I never knew, indeed I hardly ever heard of, a master that was not beloved by the great bulk of his pupils. In England the school is their only home, except in vacation time, and they of necessity acquire the morals of the school. *There* there is a competition for influence between the master on the one hand, and two or three boys distinguished for talents, for courage, and for idleness, on the other. In general I fear the master has no chance. “ *Le premier objet de tous les associés, est de traiter les loix avec mépris, et de braver leurs menaces—le plus intrépide, le plus fier devient le modèle de tous les autres.*” This is a description of Botany Bay, and I suspect it comes deplorably near the truth in many English schools. Now take a boy of sixteen from such a place, and set him all at once above the fear of punishment, it is a rash emancipation, and for a year or two, until a sense of duty and of interest overpowers his younger habits, he will consider his masters as his natural and lawful enemies, to disobey and deceive them, the more the better. So it happens too often at Hertford. *There* I presume you will find the Eton boys distinguished for drinking; the Winchester for

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“ indecency, and the Harrow lads for mischiefs; but by no means more so than at what may be called their native school. If, therefore, the future destination of the Company's servants permits it, I should think it of great importance to make the age of admission a little more advanced, so that the pupils may either have formed sober-minded habits, or at least began to feel their duty and to see their interest.

“ Whatever the age be, I cannot help thinking that one of two courses ought to be followed;—either the pupils ought to be treated *as men*, and left to act for themselves, under the inspection and advice of the masters, or they ought to be treated *as boys*, and subject to constant superintendence and efficient punishment. The mixed mode of treatment followed at Hertford has no effect but to provoke disobedience and contempt, and mature growing habits of idleness and duplicity.

“ In another respect the institution is inconvenient, and to a certain extent injurious, to the pupil who in good earnest gives his mind to his business. He is required at one time to six, I believe seven different subjects. Now it is absolutely impossible that he should do justice to them all. Some of them he must slight, while, do as he will, he finds his time and his attention broken and lost in passing from branch to branch. He is never permitted to settle, or to give to any one object that long-continued and earnest attention which is essential to success. He becomes, if not an idler, at least a trifler. No young man, at all devoted to his business, ever spent a session at Hertford without feeling and regretting this. I see but one remedy, which is either to abolish so many professorships, or to permit the students to make a choice among the less important. If the age of admission were advanced, the European part of the education might be nearly over. It is not a fault in the institution, but it is much to be regretted that more respect is not paid to the feelings of the young men. I do not refer to the false and scandalous declamation with which the newspapers abound; but what must be the feelings of a young man, conscious of his own integrity, who, at a time when there is a charge of felony against some unknown students, is told by a professor that he cannot receive him as he used to do, for that until the culprits are discovered, he must hold every man to be guilty. There were students who heard this language, yet did not join the mutineers, and I think they had great merit. Forgive me for adding, that the very worthy Chair-

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"man, when he exhorted the students to inform against their companions, did no good, and had very nearly tempted some steady lads to abandon their neutrality and join the enemy.

"I have now, sir, told my mind on a subject which will never cease to be interesting to me, with more freedom, I fear, than is altogether becoming.

"I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

"*To Randle Jackson, Esq.*"

Mr. Hume having read the letter, proceeded to say, that, with every disposition to consider most favourably the motives which dictated private correspondence, as well as the feelings which caused such documents to be alluded to, still he must deprecate, in the strongest manner, any attempt to decide the present question on such partial evidence. He considered the cases developed in private correspondence as mere exceptions to a general rule—and he could not admit that the converse of the question should be supported by individual cases. He was, therefore, sensible, that, even in reading the letter to the court, he was in some degree doing wrong, but the facts set forth in it were of the utmost importance and he hoped would plead his excuse.

Mr. Grant wished that the beginning of the letter, which he had not distinctly heard, should be read over again.

Mr. Lowndes.—"The hon. ex-director thinks you have slurred over the first part of the letter, because it made against yourself—that is the fact." (*Cries of Order.*)

Mr. Hume observed, that, through the whole of the business the hon. ex-director and his learned relative seemed to imagine, that he (Mr. Hume) was urged on through ignorance, or that he was actuated by prejudice or interest to show only the worst side of the college. Ignorant he might be, for the official information which he had called for on a former day was withheld by those very persons who now charged him with ignorance; but interested or prejudiced he undoubtedly was not. He wished that the college, pure and immaculate as it was said to be, should not be hid under a bushel. Influenced by those feelings, he was perfectly ready to read the beginning or the whole of the letter again, or any other favourable document that could be produced. [This the hon. proprietor accordingly did.] He then observed, that he was bound to consider this letter, like those produced by the learned gentleman (Mr. R. Grant) as an exception. However favourable its commencement was, the latter part pointed out in strong colours the glaring defects, which had injured the character of the college, and thereby operated strongly in favour of

the motion of his learned friend *for inquiry*. If it were the fact, that every thing had gone on well at the college, let it be known—and, for that purpose, let an inquiry take place. After challenging inquiry, let not gentlemen endeavour to crush it. The description of the discipline of English public schools, given at the end of the letter he had just read, came, he suspected, deplorably near the state of Hertford, which indeed the whole epistle referred to.—Well had the writer pointed out the danger of taking a headstrong youth from one of those seminaries, and placing him without controul, in the situation of a man, before he had the ideas or experience of one, or, in other words, placing him in most imminent danger, which, he feared too often happened, when wild and headstrong young men were sent to Hertford. This opinion, that the pupils should either be treated as men, and left to act as men, under the superintendence of their masters; or subjected, as boys, to strict discipline, and appropriate punishment, instead of being governed in the manner that was adopted at Hertford, was worthy of their most serious attention. He had mentioned thus much as the candid statement of a disinterested individual anxious for the success of the establishment—and if, after all the facts he had laid before the court, if, after the sound and reasonable opinions he had adduced, there appeared to be any thing absurd or improper in calling for inquiry, he confessed he was at a loss to see it. He believed that every gentleman who had studied the subject of education would admit, that, from Quintilian downwards, all who have written on it agree, that a public education made a young man enterprising and active, at the expense of his morals; while a private education afforded him sound knowledge, and, at the same time, filled him with a strict regard for his moral character. The great point was to combine together the benefits of these two species of education. Was this done at Hertford? Precisely the contrary. They had there all the disadvantages of a public school, without the benefit of a private one, which was much to be lamented. Were he now to produce other documents which he had in his hand in support of his opinion, the court would be still more convinced of the justice and propriety of the deduction he had drawn from those he had already referred to. This, however, he did not mean to do—but, at the same time, he thought it would be necessary to notice one or two other charges that had been alluded to by the hon. ex-director and the learned gentleman. They said, that the statements relative to the various riots and outrages at the college were exaggerated, and that the proprietors ought not to cru-

dit them. On this point his learned friend had the most legitimate ground to go upon, in spite of all the influence that had been used, he was sorry to say, successfully used, by the court of directors to keep back the necessary papers and information. Mr. Professor Malthus, who had been present in the college, admitted, that, in the first six years, there were no less than three violent disgraceful riots among the pupils. The learned professor stated, that none but matters of the greatest impropriety should call for severe punishment—and yet they had frequently heard of rustic tions and expulsions—circumstances which, it was fair to infer, would not have occurred, had not very gross and improper irregularities prevailed. It was very well for the hon. ex-director to say, that only 17 expulsions had taken place since the college was established; but they could not take his *ipse dixit* on the subject, after the documents to the contrary which had been laid before them. It should, however, be observed that those who were driven from the college were not regularly expelled. The young man, whose case he had formerly stated, was merely desired to go about his business, and not come back. He was not expelled. Yet he and many others have lost their writerships without expulsion! By the second section of the college statutes, if any student did not give satisfaction he might be turned away, and not allowed to return. But, says the hon. ex-director, the students were not expelled!! Now, were these facts to be put down by the mere *ipsi dixerunt* of a few schoolmen, or their supporters? His hon. friend (the hon. D. Kiunaird) had in a most eloquent and impressive speech well described what they were, and he would not attempt to follow him, as he had been peculiarly clear and forcible on that subject.—But he intreated the hon. ex-director and his friend, before they charged his learned friend with exaggeration in his speech, to prove where he had, in any statement, exaggerated. That irregularities, gross irregularities, had been committed, was notorious. Did it not appear from the public papers that charges of felony had been made against some of the students? Let the hon. ex-director show to the court where the exaggeration lay. What his learned friend had stated was founded on public documents, and it was most unfair to meet them with a mere general contradictory assertion. But what, in point of fact, had been the state of the college with respect to expulsions? In speaking of this, he was sorry to say, that his means of proof by official documents were limited, but he was determined not to proceed a step without documents. If he were to give his own unsupported opinion, it would be useless,

for it might be contradicted in the same vague way. But he would read to the court a statement that would fully bear out all that he and his learned friend had said. It appeared from the reports of their committee of college, that an hon. director now in court (Mr. Edward Parry) in the absence of the chairman and deputy-chairman, had officially stated an opinion of the college.—(Vide College Reports of the 27th of Dec. 1811, and the 3d of June, 1812.) The hon. director commenced his speech to the students by stating, that, “In the absence of the hon. chairman and deputy-chairman, who were prevented from attending, upon this occasion, by important business, it fell to his lot to address them, and he expressed his concern at seeing so many vacant seats before him.” The fact was, said Mr. Hume, that nearly half the college had been implicated in the riot, or expelled. “Lamenting, in feeling terms, the causes by which the vacancies were occasioned, he successfully combated the false notions of honor entertained by the students, in concealing the names of those who had been guilty of the most flagrant and unjustifiable acts of outrage, and whose conduct was rendered worse by endeavouring to involve those who otherwise were not concerned. No association, he observed, could be consistent with the laws of God or man, whose basis is not founded on virtue.” This was the language of the court of directors, and their opinion of the college at that period, for he supposed the hon. gentleman spoke the sentiments of his brethren—and what were they to think of the situation of that college when such sentiments were delivered? The hon. director, it appeared, farther “pointed out in forcible terms, the ill consequences which would result from their carrying out with them to that country a spirit so culpable as the one on which he was animadverting. He then shewed the necessity of their carrying out to India a good character, by which, more than by an army, British influence in that country must be maintained. This was not mere theory, he spoke from the actual evidence of some who now most sorely lamented the misapplication of that time spent in college which should have been devoted to their studies.” After such a speech from the chairman, it would scarcely be believed, that every one of these students whose conduct is so severely condemned and branded with the epithets of “most flagrant and unjustifiable acts of outrage” was afterwards sent out to India, notwithstanding the consequences likely to arise from bad character, &c. &c. He was glad to see the hon. director who used this language,

then present in his place, as he could best explain the beneficial influence of the college, and the consistency and propriety of the conduct of the directors; he could not contradict the fact, as he had read the extracts from the report on the table of the general court.—And yet they were to be told that his learned friend, who had not spoken half so severely as he might have done, had dealt in exaggerated statements. He would put it to the candour of the court, whether he, his learned friend, and those who acted with them, had not endeavored to influence the court solely by fair, legitimate, and well authenticated statements, instead of resorting to specious fallacies and delusive arguments? His anxious wish had been to shew, that in all the leading statements which those two zealous advocates of the college had brought forward, in support of their charge of misrepresentation against his learned friend, they had completely failed to prove exaggeration; but had themselves fallen into the very same error which they would impute to others; for they were without a fact to stand upon, or a single official document to support their case. Every thing which fell from those hon. gentlemen was listened to with respect and attention by the court, and therefore, it was of more consequence that the statements which they asserted as facts, should be distinctly met, and that the charge made by them against his learned friend should be clearly refuted. His hon. and learned friend's sole object was inquiry—not condemnation. All that was sought, was a calm, deliberate, and careful examination; and, if this were allowed to take place, he (Mr. Hume) had little doubt as to the result.

As to the point mentioned by the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. R. Grant) and the hon. director (Mr. Grant) who ridiculed the idea of ascertaining the proficiency of students by public test—by public examination, and contended that it was impossible for any good to be done in that way; he (Mr. Hume) had only to say, that nothing could be more absurd than their observations upon this head, it being notorious that in the very college in question, it was the rule (although he would not assert that it had been the practice) to admit no boy without test or examination. Those hon. gentlemen must also know very well, that by the present rules no student could go to India without examination, and yet they told the court, that if they trusted to examination, they would trust to what was fallacious and unsatisfactory. It being admitted that the young men underwent an examination at their entrance, during every term, and before their departure from the college, the practice of so doing was a proof of its being necessary, and he should

suppose, satisfactory, all that he (Mr. Hume) was desirous of doing was, to take the test of examination out of the hands of those who were most interested in the result favorable to themselves; to take it out of the hands of a *secret* committee of college professors, by whose judgment the Company were at present bound. He was indifferent as to the persons by whom the examination should be conducted, provided their functions were exercised openly with candour and fairness. If the court of directors themselves undertook it, he could have no objection, because he was persuaded they would perform the duty conscientiously. But let it be done by disinterested men. There were many gentlemen proprietors now in this court, whose abilities and experience eminently qualified them for the task—men whose education fitted them to form a judgment upon the qualifications of the students in all the branches of polite literature and science. Let this court be appointed as the place of examination, and let every individual proprietor who felt himself qualified for the task, attend the examination, and witness or take a share in the duties of an examiner. Sure he was, that no gentleman would put a question which he did not understand. But supposing it would not be convenient to erect the whole court into a tribunal of examination, let a certain number of able and intelligent men of letters and science, unconnected with the college, be appointed examiners. Such was the idea of marquis Wellesley, and adopted in his noble institution—he declared that no individual connected with the college should exercise the functions of an examiner; but more particularly he interdicted the professors from that duty. Let the court of proprietors have a fair, open, and undisguised examination of the pupils, and not a secret and covert one, as suggested by professor Malthus. Secrecy is always suspicious, and when the hon. director proposed that secrecy should be observed in this case, he (Mr. Hume) considered it as the means of excluding all fair and impartial inquiry into the state of the college. The first blush—the *primâ facie* aspect of such a proposition, demonstrated that there was something behind the curtain, which it was thought prudent to keep in the dark. If the advocates of the college had any thing to complain of by reason of misrepresentation or error, on the part of those who sought inquiry, it was their own fault; for it was natural, when such difficulties were thrown in the way of inquiry, that the human mind should form notions injurious to the subject matter of its research; but which, if left open to inquiry, it might come to very different conclusions. The advocates of the college, however, had contented themselves with recrimination,

instead of taking up the gauntlet of inquiry. Shrinking from the inquiry, which, he must take it, they were afraid to meet, they had shielded themselves under the defenceless armour of recrimination; and they recommended their partizans to reject the question altogether without investigation. They had contented themselves with saying, that it was irregular and unfair to condemn before inquiry; but at the same time they refused to those who, they say, have preferred charges, the opportunity of making good their accusations. It could not, however, be too often enforced, that the object of his hon. and learned friend was simply to inquire, and not to condemn without a hearing. If there be any irregularity in the present proceedings it lies at the doors of those, whose aim and endeavour has been to smother and prevent all inquiry, by answering substantial and serious statements by unfounded and unfair crimination. The advocates of the college did not hesitate to admit that there had been grounds for inquiry extremely numerous, and he had proved that they were as strong as they were numerous; but, instead of manfully meeting them, they called upon the court to refuse all inquiry because the present was not the proper time, and that things were now going on well at the college. Of the candour or justice of such a proceeding—of its effect upon the cause which they professed to espouse, the court and the world would judge. Undoubtedly, this course of conduct appeared the more extraordinary, when those very advocates admitted that the directors had, in various instances, departed from their established regulations—that they had acted contrary to the statutes of the college, and that they had suffered persons to go out to India, whom they ought to know, by their expulsion from the college, were both incapable and dangerous subjects for the service of that empire. And yet, after these admissions, which could not be explained away, the hon. chairman even was against inquiry—the hon. ex-director was against inquiry, and above all, the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. R. Grant) who, as the champion of the college, had so loudly challenged inquiry, thought the motion for inquiry ought to be rejected. But were the court of proprietors, with such strong facts as they had before them, to be told, that inquiry was not requisite, and that examination could be no fair test of the qualities of their servants—when it was an invariable rule and practice that the whole of the Company's surgeons—and the whole of their naval officers were admitted into the service upon that test, what became of the argument that that test was fallacious and inefficient in estimating the

qualifications of the civil servants? To meet them in their own way, he would ask, what security the Company had that the young men sent from Hertford college, who all underwent examinations, were fit for the service, if examination or test were no criterion by which to judge of their qualifications? If test was necessary in clergymen, and in every other branch of the service, what distinguishing circumstance was there which should exempt the civil servants of the Company from the like examination? On the other hand, if test was considered sufficient to ascertain the qualifications of the medical, and naval, and clerical servants, why should not the like principle be adopted with respect to the candidates for the civil service, who, like the others, might acquire their education in other seminaries of the country? Really the arguments he had heard from the honorable director and his learned relative upon this subject were fallacious and futile beyond any that he had ever heard submitted by men of common sense!—(*Hear! hear!*)

His honorable and learned friend had been subjected to a good deal of harsh observation when he asserted that the number of rustications and expulsions clearly evinced the viciousness of the college. Now if there was really no foundation for what had been said by his hon. and learned friend upon this subject, why did the court of directors refuse to produce the documents in refutation of the charge? The directors had refused such papers as would dismiss the statements on the one hand, or support them on the other; and therefore the court were left to draw their own conclusions from such facts as had been submitted to them, and as were notorious to every man. But it appeared to him (Mr. H.) that the best proof in support of his hon. and learned friend's motion for inquiry was that the directors feared that it would appear on investigation that the vices of the college which they punished by their severe and unheard of laws, had been mainly encouraged and produced by their own conduct; and therefore what had been offered against inquiry by the advocates of the college, so far from refuting the clear arguments of his hon. and learned friend was a disgraceful confirmation of them.

He had great objection to detain the court longer, and regretted that he should have had occasion to say so much upon the subject. But there were one or two points more to which he should beg leave to call their attention. He had endeavoured to shew that the whole of the argument brought before the court, and stated as facts by the advocates of the college, had turned out to be quite contrary to facts. On the other hand he had

shewn that the speech of his hon. and learned friend was furnished throughout upon substantial and tangible evidence, and that it was no way invalidated by the sweeping assertions and general declarations by which it had been encountered. He had listened with attention to every thing that had been said by those who came forward for the avowed purpose of saying every thing they could in favor of the college; but he confessed after all their ingenuity and ability, it appeared to him, that they had been unable to shew that his hon. and learned friend's statements were inconsistent with the facts upon which he built his speech. If the court believed the documents which had been laid before them; if they gave credit to the opinions of their own court of directors, they must be convinced that nothing had been said on this side of the question which was inconsistent with truth. Abundant evidence had been laid before them to substantiate the charges made upon the subject of the insubordination of the college. In addition to all the evidence which had been offered in proof of the numerous outrages committed, they had that of what took place in the year 1815, and yet this was the period to which the advocates of the college wished to limit the inquiry—a period when the professors were armed with all the authority which they required. In 1813 Mr. Malthus, in his letter to Lord Grenville, had stated, that the influence of the court of directors had prevented the professors from exercising a due and proper controul over the college; and contended that whilst the college wanted stability, there was a power vested in the directors hostile to the best interests of the institution, which never could answer the purpose intended, if it were not relieved from that power. Accordingly in the act of parliament passed in 1813, stability was given to the college, by a clause that it should not be altered otherwise than by the same power which gave it stability. Parliament further gave what Mr. Malthus called for, as the requisite means of preserving the college from ruin, namely, an uncontrollable and absolute power to the principal and professors. Mr. Malthus said, "Do not let us have any appeals to the court of directors against our decisions; then if we don't do well, you may blame us." What was the consequence of this concession? Had the college done well? Did no cause of complaint since occur? Why in the very next year, in 1815, one of the most disgraceful riots took place. But it might be asked to what he (Mr. H.) attributed that disposition to insubordination which unhappily manifested itself so often in the college? He had no hesitation in saying that it must, in a great measure, be attributed to the injudicious,

tyrannical, and overbearing conduct of the professors themselves, who, instead of securing the affection of their pupils by firmness and consistency—of conciliating them by kindness and condescension, resorted to the most distant and haughty demeanor, and the most inconsistent measures of punishment. The young men were seldom admonished when in error, but expelled without trial or appeal, and treated with the most obdurate severity. No man of reason or common sense could deny that there had been a great deal of unnecessary severity used by the professors—severity which he, for one, feared had been the cause of many of the misfortunes which happened to the college, because the punishment was too great for the offence, and exercised on many occasions with an unrelenting and arbitrary spirit. But in what state did the court find the college subsequent to the year 1815? Why Mr. Malthus, within the last six weeks, told them, "We have now had ten years' trial, without succeeding in our objects; give us ten years more, and then let us see what we can do." Was not this an admission that, notwithstanding the power given by the act of parliament in 1813, which it was said was to do every thing, there was something inherently defective in the institution itself which required amendment? Did not this statement warrant the court in saying that some inquiry was necessary? If there was nothing else upon which the court could proceed in demanding an investigation, this alone afforded abundant ground for inquiry. The declaration of Mr. Malthus, that after ten years' trial the college had not succeeded, and that it would require ten years more to complete the experiment, demonstrated that inquiry was necessary. But the court of directors had thought proper to declare against all inquiry. If they really thought the college could stand the test of inquiry, they would not withhold the documents which had been demanded. But they were satisfied in their own consciences, from a better acquaintance with the subject, that it would not stand the ordeal of investigation. Refusing all investigation must satisfy every reasonable mind that the college cannot stand the trial; and this was the point of view in which the advocates of the college ought to consider the subject; for they must be well aware that the refusal of these papers, so far from clearing the college from suspicion, only confirmed more strongly the suspicious already entertained. Secrecy always engendered suspicion; and whether the directors got rid of the question by the power of numbers, or by the side-wind manoeuvre of moving the previous question, still an indelible conviction must remain upon the mind of every candid and

dispassionate man, that there was something damatory to the college behind the curtain which they dare not bring forward. But against such an irregular mode of stifling the voice of inquiry—against such an unfair and unjust mode of proceeding, he must strongly protest. Undoubtedly numbers might afford the directors a temporary shelter from the prying eyes of justice; but it would be a short-lived security. Disturbances would, ere long, again take place in the college, and force themselves on the public, however unpleasant they might be. Under such a government the college could not long remain quiet. His hon. and learned friend, with his usual candour, liberality, and delicacy, had brought the matter before this comit, in the hope that justice would be done by those who were so much interested in the question. He had done that which he thought due to the professors, to the directors, and to this court, and in endeavouring to attain his object, he was actuated by no hostile feeling. But in the name of justice and of humanity, he demanded that inquiry which he thought the subject required. The court might be assured that the artifice of moving the previous question would not get rid of the subject—for further disturbances, from the present seeds, would and must come out. He appealed to the candour of the court, whether any reasonable answer had been given to his hon. and learned friend's statement of facts and reasons for inquiry? His hon. and learned friend had brought forward his motion with abundant evidence to justify the inquiry, but in the very discussion which had now taken place, much more important facts had come out as it were by mistake. The court of directors themselves had unawares let in some most important evidence, which afforded damning proof of the weakness of the cause which they had been supporting. Many highly interesting facts and important reports had escaped them in their zeal in support of their own cause; and here he again besought them to let the whole budget of official correspondence come out—for come out it would some time or other. But with these official reports *they* were well acquainted, and were afraid of publicity—as secrecy would shield them and the college, he had little hope of their coming out through the directors sense of justice or candour. Did not, however, the evidence already produced, warrant his hon. and learned friend in every step he had taken? If this were so, he called upon the court to lend their assistance to his hon. and learned friend in the cause of those who had a right to look for protection. He called upon them to intercede on behalf of the youths who sought promotion by honora-

ble means on the theatre of India, and inquiry whether they were fairly dealt by in their probationary career at Hertford college?—and whether the interests of the Company are served by the education and discipline there? Surely these were legitimate objects of inquiry, and an inquiry which this court had a right to demand. They had a right to see whether an institution maintained at such an enormous expense to the proprietors really answered the purpose. If Hertford college be really a proper place for education let it be continued, but do not compel the parents (to use his learned friend's words) to immolate their children at the shrine of vice—do not compel them to give up all superintendence of the moral education of their sons—do not I entreat you, insist that they shall go to Hertford college right or wrong without any reference to improvement by that or other means of education. Was it not a libel against the character of Englishmen, and against common sense, to say that parents would not exert themselves to educate their children to any test, that the court of directors would impose? Did not the court every day see children educated for the highest and most important functions of church and state, from the ordinary and natural motive of interest and ambition which every parent had to see his son properly educated and provided for in life. Was it to be supposed that parents were so dead to the value of appointments in India, as to neglect the necessary means of sufficiently educating their sons for such appointments? Surely they would feel a stronger interest in qualifying them than any which the Company and its learned professors could entertain; and in indulging their natural feelings, they would be actuated by higher objects—namely, in giving them a religious and moral education, as well as a political and scientific one. By indulging parents in the opportunity of educating their sons in their own way, so as to qualify them to answer the Company's test, they would at the same time have their morals pure and untainted, by taking care to keep them apart from the contagion of that vice, which, it was now too late to deny, had been found unhappily to exist in Hertford college. Was it not notorious that families of the first respectability gave to their sons and relations the best education the country could afford, and at a greater expense than that of Hertford, in the hopes of procuring for them a situation in the church, or under the government, of a few hundreds a-year to establish them in life; and can it for a moment be supposed, that there will be an unwillingness in any family to give to their sons who may have the offer of an appointment to India (worth £3000 a-

year), such an education as might be prescribed by the Company for persons entering into their service?!! Here he must correct a notion of the hon. ex-director who had supposed that the present motion before the court, and the objections which had been made from time to time to the college, originated in a parsimonious feeling—the proprietors resting their opposition upon the ground of expense. The hon. ex-director was under a complete mistake,—it was not on account of the expense of the establishment (although that ought never to be lost sight of) that this question was brought forward; but it arose from a proposition made by the court of directors to add to the expense of the institution, a salary for an assistant professor to teach the oriental languages, which the hon. ex-director had repeatedly told the court was never meant to be a leading or important feature of education in the college. Now, after the voluntary testimony of professor Malthus who had lately informed the public, that after ten years' trial the college had not answered its object; after the declaration of the hon. ex-director, that it never was intended to teach the young men at Hertford any thing else than the usual branches of European literature and science; and after the declaration of my lord Minto in 1815, that Mr. Stirling was the only young man "who had ever arrived from Hertford with a knowledge "of the languages beyond mediocrity;" it seemed to him impossible for the directors to resist this call for inquiry into the real state of the college, and the causes of its failure. But without the testimonies of so important witnesses, as he had now quoted, his hon. and learned friend had brought forward a volume of evidence which no ingenuity could answer. He had produced many instances of such glaring defects in the institution, as must strike every candid mind with irresistible conviction. Certainly he (Mr. H.) would not enter into all the points which his hon. and learned friend had dwelt upon with so much force and eloquence; but there was one topic which his hon. and learned friend had urged with peculiar emphasis; and in his view of it, he (Mr. H.) most cordially concurred. His hon. and learned friend had shewn in their true colour the character of the statutes, and had justly described them as abominable and iniquitous. He had most properly exposed and condemned the injustice, and the cruelty, of the principle which considered the students as *in statu pupillari*, and yet treated their errors with all the severity of men. Nothing certainly could be more inconsistent with the principles of British justice than this doctrine. If the young men at the college were to be considered only in *statu*

pupillari, why not treat them with that indulgence and consideration for the levities and follies of youth, which such a state required? On the other hand if they were to be punished with all the severity of men, why debar them of the rights and privileges belonging to every British subject?—Why not practice towards them those principles, which they were taught by their learned professor of British law, to believe were the peculiar attributes of English justice. It had been argued by the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. R. Grant) that the statutes of the college treated them in all respects as children;—if this were so, upon what principle were they denied the privilege of having justice administered on that footing, why were they to be put out of the pale of the English law, and punished with all the rigour of persons who were really amenable to it? This undoubtedly was a matter of most serious importance and imperiously demanded inquiry. He should only detain them to state one case as an example of the manner in which the college council acted upon the statutes of the college, that the court may judge between the learned gentleman (Mr. R. Grant) and his learned friend (Mr. Jackson) of the justice and lenity of both statutes and conduct. In the riot at the college in Nov. 1815, when upwards of one fourth of the young men were implicated, the college council, instead of only punishing those who were *really guilty*, actually inflicted the severe punishment of expulsion from the college, and of exclusion from every other branch of the Company's service, whether medical, marine, or military, on many young men, whom, from some former acts of conduct, or from pique, or whim, they choose to select—therein, by an arbitrary, and perhaps most unjust act, ruining the youths, and heaping sorrows on their parents.

The following is a copy of a letter from the official officer of the college to the friend of one of the young men expelled.

"East-India College, 11th Nov. 1815.

"Sir,—It is my painful duty to inform "you officially that the council, *not being* "able to detect the persons concerned in "the outrage of Thursday evening, have "been under the necessity of having recourse to the statute which enables "them to select certain persons whom "they conceive most likely to be concerned. Mr. — is unhappily amongst "that number, and I have taken for "granted that he will be received into "your house.—I can only add, that I remain your obedient servant,

(Signed) "B. BRIDGE, Reg."

With such facts as these before the court, could it be said that there was no *quæra* to go upon? No man of an unpre-

judiced and feeling mind could dispute that a very strong case for inquiry had been completely made out; and therefore he hoped and trusted the court would not sanction by their vote of this day, the secret, suspicious, and unworthy conduct of those gentlemen who refused all inquiry. He said *unworthy* conduct; for if truth was really the object, it was unworthy of the court of directors—unworthy the character of the professors, and unworthy of the proprietors, to refuse to elicit truth by inquiry; for in that point of view they were acting directly contrary to what they professed to wish, but which, in reality they were afraid to meet. If the result of the inquiry should be favourable and honorable to the college, no man would more sincerely rejoice than he should; because, although it was impossible to dispute the past and present facts upon which the inquiry was brought forward, yet that the inquiry would be the means of bringing back the college to such a state of amendment and improvement, as to afford a rational probability that the establishment would be permanent. And here he begged to caution the proprietors against the unfair insinuations which had been thrown out, that it was the wish of the author of this motion for inquiry, to abolish the college without due consideration. That was far from their wish, and they had no view of that kind in bringing forward the question of inquiry. On the contrary, it was found upon inquiry to have answered the purpose, it was their wish that it should be continued: but if it turned out that the various facts and statements upon which the question of inquiry was submitted to the court, were founded in truth, then it would become a serious question whether the institution ought any longer to be continued. For his own part he had no hesitation in expressing a candid and conscientious belief that if the case did go to the inquiry the result would be unfavourable to the college. The documents which had been produced strengthened this belief,—public opinion tended very much to confirm it, and above all it was corroborated by the testimony of those who were independent and disinterested men, resident in the neighbourhood of the college:—for in spite of all that Mr. Malthus had said, and all that the professors could say, he was disposed to take the fair, candid, and unbiassed opinion of the country gentlemen of Hertford against the testimony of all the interested professors put together. In every view of the case he was ready, notwithstanding what had been said by Mr. Malthus to their discre-

dit, to believe the testimony of the country gentlemen, who must be taken to speak from disinterested motives, in preference to that of persons who were in every way interested in vindicating the character of the college. The learned gentleman had read a letter from Lord John Townshend, as if in favour of the college; but no document could prove in a stronger point of view that the whole of the gentlemen of the county entertained the same opinion of the college as those who supported the present motion.—It can hardly be supposed on the one hand that the whole of the country gentlemen of the county had any motive for maligning the institution, or saying of it that which was untrue; whereas, on the other hand, the interested friends of the college had every inducement in the world to palliate the objections urged against it in order to secure its continuance and their salaries. He, therefore, cautioned the court against the imputation of the learned advocate of the college, when he asserted that the authors of this motion were interested in the downfall of the college, prejudiced against its character, and ignorant of the real history of it.—Setting the testimony of the disinterested supporters of the motion for inquiry, which that learned gentleman had thought proper (with what right or justice he best know) to designate as the enemies of the college, and the testimony of the interested professors and opposers of all inquiry designated by some gentlemen as the friends of the college, entirely aside, the court were in fact possessed of the most disinterested, and the best evidence which could be adduced upon the subject, namely, the opinion of the independent country gentlemen of England,—and official documents from which the most irrefragable testimony could be produced to prove all the statements of his hon. and learned friend touching the degree of proficiency in the Oriental languages and other sciences, and the demeanour of the young men, and the general character of the college. Under these circumstances, he hoped and trusted, that every man in this court, who had any regard for the character of the proprietors, for the reputation of the court of directors, for the honor of the college, or for the interests of India, would manfully stand up in support of the motion made by his hon. and learned friend for inquiry after truth, to enable them best to come to a calm, a deliberate, and a candid consideration of this most important subject.

(To be continued.)

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE late excellent Mr. Tolfrey, whose death we record on a following page, had completed the Pali translation of the New Testament to the end of Paul's epistle to Philemon, and the Singalese to the end of the 2d chapter of 2d epistle to Timothy.

The Colombo Auxiliary Bible Society have resolved that a letter be written to the Parent Society, informing them of the deplorable misfortune which the society has sustained in the untimely death of Mr. W. Tolfrey, and the measures taken to prevent an interruption in the publication of the Singalese scriptures. The Committee also resolved to express their esteem for Mr. Tolfrey, by erecting a monument to his memory in the church of Colombo.

The Sermon upon the Mount, and the

Discourses of our Saviour, have just been printed from the new Singalese translation, by the Colombo Auxiliary Bible Society.

We have the satisfaction to announce the opening of the New Wesleyan Mission House in the Petta, on Sunday, 22d December. His Excellency the Governor, who with his accustomed benevolence and zeal to promote Christianity, sanctioned and generously assisted the missionaries at the commencement of their undertaking, attended their place of worship on this interesting occasion, and was accompanied by Lady Brownrigg, the principal gentlemen of the civil and military establishment, many of the respectable Dutch and native inhabitants, attended with others of every gradation in society.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

MARITIME DISCOVERIES IN AUSTRAL ASIA.

Extract from the Hobart Town Gazette, and Southern Reporter, May 11, 1816.*—We are happy to lay before our readers the following very interesting journal of Lieutenant Jeffries, of H. M. armed brig Kangaroo, on her voyage from port Jackson to Ceylon; which is highly creditable and meritorious to the nautical abilities of Lieutenant Jeffries; and as the publication of a new track in seas abounding with reefs and shoals in every direction, to the imminent danger of the navigator, must prove of the greatest import and utility to the commercial world; more especially that part of it which enjoys the trade of Austral Asia and Bengal, besides adding to the general stock of nautical knowledge:—

His Majesty's armed brig Kangaroo, commanded by Lieutenant Jeffries, sailed from Port Jackson the 19th of April 1815, for the island of Ceylon, for the purpose of conveying to their regiment the various detachments of the 73d that had remained, and who, with their families, amounted to about one hundred persons in number. Intending to make the passage through Torres Straits, Captain Jeffries ran along the coasts as far as Harvey's Bay, which lies in about 24½° S. Latitude; when finding the weather grow thick and unfavourable as he approached Wreck Reef, he formed a resolution to try the passage inside the Great Barrier Reefs, which commence in about 23°, and extend as far as

lat. 10° S. Captain Jeffries followed Captain Cook's track along the coast of New Holland, considering it in all respects preferable to the outer passage, in which almost every vessel that has adopted it has fallen in with unknown reefs and shoals. Having observed that officer's track as nearly as was possible, until he reached that part of the coast which lies off Endeavour river, Captain J. was left to his own judgment in running down an immense track that had been hitherto unexplored. On the 28th of April at noon, he rounded Breaksea Spit, Harvey's Bay, and hauled in towards the coast to the westward; passed the Keppel island, and anchored at Point Bowen, for the purpose of getting fresh water, as her old stock, which had been taken on board at Port Jackson during an extremely dry season, had become putrid. The launch, upon her watering expedition, was driven fifteen miles to leeward of Port Bowen, by an unexpected gale of wind, and this accident detained the vessel several days. After leaving Port Bowen, Capt. J. continued as nearly as possible in the track of our celebrated but unfortunate countryman, and always ran down in the day-time such parts of the coast as Capt. Cook had passed by night, deriving thence an occasion of describing places which in Captain Cook's unlimited extent of observation have unavoidably escaped his more minute attention.

Having passed Northumberland and Cumberland islands, Capt. J. made Whit-sunday passage upon Whit-sunday as

* New South Wales.

Capt. Cook had previously done in the *Endeavour*, thirty-five years before, from which circumstance the Passage took its name. There is something pleasingly coincident in the circumstance of two British commanders having upon that particular day anchored in the same remote and unfrequented spot—the knowledge of which brought to recollection the immortal Cook, and filled the mind with reverential awe and sympathy.

At Cape Sandwich Capt. J. had communication with the natives, who were very friendly, and conveyed fruits to the vessel. The men are rather stouter than the natives of this southern part of the coast; but in point of industry, or apparent genius, there is scarcely any difference. They have a fruit among them in shape and colour resembling the mangosteen of the East, and in taste the English medlar. By the 28th of May, Capt. J. had proceeded as far as Capt. Cook's track extended, he having there borne away, from a consideration that the coast beyond that Strait was an impracticable labyrinth. In the evening Capt. J. bore too off Turtle island, intending to examine the coast to the northward before he went outside the reef; and as the inshore passage had never been tried, it was examined with the most minute attention, and found to be all clear as far as the eye could traverse. By so encouraging a prospect Capt. J. was led to determine on the experiment, and more particularly so, from the recollection that whenever Captain Cook stood off he had mostly met with difficulties.

From this day (the 29th), till the 1st of June, Capt. J. continued by day to sail along that unexplored coast, and at night bringing up under the lee of some rock, reef, or shoal, which were numberless. On the night of the 30th of May, Capt. J. anchored under a large group of islands, to which he gave the name of Flinders' Group. Ascending a high mountain, at daylight, he examined the coast, and perceived a chain of reefs along it as far as the eye could penetrate. Weighed, and standing along the coast close in shore, arrived at the entrance of an amazingly extensive bay, or gulph, at least thirty miles in depth, to which he gave the name of *Princess Charlotte Bay*; the land about this part of the coast appeared much finer than any other Capt. J. had seen, presenting a fine green, moderately wooded, and bearing a considerable resemblance to the interior of this (Van Diemen's Land) island.

Capt. J. found a safe and clear passage from three to five miles off the shore, and from seven to nine miles appeared a continuation of the reef and sand banks commencing off Endeavour River, or rather

from Cape Grafton, from whence the chain was first discovered.

On the 1st of June, at half past twelve, the vessel fell in suddenly with a dark red coloured water, which from the vertical position of the sun was not perceived until within fifty yards, the helm was instantly put hard at port, and the vessel going between five and six knots, cleared a coral shoal which had given the red colour to the water, within the narrow distance of ten yards. This danger was first observed by the captain, who was fortunately at the mast head with three seamen, employed for the look-out. Upon examination, the changed colour of the water was found to have been occasioned by a bed or mushroom coral rock, about four feet under water. The latitude of this dangerous rock is 13 deg. 32 min. 5 sec. S. and the longitude, by lunar observation, 143 deg. 47 min. East.

On the 2d, Capt. J. having passed the unexplored part of the coast, fell into Captain Bligh's track in the *Bounty's* launch, and proceeding along shore, had an opportunity of observing the correctness of the charts; but notwithstanding which, about forty minutes past 1 P. M. the brig grounded on a sand bank not visible, on which there was only from nine to twelve feet water, with upwards of ten fathoms water within a ship's length to the eastward. Capt. J. sent an anchor out, which unfortunately came home, and rendered it necessary to lighten the ship by starting her water over board, together with a quantity of luggage. The anchor was again sent out, and fortunately held, and by the exertions of the soldiers and seamen, Capt. J. had the happiness to find his vessel afloat at half past three the same afternoon; soon after which, came to anchor and examined the damage, which was very trivial, and soon set to rights. This shoal lies about two miles and a half west of Bolt Head, the soundings along that part of the coast varying from five to twenty fathoms.

On the 6th, after having run through all the reefs laid down in Capt. Flinders' chart, Capt. J. doubled Cape York, and found it to be an island, and not part of the main land, as heretofore supposed. Here the vessel anchored for the night, and next morning found one of the bower anchors broke, which was attributed to the foulness of the ground, and was the only part where foul ground had been met with. This day (the 7th) passed through Torres' Straits, on the side called Endeavour Straits, and found from three to three and a half fathoms water at about half flood, which soundings continued till within a few miles of Booby Island. Here the vessel anchored for the night, and thence shaped her course for Timor, which

she reached the 19th, and having refreshed, sailed again on the 26th for the island of Ceylon, where she anchored in Colombo roads on the 24th of July.

We noticed in our paper of last week, the loss of an infant during this very critical passage, with the exception of which melancholy occurrence, Capt. J. had the happiness to land the detachment, with their families, in a state of health, which from the variety of climates and changes of atmosphere passed through, could not have been hoped for.

Capt. J. recommends to commanders of vessels going to India by the way of Torres' Straits, to keep the land close aboard from their leaving port Jackson or Van Dieman's Land, anchoring at night, as occasion may direct, when they get among the reefs. A continued chain of sand banks and shoals extends from Cape Grafton, which is in lat. 17 deg. S. to Cape York, which is in lat. 10 deg. 30 min. with numerous narrow passages no more than a mile wide from four to fourteen miles off shore. This passage Capt. J. observes is perfectly safe to ships of moderate draft of water, with the exception of the two dangers which he hitherto encountered.

By His Majesty's armed brig Kangaroo, the colony received an increase of inhabitants by forty male and sixty female convicts; but as the male convicts were the very worst of characters selected from the gaol gang of Sydney, they had scarcely been twelve hours on shore before several of them were committed to gaol for depredations.

The resources of the Isle of Van Diemen are daily developing; two harbours by the bold and enterprising perseverance of an individual, in a whale-boat, have been discovered on the bleak and western shore of the isle.—The southernmost of those harbours, named port Davey, is of the utmost importance to the navigator, as it lies about nine miles to the northward of South West Cape; and is a most excellent harbour, divided into two arms extending some miles into the country.—On the shores of this harbour are great quantities of the timber named Huon Pine—the superior value of this wood for every purpose of joiner's and cabinet work, from the closeness, regularity, and beauty of its grain, is generally acknowledged—it will also be eminently serviceable in building of boats, especially whale-boats, from its lightness, buoyancy, and indestructibility from worms—it thus becomes a valuable article to the architect, boat-builder, and merchant.

To the northward of Port Davey, in lat. 48 deg. 10 min. S. and longitude 145 deg. 30 min. east, is another harbour named Macquarie Harbour, of very considerable

extent, into which a river that runs a considerable distance through the country disembogues itself; unfortunately at a small distance from the mouth of the harbour, or rather at the harbour's mouth, is a bar that extends across its entrance, having no more than nine feet water over it, which will for ever render it impossible to be navigated but by very small craft: as Mr. McCarty is just returned from thence with a cargo of Huon Wood, he has favoured us with the following description of the harbour:—

“Mr. Printer,—To gratify my own mind respecting the harbour, and river lately discovered on the west coast of Van Diemen's Land, known by the names of Macquarie Harbour, and Gordon river. I for the second time sailed in my brig (the Sophia) for that harbour.—On the 5th day we came to anchor outside of the bar in seven fathom water, to wait for the tide, as the current runs at the rate of six and seven knots an hour, and there not being more than one and a half fathom water over the bar.—Captain Feen conceiving he could make out a channel, kept the starboard shore on board close in shore; the soundings after passing the bar, were seven fathom, then ten, and regularly decreasing to two fathoms at the distance of twenty miles from the bar, where we were obliged to bring up; not having sufficient water to proceed further. From the entrance of the harbour we encountered shoals for the first ten miles, having a very narrow channel between them: we then continued our course up the harbour in a whale-boat; having advanced about two miles further, we found on the northern shore a quantity of coal—the first we observed was on the beach, and washed by the salt water; an immense bed, but how deep we could not ascertain; on further inspection, we found the bank from the river was nearly all coal, in strata of six feet thick, then a few feet strata of clay, and then coal again.—We much lamented the impossibility of proceeding with the brig to this place. On the following day we continued our course up the harbour, to the entrance of Gordon river; we computed the distance from the mouth of the harbour to Gordon river, to be about fifty miles—pursuing our course up the river we arrived at the First Falls (similar to the Falls of Derwent), and which we considered to be fifty miles further in land, through, as we supposed, the western mountains, as it runs nearly due east from the harbour's mouth: we then procured our cargo by drifting the wood down to the brig, and on our return down the river, Capt. Feen made another attempt to sound a passage, in which he happily succeeded, so that there is no doubt but any vessel that can cross the bar at the en-

trance, may go within half a mile of the Falls, and lay at anchor within ten yards of the coal mine.—The mountains on the northern shore, where the coal is, are barren, but the rest are generally covered with myrtle and pine.

Yours, &c.

DENNIS M'CARTY."

In addition to the above great discovery of an inexhaustible mine of coal, coal has been found at various places on the isle; and more is likely to be discovered on continuing our researches:—good slate has been found, and a limestone quarry has been opened and worked within a mile and a half of Hobart town, the mortar from which is extremely good for mason's work, but not so good as shell-lime (which is to be had in the greatest abundance) for the plasterer's use.—For the benefit of the farmer most excellent marle abounds everywhere; and limestone has been discovered in various parts of the country.—On Mr. Gunning's beautiful estate at the coal river, lime of a very good quality has been made, and might be carried on to any extent:—from these two natural productions, limestone and marle, we derive immediate and future advantages: immediate, from the facility with which lime can be obtained for erecting buildings on the newly settled farms, and for the improvement of the buildings on the old;—the future advantage is, that when the general, rich, and highly fertile soil of the isle should be exhausted by a succession of crops, or a system of oad husbandry, then the lime and marle will be manures of incalculable value.—But so very rich and productive is the soil, and so genial the climate to every species of husbandry, that it will be a long series of years before recourse must be had to either one or the other.—These are natural advantages the country of Port Jackson doth now possess, and which will enable the agriculturists of Van Diemen's land to carry on their concerns with much greater success than the inhabitants of Port Jackson will ever be enabled to do, as neither marle or limestone have hitherto been found on the eastern side of the Blue Mountains.

We cannot but highly applaud the enterprising mind of Mr. D. M'Carty in exploring these harbours; scarce had the discovery of them been announced by Mr. Kelly, than he resolved to visit them. In his first attempt he was so unfortunate as to lose his schooner at Port Davey. On his return to Hobart Town, his ardour to pursue this object was unsubdued, although he had met with so severe a loss—rising superior to the difficulties he had encountered, and to the hazards and perils he was likely to meet with on a tempestuous, and almost unknown coast, he again sailed in his brig, and was so

happy as to surmount every obstacle in his perilous voyage; and to return in safety with a valuable cargo, as the reward of his toil.

A flood at Hawkesbury has taken place in consequence of the late rains, which is declared to have been within two feet of the height of the memorable flood of August 1809. On Thursday, the 30th ultimo, a violent rain set in, and continued without intermission the whole of that and the following day and night. On Saturday morning the rise of the river became every where alarming, and those who had neglected to secure their grain upon the higher lands, became hopeless of saving any part of it. The lower banks were inundated on Saturday morning; and at noon the water in the river appeared for some time very nearly stagnant, owing to the branching out of the efflux into innumerable channels contiguous to its sources. On Sunday morning, the scene was extremely dreary, the settlers, with their families, had from necessity abandoned such of their houses and farms as were likely to be inundated, and a watery waste presented itself on every side. It was fortunate, however, that the flood had come gradually on, and given time for the escape of those who in low situations might otherwise have become its victims. On Sunday night, the water was at its greatest height, which, being only two feet less than the August flood of 1809, (which was eighty-six feet beyond the level of the river), it happens fortunately, that the sustained loss is trivial compared with what it might have been at any other time of the year, for the uncollected maize will mostly be preserved from rotting in the field by an immediate pulling and drying, and the wheat that has been sown, which cannot exceed one-sixth of the universal crop, is supposed not to be injured, unless in particular places, where the ground is itself washed away from local causes.

About six on Sunday evening the ebb became evident at Richmond, and about ten the water had declined several inches. The town of Windsor was filled with the unfortunate wanderers, and as money is not very plentiful among the settlers, hospitality was necessarily called in to supply its place. The inhabitants of that settlement are habituated to misfortunes of this kind, and those who suffer, naturally look forward to their fellow settlers for relief in these horrible cases of emergency, and it is strange to consider and to know, that persons of the most violent and incongenial tempers and dispositions have upon these distressing occasions opened their doors, and conformed themselves to the manners of associated beings.

Several persons are reported to be

drowned, but we have no reason to suppose that any of these reports are correct, on the contrary, we hope they will prove otherwise.

Of all the floods that ever happened in the colony, and particularly so high as this has been, less damage has on the present occasion been experienced; in fact no public loss has been sustained, however there may here and there have been individual sufferers, for it happens that the month of May is the best sowing season for wheat, but that the latter fortnight being attended with a succession of rains, little sowing has been accomplished, compared with what it would have been had the weather been fine, in which latter case three parts of the wheat crop would have been planted, instead of which one-sixth has not been sown. That those settlers who do not sow afresh must inevitably run a great risk of having no crop, there can be no doubt, but it is a question at the same time, whether it would not be better to sow afresh upon a land manured by the sediments left by the flood, than to trust to the chance of a seed which may have lost its vegetating powers from excessive moisture. This is a question to which the farmer should particularly apply himself; and if, from experience, he should be conscious that a field of new sown wheat is not liable to injury from a few days' water laying upon it, he will of course content himself with ridding the ground of filth, and place a sole dependance in his crops; but should he, upon the other hand, have an extensive and very large crop depending on the same chance, it certainly would be advisable to consider the case well, and rather to sow again upon an improved strata (for the flood improves the soil) than to trust to the possibility of a crop from a seed that had been saturated by extreme vicissitudes. The last flood of August 1809, was remarkable for the loss of lives, and other unfortunate events; there is now, however, sufficient time to sow the ground again, if necessary; and we do not hesitate to say, that the damage generally considered has been less by a vast calculation than if it had happened at any other season of the year whatever.

A journal kept by the people lately returned from Macquarie island, of the earthquakes felt there, states the first to have taken place on the 31st of October last, at one in the afternoon, which overthrew rocks, and gave to the ground the motion of a wave for several seconds. Several men were thrown off their legs, and one was considerably hurt by his fall, but soon recovered. At two o'clock the same afternoon, another earthquake was felt, another at four o'clock, and ten during the night; all of which were ac-

companied with a noise in the earth like that of distant thunder; the wind northward and westward. The 1st of November another shock was felt; and as the people were employed in distant divisions, their observation of the effects produced by the phenomena was more general. An overseer of a gang states that he witnessed the falling of several mountains, and the rocking of others, which seemed to have separated from the summit to the base. On the 3d of November, hard frost and heavy snow, two very severe shocks were felt. The 5th, 9th, and 11th, were attended with the same alarming phenomena. The 7th, 8th, and 9th of December, one was felt on each day; and also on the 16th of January and 1st of April. The first, which was upon the 31st of October, was generally supposed to have been the most alarming. It was preceded by a clouded atmosphere, of seven days duration, in the course of which neither sun, moon, or stars were seen. The people were much alarmed, and expected nothing short of the island's total disappearance, or of being engulfed within its bowels.

We some time since mentioned that a book had been found on an island in or near Torres' Straits, intimating the loss of the *Eliza*, Captain Murray, on his passage from hence to Bengal; and the melancholy fact is now confirmed by Captain Williams, of the *Frederick*, by whom the book was found, giving 'a journal of proceedings of two boats belonging to the *Eliza*, wrecked the 11th of June, 1815.'

A monstrous birth is stated to have taken place in the city of Jypore: the wife of a Bramin, named Kishun Ram, had been brought to bed of a girl with four faces and four legs. When this ominous circumstance was related to the Raja, he instantly ordered a charitable donation to be made to the poor, to avert the calamity which such an occurrence was supposed to threaten.—*Ceylon Gaz.*

Cinnamon Stone.—Specimens of rock have lately been brought from Ceylon to London, which consist of Schalstones, Quartz, and Cinnamon-stone. The Schalstone forms the principal constituent, and possesses all the characters of that variety, which is found in the Banat of Temeswar. The Quartz is regularly distributed, and without any appearance of crystallization. The Cinnamon-stone is in grains, and distributed throughout the mass; but very few of these grains exhibit any traces of a crystalline form, and in those in which any appearance of that form can be discerned, it is extremely imperfect. The difference between the Ceylon rock and that which is found in the Banat, which contains the Cinnamon-stone, is,

that the former contains Quartz, instead of blue calcareous spar, which constitutes one of the ingredients in the other.

Mr. J. A. Pope, translator of the *Ardi Viraf Nameli*, proposes to publish by subscription, the *Maritime Philology of Hindustan*, comprising a dictionary of all the sea-terms used by the nations of Bengal, as well as those of Western India: with their derivations, and from whence adopted; with most of the proper names in Arabic, Guzeratee, Concanee, and in the common jargon of Hindustan, in Chinese, and many in Malabare and Malayese; with a dissertation on the present state of Arabian, Indian, Chinese, and Malay Navigation; and notices respecting all the maritime tribes. The work will include, besides the sea-terms and phrases, many geographical and commercial terms and descriptions. To which will be prefixed a dissertation on the poems sung and recited by all the maritime tribes of Arabia and India.

A Malay officer at Calpentyn has attained the great age of 115. He paid his respects to his Excellency the Governor in 1814, when upon a tour of inspection. The following is a summary of aged persons at three stations on Ceylon:

5 of 70 years of age.	
1	— 72
1	— 73
1	— 74
3	— 75
1	— 77
12	— 80
2	— 81
2	— 82
1	— 83
1	— 84
1	— 85
2	— 90
1	— 95
1	— 98
1	— 115

Two very fine birds of paradise were lately brought to Madras by a gentleman lately arrived from the Moluccas. They are, we believe, the first living specimens of this very beautiful bird which have been seen here.—*Madras*.

On 2d February last an American vessel, sailing about 300 miles from the Azores, and 700 from Madeira, sustained a shock of earthquake as severe as if it had struck on a rock. The captain sounded immediately, but found no bottom. On his arrival at Madeira the cause was explained. It was there very violent for four or five minutes.

We do not remember ever to have witnessed such heavy rains as have fallen in the course of the last three months. Letters from Attepitia state that the rains in the interior have been extremely heavy, and that the rivers have in consequence risen to an astonishing height. The inundation has been so great as to sweep away large forest trees, and carry them down the adjacent torrents with inconceivable rapidity. Branches have been seen rising above the surface of the water to the height of thirty feet.—*Ceylon*.

Thermometer at the Colombo Library.

Thermometer at the Customs House.									
1816.		Nov.		Dec.		1817.		Jan.	
		7 A.M.		Noon.		3 P.M.		8 P.M.	
13	..	77	..	80½	..	81	..	78	
19	..	77	..	80	..	81	..	77	
26	..	76	..	77	..	78	..	76	
Dec.									
1	..	77	..	79	..	80	..	77	
6	..	79½	..	78½	..	79½	..	75	
13	..	75	..	76	..	74½	..	76	
19	..	76½	..	78½	..	79	..	77	
26	..	75	..	78	..	78	..	76½	
30	..	76	..	78	..	78	..	75½	
1817.									
Jan.									
3	..	76½	..	79	..	79	..	78	
6	..	76½	..	77½	..	79½	..	76	
15	..	76	..	78	..	78	..	76	
20	..	75	..	78	..	79½	..	77½	
25	..	78	..	78	..	79	..	78	
28	..	77	..	80	..	78	..	77	

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西 典 字 帙 二

Ur - chih - tsze - tea - se

譯 比 較

yii - pe - Reau; being a parallel drawn between the two intended Chinese dictionaries, by the Rev. Robert Morrison and Antonio Montucci, L.L.D.; together with Morrison's *Horn Sinice*, a new edition, with the text, containing above 1000 characters of the popular Chinese primer, *San tse King*.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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The Asiatic Researches, vol. 12, 4to,

has just been received from Calcutta, price £2. 2s.

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IN THE PRESS.

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ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

THE UKHBARS.

Our present Ukhbars contain some details of the proceedings at the court of Kabul. On the 22d Nov. the Prince Kamran had again written to his father the King, expressing his surprise, that his Majesty had not yet taken advantage of his previous communications, on the subject of the kingdom of Iran ; and urging him to repair to Khorasan, which, from the distracted state of the government, and the weak, and imperfect administration of the governor of Futeh Ulce Shah, as well as the ready disposition of the people, to acknowledge the sovereignty of the King, offered an easy conquest, and consequent means of extending his royal dominions, on the western frontier of Kabul. Independently of these favourable circumstances, there was another which would contribute to the accomplishment of the design. The malcontents, who had collected under the standard of Mohamed Uesa's widow, have considerably increased in numbers, and have made repeated applications to the Prince, to invite Muhood Shah to the conquest of Khorasan, against the ruler of which their fury still continues kindled ; and on whom they have sworn to avenge the death of their chief. Muhood, in consequence of these pressing solicitations on the part of the Prince,

had, at first, resolved to proceed in person ; but on the remonstrances of Futeh Khan, his Vizier, and on account of the dangerous predominance of the Sikhs, in the direction of Cashmere, which required his presence to restore tranquillity, his Majesty determined to postpone the expedition to the ensuing year ; and, at present, to dispatch ten thousand chosen troops, with a sufficient supply from his treasury to Khorasan, to enable his son to commence hostilities immediately. After these arrangements the King marched with his entire army towards Peshawur, to punish the aggressions of the Sikhs, and to frustrate the designs which Runjeet Singh entertains against that portion of his dominions.

In the Ukhbars that advert to Runjeet Singh's movements it is stated, that having quitted Noorpoor, in the beginning of last month, he had arrived at Khot Kangrah, where he was very cordially received by the Rajah : a salute was fired from the fort on his entry ; but that having subsequently attempted to proceed on his way to Cashmere, his army experienced such severe loss, from the intense cold, and the unusual quantity of snow, which has fallen this year in that part of the country, that he was obliged to fall back on Khot Kangrah, and wait till the weather permitted his further progress.

From Chole Muhesur, we learn that

the Peshwa's Vakeel had cautioned Mulhar Rao of the dangerous consequences to which he was rendering himself and his country liable, by abetting the depredations of the Pindaris, and Mulhar Rao had, in reply, intimated, that he had already issued orders to Ameer Khan, to send reinforcements from the division of the army under his command, to act in concert with the forces of the Peshwa. While the Maharaja was engaged in these deliberations, a Vakeel from the camp of the Pindaris reached the Court, and communicated, that the British troops had taken up their position at Thurbhoor Ghat (pass); and that a body of the Pindaris amounting to 7,000, had fallen into their rear, with the view of cutting off supplies, harrassing the troops, and seizing on the baggage and ammunition: while 5,000 more occupied their front, threatening, but evading a general engagement. In a subsequent part of the Ukhbars it is stated that another horde of these freebooters, about 4,000 in number, had crossed the Nerbudda river, and proceeded to Guzerat.

—
The following ordinance passed by the Governor General in Council in March last, from which it will be seen that every sort of irregularity of servants, not amounting to crime, is comprehended in its provisions, and that individuals and families *can* have redress if they substantiate their grievance. The ordinance has been followed by the Magistrates of Calcutta since its first promulgation. A case of not very uncommon occurrence came before the Police lately. A Khansaman had been in the habit of serving two masters, and receiving wages from both. One gentleman was accustomed to dine early, and the Khidmutgars waited on him at tea in the evening. But one day a few friends having called upon him, he ordered dinner in the evening. The Khansaman was not to be found, and on inquiry it was discovered that he was engaged at the house of his second master. The fact being proved, he was sentenced, in conformity with the ordinance, to imprisonment and hard labour for two months.

And whereas domestic servants of every description, have an easy and speedy mode of redress for any assaults or violence committed against them by their masters or mistresses; under an ordinance registered in the aforesaid Supreme Court, on the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord 1814; and for the recovery of their wages in the Court of Commissioners for the recovery of small debts; but their masters and mistresses have no tribunal at present to appeal to against them for any *wilful miscarriage, ill behaviour, insolence, or neglect of duty*. And whereas many complaints arise of

such miscarriage, ill behaviour, insolence, and neglect of duty, and of the want of lawful means to redress the same; and it is thought by us just and reasonable, and that it will tend to preserve the good order and civil government of the town of Calcutta and the said settlement of Fort William, if a suitable remedy be provided against the said grievances.

Be it therefore further ordained that it shall and may be lawful for any *two Justices of the Peace*, acting in and for the town of Calcutta and settlement of Fort William aforesaid, upon complaint made to them against any menial servant employed in or about the house or out-house, or in or about the stables or coach-houses of any person in Calcutta and the settlement of Fort William aforesaid, of and concerning any *miscarriage, ill behaviour, insolence, or neglect of duty, in such service, or towards his, her, or their respective masters or mistresses*, to take cognizance of such complaint, to issue their warrants for bringing the party or parties complained of before them, to hear the said parties, to examine witnesses, and having taken in writing the substance of the complaint, defence, and evidence, to acquit or convict the persons or persons so accused; and in case of conviction, to *adjudge the party so convicted to imprisonment in the house of correction of the town of Calcutta and settlement of Fort William aforesaid*, there to be kept to hard labour for a time not exceeding *two months*, or to imprisonment in the common goal of the said town of Calcutta and settlement of Fort William, for such time not exceeding *two months*, and by warrant under their hands and seals to commit the said offender or offenders accordingly to their said respective sentences.

MOIRA,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
ARCHD. SETON,
G. DOWDESWELL.

Read and published this 23d March, 1816.

A. MACTIER, *Reading Clerk*.

C. M. RICKETTS, *Chief Sec. to Govt.*

Calcutta, December 21st, 1816.

COURT MARTIAL.

Extract from the proceedings of a General Court Martial, assembled at Fort William, in obedience to General Orders of the 6th instant, and held by a virtue of a warrant from his Excellency the Earl of Moira, K. G. Commander-in-Chief of all the Forces in India, under date the 6th of December, 1816.—Fort William, Monday, 9th of December, 1816.

President.—Lieut-Colonel G. Richards, 22d Native Regiment.

Judge Advocate.—Lieut.-Col. C. Fagon,

Judge Advocate General.

CHARGES.—Assistant-Surgeon Compe
VOL. IV. N

ton, 4th Volunteer Battalion, placed in arrest by the order of his Excellency the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief, on the following Charges :

1st. For scandalous conduct at Sourabaya, on the 1st of August, 1816, in having gone to a public billiard-room in a state of intoxication, behaving in a manner unbecoming a gentleman, and wantonly and grossly insulting Captain Drury.

2d. For contempt of authority on the same occasion, in refusing to obey the orders of his superior officer, Lieut. Dwyer, who had desired, that he would consider himself under arrest, and return to his home.

3d. For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman on the above mentioned dates, and for contempt of authority in grossly abusing, threatening, and resisting Lieutenant and Adjutant Christie, when communicating to him the orders of his commanding officer.

By order of the Right Hon. the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) JAS. NICOL,

Act. Adj.-Gen. of the Army.

Adjutant General's office.

Presidency of Fort William, 29th of November.

Sentence.—The Court having deliberately weighed the evidence before it, finds the prisoner guilty of the charges exhibited against him, and sentences him to be cashiered.

The Court at the same time begs strongly to recommend him to the mercy of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed) MOIRA.

The Commander-in-Chief agrees fully in the consideration, (apparent on the proceedings) which have induced the Court to intercede for lenity in this case.—The sentence is accordingly remitted : but, as it would be unsafe, that Hospital Patients should be left to the treatment of a person subject to sudden aberrations of mind, the Commander-in-Chief will make an application to the Governor-General in Council, for putting Mr. Compton on the pension list.

By command, (Signed) C. J. DOYLE.

Lieut. Col. M. S.

Assist.-Surg. Compton, is to be released from arrest on the publication of this Order at Barrackpore.

JAS. NICOL,

Act. Adj.-Gen. of the Army.

The price of saltpetre is said to have risen so high as nine rupees a maund within the last two or three days, in consequence of the immense purchases by Americans and Portuguese, the Supreme Government having taken off the restriction which prevented the exportation by sea of that article except on vessels belonging to British subjects, in favour of

America and Portugal ; and it is expected that the indulgence will be generally extended to all foreigners. The restrictions against the exportation of saltpetre to China remain in force.

The following extract from a letter, communicating the loss of the ship British Hero, from England, and last from Madras, contains the particulars of that disastrous event.

" *Chittagong, Nov. 10, 1816.*—From the time we left Madras to the day of the fatal accident, we had uncommon fine weather with light variable winds, chiefly N. E. From the 31st of October we continued sailing along shore, taking advantage of the land and sea breezes, and with the assistance of the currents gained fast to the northward. At noon on the 3d of November were in lat. 19° 29' N. the westernmost of the Broken Islands bearing N. 6 W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. the extremes to the southward S. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. off shore about nine leagues. About noon the sea breeze commenced, when we stood to the northward, supposing from the Directory, and the various charts on board, that there were not any dangers near us. At half-past six, P. M. going at the rate of four knots an hour, fine clear weather and smooth water ; the westernmost of the Broken Islands then bearing N. W. 6 N. middle Island North—nearest distance 7 miles ; the extremes to the southward S. E. 6 S. distance from the main land about 20 miles, sounded, no ground, 3 fathoms : turned the hands up to put the ship about, when in the act of putting the helm down she struck abaft upon a sunken rock, and instantly shipped the rudder. The shock was so slight, that at the moment we did not conceive she had sustained any serious damage, but to my surprise, on sounding the well, found four feet water. All hands were instantly at the pumps, but in half an hour she gained upon us three feet. A little after seven I went down into the magazine, and found the water gushing in very fast from the heel of the stern-post, and there being then eight feet water in the hold, hoisted out the launch, and made every preparation for leaving the ship, finding no hopes of keeping her afloat long. At eight lowered down all the boats, observing her to be gradually sinking, and at ten quitted the ship, the water being then up to her cabin deck, kept close to her, and at midnight had the mortification of seeing her go down in about eighteen fathoms water, distance about fourteen miles, as near as circumstances would admit of our judging, from the main land. We immediately determined on making the best of our way for this place, with only a small quantity of bread and a little water, which subsisted us from the 3d to the 9th.—I am sorry to say the Gig is not yet arrived ;—she ac-

parated on the evening of the 5th; but as she is well manned and armed, I am in hopes of seeing her to-morrow, unless they have landed on the Aracan coast. To Dr. McCrae and other European inhabitants of this place, myself and passengers and crew must ever be grateful for their hospitality and readiness to render us every assistance and comfort our unfortunate situation could require.—*Ind. Gaz.*

Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 2, 1817.—The whole unfortunate persons cast away on the island of Preparis have now reached town. The officers and men of his Majesty's 78th, are in a much better condition than could have been pre-supposed from looking to the privations which they have undergone. Seven or eight casualties occurred on board the *Nearchus* and *George*; chiefly from the debilitating effects of cold on the worn out frames of old soldiers; and from the shock caused by a sudden change from want to comparative plenty. We are however glad to hear, that among the survivors, the sick list is far from numerous. Having been disappointed in the expectations which we entertained, of obtaining a connected and detailed narrative of the sufferings of this detachment, during its dreary sojourn on this desert spot, and of the means by which it so long contrived to support existence, we must be contented with presenting to our readers the few circumstances which we have been able to pick up during casual conversations. When the party landed, a bag and a half of rice made up the whole stock of their provisions. It was clear that this would go no long way to feed above a hundred and sixty persons. Measures were therefore soon taken for exploring the island, and discovering its natural products. The party sent interior returned in three days, and brought the welcome tidings of its having found a more healthy place of encampment, abounding in much purer water than any yet procured. Thither the whole of the Europeans repaired. The lascars and other natives however, formed a distinct colony; and as afterwards appeared, fared better than their late companions, having accidentally fallen in with a part of the shore, to which numbers of turtle resorted. The eggs of these animals afforded them a safe and excellent repast. The Europeans less fortunate, at first had no other means of support than shell-fish, jungle berries, and a species of large rat, which burrowed near the shore. These were killed in the following manner. During the moon light nights, when they used to resort to the sea side in search of food they were knocked down on the sand by parties, who silently lay in wait for them. As time slipped on, new resources suggested themselves. Of these the most produc-

tive was a weir, or inclosure formed of two walls with a central wattled work, for catching fish. The fish came in with the tide, and were left against the walls of the weir as the water ebbed. This scheme did not prove very successful except during the spring tides. The men encouraged by the cheering example of their officers, whom they saw sharing without murmur all their hardships, kept up their spirits wonderfully, and patiently waited for that relief which they hoped must soon come to their aid. The bitterest part of their sufferings consisted in the repeated disappointment of their hopes. More than once a ship hove in sight, and after getting so close to the shore, that her crew could be plainly perceived on the deck, again stood out for sea; as if in mockery of the poor men whose eyes were eagerly bent to her for deliverance. In one case they followed the vessel during the whole day as she coasted the island; and when exhausted by fatigue were at length forced by the approach of night to give up the vain pursuit. At another time a ship sent off a boat, which came so near to the land, that she seemed as if almost entering one of its creeks, and then without apparent cause suddenly dashed into deep water. It is difficult to account for these repeated disappointments on any other supposition, than that the crews of the vessels felt alarmed at the red coats, and other military shew of the Highlanders. At last the *Nautilus* appeared, and fortunately put a period to the distress of the sufferers when want, disappointment, and dejection, had equally exhausted their minds and bodies, and produced an unspeakable degree of depression.

We formerly said, that the wide range of the epidemic precluded the possibility of its being originally referred to any purely local causes. Neither can the crowding together of the troops be supposed mainly to assist its operations. For not alone the soldiers and their families—who from being promiscuously huddled together, would be most liable to infection if any such existed were subject to the disease, but persons of every rank indiscriminately, civilians and officers, fixed residents at the stations, and mere casual visitors have suffered. In one case a gentleman and his wife arrived the one day in perfect health at Cawnpore, and next morning they were both on a sick bed. Thus it has been in almost every family; and although among the higher classes the deaths have not been very numerous, the suffering has been great and distressing. At Allahabad, the mortality has not been so great. The troops have removed from the Fort to tents pitched in a tope, in a healthy situation three miles distant; a measure,

of which the good effects were very soon apparent in the check given to the disease. The number of sick in the battalion composed of flank companies was in the middle of this month nearly two hundred. Up to the 19th inst. the deaths had been twenty-one. Both at Cawnpore and this station, the fever is a remittent of a very violent type, frequently running its course in three or four days; and producing a deep yellow suffusion of the skin, as in the yellow fever of North America and the West Indies. We sincerely hope that the cold season, which is now rapidly stealing on, will, by restoring the air to its usual wholesome condition, re-establish the health of the troops.

On Saturday last an information exhibited by the Attorney General for the purpose of establishing a charity, directed by will of the late Major-General Claude Martin, was heard before the Supreme Court in its equitable jurisdiction. The testator by his will had directed that a charitable institution for the good of the town of Calcutta, should be carried into effect by Government or the Supreme Court; and had appropriated, in the first instance, two lacs of rupees for that purpose. A further sum of one hundred and fifty thousand rupees was also directed to be paid for the same purpose, if sufficient should remain, after providing for pensions and other charitable establishments at Lucknow, Lyons and Chandernagore. A seeming discretion was left by the will, in respect to the precise nature of the institution to be established at Calcutta; but, in as much as it appeared by the whole tenor of the instrument that a school was the object contemplated by the testator, and which he desired should be called "La Martinier," the court by its decree, directed that the charity should be established, as conformable as possible, to the intentions of the testator; and schemes are to be laid before the master for carrying the institution into effect. The schools will provide for the education of poor children of both sexes, and for their marriage and advancement in life; and the special directions in the will for commemorating the name of the founder of this charity will be attended to, in the scheme which may be adopted.—Oct. 31, 1816.

On the night of Wednesday the 24th of Sept, a set of jewels, amounting in value to nearly fifteen thousand rupees, was stolen from the house of General Stafford, in Garden Reach, by a female sweeper, named Luchmun. The mode in which the thief was discovered is singular, as showing how little is required to awaken the suspicions of a vigilant police, and of

what slender evidence it may frequently avail itself to the accomplishment of the ends of public justice. It appears that the thief, fearing discovery, had left the usual highway road, and taken to some jungle, in which she was observed by a woman named Themnee. Suspicion being created in this woman's mind, by the oddness of this proceeding, she communicated information of the circumstance to Ghoolam Shag, the Kidderpore Darogah; two burkundauzas were soon dispatched after her, and she was secured and carried to the Thana. The jewels were found on searching her petticoats. She will be committed for trial. This is not the only instance of depredation of recent occurrence in the same neighbourhood. A daring attempt was some time ago made to carry off in the dead of the night, a lustre from the drawing room of a gentleman's inhabited dwelling house. The ruffians climbed up the wall of the house by the conductor of electricity, entered the hall, and having placed a table in its centre and mounted it, commenced deliberately taking the chandelier to pieces, and packing it in baskets. They had well advanced in their work, when a detached piece fell, and by its crash awoke the servants, sleeping below. Before they could reach the place, the villains had absconded. An old link-boy of the family, recently turned off, is suspected of having planned the robbery.

SUPREME COURT.

On Monday and Tuesday last the Court was occupied with the trial of Captain George Brock and Mr. Alexander Dausick Rattray.

The indictment stated, that on the 26th February, 1816, Edward Brightman, John De Cruz, G. Tyler, and J. Cooke underwrote a policy of Insurance on the brig Helen for 30,000 rupees, on a voyage from Calcutta to all the ports and places within the limits of the Company's trade, for six months from noon of the 26th February, until noon of the 26th August then next following.

That the defendant George Brock, being and acting as master of the said brig, on board thereof, and A. D. Rattray being an officer on board the said brig,—they, Brock and Rattray, being respectively subjects of the King—on the 8th July, 1816, with force and arms on the high seas, and on the Admiralty jurisdiction of the said Court, about fifty leagues from Prince of Wales' Island, did wickedly, wilfully and maliciously attempt to make a hole in and through the said brig, with the wicked and malicious intention thereby, then and there, feloniously and

wilfully, against the statute, to sink and destroy the said brig, with intent thereby, wilfully and maliciously to prejudice the said underwriters.

The Honorable the Chief Justice, having summed up the evidence in an able and perspicuous manner, and having commented on the nature and bearings of the testimony adduced, the Jury brought in a verdict for both the Defendants of *Not Guilty*.

An army of 10,000 Chinese, it appears, had actually advanced against Nepal; the latest intelligence from Katmandoo, however, asserts that they have broken up camp, and retired into their own provinces.

Bheem Singh remains at the head of affairs in Nepal. Raja Raj Indra Bikram Sah Bahadur Shumshir Sing, the young king, was invested on the 8th of December.

Oct. 18.—The nature and extent of the accommodation allowed to European officers by the General Orders of Government of the 29th Dec. 1815, having been in some cases misunderstood, His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, notifies for the information of the Army, that European Officers wishing to remit money from one part of the country to another, are, under the provisions of that regulation, to receive bills from the Residents of Delhi and Lucknow, from the Collectors of Revenue, and from the Deputy Paymasters, as the case may be, only for such sums as may be actually deposited by them in their Treasuries, or for such sums as may be at the moment payable to the European Officers in question.

Fort William, Nov. 1, 1816.—His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council having had under his consideration the subject of establishing one general rate of Exchange to be observed in adjusting payments made at one Presidency, on account of another; and the rate of exchange fixed by the General Orders of the Government of the 6th July, 1812, for the adjustment of payments made at this Presidency to officers belonging to the establishments of Fort St. George or Bombay, viz. Arcot or Bombay Rupees 350, to Sicca Rupees 325, appearing to unite with great simplicity in calculation, such a degree of accuracy, as to leave no adequate ground of objection to its adoption, whether considered in relation to the concerns of Government or of individuals, and on the whole to be greatly preferable to any other rate of exchange which has been suggested; his Lordship in Council has been pleased to determine that the above rate of exchange shall be applied to all pay-

ments made at this Presidency on account of either of the other Presidencies; with exception to payments on account of his Majesty's Navy in India, and to the pay of the troops of one Presidency on actual service at either of the others, which will be regulated as heretofore.

The adoption of the same measure at the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay will be recommended by his Excellency in Council to the Governments of those Presidencies respectively.

Fort William, Oct. 18, 1816.—The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve that the same rules which regulate the grant of full or half batta, and full or half tent allowance to commissioned officers attached to European corps, at the different posts and stations under this Presidency, shall be considered applicable to conductors of ordnance.

On the 4th of Nov. the two Malays convicted of the murder of Capt. Matson suffered the awful sentence of the law on board a sloop, opposite the old Fort Ghaut.

On the 15th Nov. was published an Address from the Managers and Visitors of the Belfast Academical Institution, to the British and Irish Residents in India. Subscriptions are received by Mess. Alexander, and Co.

Meerut was visited by a dreadful hail storm on the 9th November.

On the 1st September, the new Portuguese Protestant Chapel at Columbo was consecrated. The ceremony was attended by the Governor and most of the principal inhabitants.

On the 30th November, the Anniversary of St. Andrew was celebrated.

Sale prices of European and Staple Goods, at the Import Warehouse, 1st and 2d of Nov. 1816:—

Manufactured Copper,			
Sheathing	16	} per	51 0 0
Do.	18		
Do.	20		
Do.	22		
Do.	24		
Do.	26		49 6 0
Thick	73		45 0 0
Do.	90		49 0 0
Coinage for Bengal	73		45 0 0
Copper Bolts ..			50 0 0
Do. Nails		} 50 0 0	
Do. Sheathing	1½		
Do. Do.	1½		
Do. Do.	1½		
Wood Do.			
Battery and Brass Copper			
Brass			41 8 1
Lead in Pigs ..			12 4 0
Iron (Swedish flat bars)			5 8 0

Do. (Sq. rod in bundles)	5	0	0
Do. (Nail rod do.)	4	14	0
Board Cloth, fine medley			
Town Scarlet, per yard	14	0	3
Broad Cloth, fine,			
Saxon Green	7	8	0
Cavalry Grey	8	0	0
Broad Cloth, fine,			
Yellow	4	4	0
Broad Cloth, Aurora	4	6	0
Broad Cloth, Ordinary,			
Blue	3	9	0
Crimson	3	8	0
Emerald Green	3	10	0
Saxon Green	4	0	0
Lacca	2	8	0
Yellow	3	8	0
Ladies Cloth,			
Black	9	0	0
French Grey	8	4	0
Kerseymere,			
Drab, Corded	3	12	0
Stone colour	3	12	0
Embossed Cloth	2	8	0
Narrow Purperts, Fine,			
Scarlet per piece	36	8	0
Narrow Purperts, Ordinary,			
Blue	22	8	0
Shawls and Scarfs,			
Persian Scarfs	47	0	0
Ironmongers' Ware,			
Brass cover plate Locks, 8 inch.	10	0	0
Do.	8	12	0

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

18th Reg. Native Infantry.—Senior Ensign James Paterson, to be Lieutenant from the 6th of October, 1816, vice Bayley deceased.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Ensign Wilton of Engineers, to survey that portion of the Rungpore District, which is situated to the eastward of the Burrampooter River, and such parts of the country inhabited by the Garrow tribes as may be accessible.

Lieutenant George Arnold of the 2d reg. of Native Cavalry, to the vacant situation of Fort Adjutant and Barrack Master at Agra, vice Captain Phipps, to be Superintendent of Civil and Military Buildings in the Lower Provinces.

Oct. 22, 1816.—The Governor General in Council was pleased in the Political Department, under date 12th inst. to appoint Lieut. Salmon, Adjutant to the 2d Batt. 18th Reg. of N. I. to command Lieut. Col. Bradshaw's Escort, in the room of Lieut. Boileau.

Major T. Anbury of Engineers, to be Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer at Delhi.

FURLONGHS TO EUROPE.

13th Dec.—Lieut. R. P. Pelly, 2d N. I. Mr. Surgeon I. Wilson, of the Rungpore local Batt.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

November, 1816.

Mr. Peter Millar.—Administrator, D. Heming, Esq. Registrar.
Major W. Millingcham.—Administrator, D. Heming, Esq. Registrar.
Mr. Charles Frank Wroughton, Administrator, D. Heming, Esq. Registrar.
Capt. N. Lechatt.—Executor, Capt. W. A. Bailey, of the American ship Horatio.
Mr. Thomas Charles.—Administrator, D. Heming, Esq. Registrar.
Mr. W. Henry Bainbridge.—Administrator, D. Heming, Esq. Registrar.
Mr. Henry Harway.—Executor, Mr. W. Hall.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Roscoe,	Bean,	Nov. 22,	Liverpool.
Netter,	Theaker,	26,	London.
Richards,	Mc Clure,	28,	Liverpool.

Departures.

Lord Castlereagh,	Durant,	China.
Albion,	Tisher,	England.
Hamilton,	Greenough,	Portsmouth.
Kirk Ella,	Dipnall,	London.
Northumbrian,	Lawson,	Ditto.
Albion,	Oliver,	England.
Caledonia,	Roberts,	London.
Lady Lushington,	Corling,	Ditto.
Marq. of Angelsea,	Moonson,	Ditto.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 24th. Mrs. F. L. Barber, of a daughter.
29th. Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Weguelar, Commissary General, of a son.
24th. Lady of Lieutenant Reynolds, 1st Battalion, 2d Regiment, N. I. of a daughter.
28th. Mrs. Ebenezer Thompson, of a son.
23. Mrs. Helmina Caroline Rice, of a son.
28. Lady of Joseph Gonsalves, Esq. of a daughter.
16. Mrs. Caroline Baker, of a son.
3d. Lady of John Shum, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.
16. Lady of Capt. W. C. Faithful Commandant of 1st Grenadier Battalion, of a daughter.
13. Lady of Capt. A. C. Baumgardt, of the ship Emma, of a daughter.
16. Lady of James Henry Crawford, Esq. of a daughter.
1. Lady Elizabeth Richardson, of a son.
12. Mrs. E. W. Lowrie, of a son.
Sept. 25. Lady of John Bird, Esq. of a son.
Nov. 27. Lady of Lieutenant W. Playfair, 8th Reg. N. I. Superintendent of Military Roads, of a daughter.
29. Lady of Captain John Beaz, of the ship Harriett, of a son.
29. Mrs. G. Gill, of a daughter.
23. Mrs. Edward d'Cruz, of a son.
13. Lady of Capt. J. Nesbitt, 3d N. I. of a son.
14. The Lady of Edward Watson, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.
15. Mrs. Rogers, of a son;—the infant died the same day.
17. At Chinsurah, the Lady of Dr. Vos, of a son.
Oct. 26. Mrs. Edmunds, of a son.
Nov. 13. At Sheberghary, the Lady of George Playfair, Esq. Civil Surgeon, Rangurh, of a son.
Oct. 28. At Gray, the Lady of Abercromby Dick, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 25. Ensign C. I. Crane, of the 4th N. I. to Miss Sophia Athanas.
Mr. A. Fleming to Miss Charlotte White.
Mr. M. Angier to Miss I. E. Dufour.
20. Mr. Peter Smith to Miss Elizabeth Baker.
Nov. 8. Mr. Smith to Miss Helen Mackenzie.

- Oct. 9. William Henry Abbot, Esq. to Lucy Maria Watts.
 Nov. 20. W. Nepean, son of Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. to Miss M. H. Becher, eldest daughter of Capt. Becher.
 Dec. 2. J. H. Barlow, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss E. Robertson.
 Nov. 20. The Rev. Mr. Robert May to Miss Elizabeth Balfour.
 14. Mr. Thomas Swinden to Miss Anna Maria Ramsay.
 15. Mr. Francis Roberts, jun. to Miss Ann Barosc.
 16. Mr. Charles Martin to Miss Anna Maria Vallente.

DEATHS.

- 1st Nov. Hercules Scott, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Jas. Scott and Co.
 27th Oct. Thomas Charles, Esq. M. D. Assistant Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment, aged 21 years.
 23rd Sept. Capt. M. B. Laing, of the Ship Lord Castleburgh, aged 33 years.
 22d July. By accidentally falling overboard, from the Phillippa, on his return from England to his father, Master Samuel Hutteman, aged 16 years.
 23th Oct. Mr. Johnson Villet, indigo planter, aged 46.
 Infant son of Ebenezer Thompson, Esq.
 James Charles Easterbrook, Esq. late Chief Officer of the Ship Barrosa.
 Capt. N. Beale, aged 40.
 2d Nov. Mrs. Susannah Maynara.
 Mr. Walter Brady, Assistant at the Hon. Company's Botanic Garden.
 Frances, the infant daughter of J. Gilmore, Esq.
 5th. Lady Catchick, aged 38.
 7th. Mr. Ellingwood, Officer of an American Ship.
 10th. Sauritz Pay, Esq. Civil Servant of His Danish Majesty at Serampore.
 15th Oct. Capt. N. Hitchings.
 Lieut. Col. Bolton Mainwaring, of 16th. N. I. Capt. Richard Higgett.
 26th Dec. Lady of C. Burton, Esq.
 17th Nov. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. J. Maling, Deputy Paymaster at that station.
 21st Sept. In the army at Jaula, after a few days illness, Lieut. D. Parslow, of the 2d Batt. 6th. Regiment.
 1st Nov. — Grandison, aged 4 years and 2 months, son of F. Hawkins, Esq. of the Civil Service.
 At Dinapore, of the fever, Ensign J. Dickons, 11. M. 24th foot.
 19th. On board H. C. ship, Astell, John, second son of Aaron Chapman, Esq.
 2d April. On board H. C. ship, Earl Balcarras, Robert, son of Rev. R. Jones, D. D.
 On the 30th September last, on board the Mary Ann Transport, on his return from Java to Bengal, Capt. R. Cock, Com. the left Wing 1. I. Batt. Ben. Vol.
 Lately, at Futtighur, Lieutenant Charles Webster, of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry.
 On the 18th November, Mrs. Anna Dias—aged 36.
 At sea, on the 19th September, after a few days illness, Captain Hawkey, of the ship Barroas, sincerely and unfeignedly regretted by every one that knew him.
 At Delhi, on the 26th September, Christopher Childs, Esq. Assistant Surgeon,—much esteemed and universally regretted.
 At Allahabad, on the 1st December, Grandison, aged 4 years and 2 months, Son of Francis Hawkins, Esq. of the Civil Service.
 At Berhampore, on the 3d December, Master George Edward Bunny,—aged 17.

MADRAS.

Private letters from Madras bring the most melancholy accounts of the atrocities of the Pindaris. Lieutenant Keighley of the 3d Madras cavalry, was taken on his way from Hydrabad by a band of these

marauders, who burnt the unfortunate officer in his cot, to which he was confined by illness, and from which he was unable to rise; they executed the horrid barbarity by placing under him bags steeped in oil. The district of Ganjam has been laid desolate, and every species of cruelty and plunder practised by these hitherto successful invaders. The measure of appointing Sibundi or revenue corps was abandoned by the Madras government, which have armed the Peous.

Lieut. Bolton of the infantry is reported to have fallen by treachery in an enterprise against the Pindaris.

BIRTHS.

- At the Presidency, on the 24th November, the Lady of J. H. D. Ogilvie, Esq. of the Honourable Company's Civil Service, of a son.
 At Verdachellum, on the 5th November, the Lady of Brooke Cunliffe, Esq. of a daughter.
 At Kurnool, on the morning of the 6th November, the Lady of Lieutenant G. Stolt, 2d Batt. 9th Regt. N. I. of a son.
 Jan. 4. Lady of A. Flower, Esq. of a daughter.
 Dec. 31. Mrs. W. Stewart, of a son.
 Jan. 8. Lady of Major E. P. Stevenson, of a son.
 5. Mrs. Lord, of Nellore, of a daughter.
 14. Lady of Capt. Randall, Deputy Military Auditor General, of a son.
 At the Presidency, on the morning of the 8th Jan. the Lady of Major George Keates, of a son.
 16. At Kilpauk, the Lady of Capt. Ormsby, of a daughter.
 19. Lady of W. Scott, Esq. of a daughter.
 Sept. 15. Lady of Wm Brown, Esq. of a son.
 26. Hon. Mrs. T. Harris, of a daughter.
 10. Lady of Lucy Gray Ford, Esq. of a daughter.
 19. Mrs. Louisa Aimee Sladen of a son.
 30. Lady of Capt. Trewman, of a daughter.
 Oct. 1. Lady of W. Atkinson, Esq. of a daughter.
 Sept. 13. Lady of George Parke, Esq. of a daughter.
 Oct. 7. Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Podmore, of a daughter.
 6. Lady of James Taylor, Esq. of a son.
 11. Lady of Henry Oaks, Esq. of a son.
 Jan. 8. Lady of Major E. P. Stephenson, 2d Batt. 25th Regt. of a daughter.
 Dec. 27. Lady of Capt. C. A. Walker, 1 Batt. 8th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.
 Jan. 8. Lady of Lieut.-Col. J. Welsh, of a daughter.
 Jan. 29. At Poonumille, Lady of Lieut. Cross, of a son.
 Jan. 2. Lady Annabella Macleod, of a daughter.
 6. At Cannanore, Lady of James Wyse, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- At Hydrabad, on the 13th November, Henry Russell, Esq. to Miss M. Clotilde Motter.
 Lately at Quilon, Capt. Hargrave to Miss Nixon.
 27th Jan. Capt. John Mayne to Mrs. Whyte.
 Lately at Kanarn, Mr. F. Goonan to Miss Reimne.
 2d Jan. Lieut. Henry Smith, Fort Adjutant of Masulipatam, to Miss Frances Watson.
 Jan. 1. The Rev. W. Malkin to Miss Toller, eldest daughter of Sir S. Toller, Advocate-Gen.
 Jan. 11. G. Stratton, Esq. to Anne, eldest daughter of T. Lewis, Esq. of Baling, Middlesex.
 2. At Masulipatam, Lieut. H. Smith, Fort Adjutant of Masulipatam to Miss F. Watson.
 Dec. 11. Lieut. Bond, Artillery, to Mrs. A. Mackay, widow of the late Capt. Mackay, Hon. Company's Service.
 Nov. 29. Lieut. H. K. King, 19th N. I. to Miss M. A. King.
 Oct. 5. John Dent, Esq. to Miss Emily Jane Ruketta.
 5. Rev. H. C. Banks to Mrs. C. A. I. Johnston.
 9. James Baillie Pender, Esq. Surgeon, to Miss Maria Rosalie Boyd,

DEATHS.

On the 25th November, Francis David, the Infant Son, of Mr. David Ross.
 On Thursday last, the 25th November, Mrs. Sarah Ross, the wife of Mr. David Ross, after a short and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation—deeply regretted by her relations and friends.
 26th Jan. At the Presidency, Mrs. Theodora Virginia De Uvilla, aged 17.
 28th. At Pondicherry, Charles Faure, Esq. aged 69.
 18th Dec. At Baikwarrah, near Condapilly, Major C. Saltwell, aged 55.
 16th Nov. Lieut. Avery Trueman, of 1st batt. 10th regiment of F. L. I.
 22d Jan. Deputy Commissary Barlow, of the Rocket battery.
 18th. At Cannanore, the infant daughter of Jas. Wyse, E. q.
 26th Dec. At Bangalore, Lieut. Col. Robbins, H. M. 69th regiment.
 5th Jan. Paulina Ch. Nixon, wife of Major Nixon. Artillery.
 At Vepery, at the house of Mr. John Forbes, Mr. Jacob Daniel Klein, aged 15 years, 5 months and 9 days, the only son of the late Rev. Ch. Daniel Klein, of the Tranquebar Mission.
 14th Jan. At the house of Mr. George Robertson, St. Thomé, Mrs. Justina Quickly, the eldest daughter of the late Dr. Nicolas Cabau, aged about 40.
 16th. At Lord Clive's Canal, Nicolas Adam, aged 55.
 18th Oct. Lieut. F. A. Prescott, of the 13th regiment Madras Native Infantry.
 30th Sept. Rev. Frederick White, late Chaplain to the Flag Ship on the Madras Station.
 29th. Mrs. Louisa Almee Sladen.
 Mr. Wilcocke, late Purser of the Coromandel.
 3d Oct. Captain Thomas Hodson.
 8th. Lieut. Hervey, of the 2d batt. 20th regt.

BOMBAY.

The Sultan of Muscat has assembled all the Arab tribes, and is in person gone to take Bahrein, he has been severely beaten by some Wahabee horse; but is resolved to renew the attack, although he, and all his party, were obliged to fly to their boats, &c.

VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.

Instance Side. *Ship Ernaad.*

On Sat. Nov. 30th. Mr. Stavelly was heard at a considerable length on behalf of the captors and prayed for a decree of condemnation against the ship on the following points.

1st. For sailing without register or certificate of registry.

2d. For exporting from Bombay to Calcutta, English piece goods.

3d. For exporting from Calcutta to Bombay, sugars without having given bond.

4th. For fraudulent conduct in the master, in trading without licence or port clearance.

On Tuesday the Court was occupied in hearing the arguments of the Advocate-General, on behalf of the hon. Company as owners of the ship Ernaad, and of Mr. Stavelly in reply; we regret exceedingly that we are unable to give to day any accurate report of the arguments, used by the learned counsel on each side in this most important suit—but we hope

we shall be able to do so in our next publication: the Court adjourned till Thursday when the Judge said, that with respect to the first point, the sailing without a register or certificate of registry,—he thought that the vessel was *not* liable to the penalties imposed by the register acts, because that at the time the ship was detained by Capt. O'Brien, she could not have complied with the former register acts, there being in India no officers of the description pointed out by the legislature to carry them into execution; it had been so decided at home by the King in council upon appeal from Madras in a case in which the Judge said he had been counsel there, reversing the judgment below; the last act of the 55 Geo. 3d making provisions for carrying into effect in India the acts of the 26, 27, 34. Geo. III. was not known there, at the time the ship sailed from Calcutta, nor at the time of her being seized near Bombay; that statute took away all doubt as to the point; but if it was thought to be a case requiring legislative interposition, this was sufficient to justify the measure. With regard to the second and third points, the Judge said he continued to be clearly of opinion, that the importing of Europe goods into Calcutta, otherwise than coming *direct* from the mother country; and also the exporting from Calcutta of sugars, without having given bond to carry them to some other of his Majesty's English plantations or to England, Ireland, Wales, or Berwick, were breaches of the statutes 15 Car. 2. C. 7. and 12 Car. 2. C. 18. which would subject the ship to condemnation: but, as the importing of Europe produce into Calcutta, and the exporting of Sugar from Calcutta without having first given bond, were offences committed at Calcutta, and as the 12 Car. 2. C. 18. directed suits for breaches of that statute to be brought in any court of record, and 15 Car. 2. C. 7. in any of his Majesty's courts in the lands, islands, colonies, plantations, territories or places where the offence was committed or in any court of record in England; he had doubts whether he had any jurisdiction upon these points over this ship in the Vice Admiralty Court at Bombay on the instance side. He said that the doubt had struck him when preparing the decree, and he wished to hear Mr. Stavelly on the subject. Mr. Stavelly, for the captors, not being prepared to go into this point, the Judge directed the cause to stand over for further hearing on Wednesday, on argument as to the jurisdiction, and also, if necessary, as to the fourth point, as to which he had before stopped the council for the captors, having no doubt of the merits of the 2d and 3d points and having at that time not perceived the difficulty as to the ju-

jurisdiction—the original ground of seizure, as to the want of certificate, being clearly within the jurisdiction, if that objection had been applicable to ships built in India.

The Chaplains attached to the Presidency of Bombay, have been stationed according to the following geographical arrangement.

The Rev. N. Wade at St. Thomas's Church Bombay.

Rev. H. Davies, at Colabah and Tannah.

Rev. T. Carr, at Surat.

J. Rawlins, at Kalra.

Thomas Robinson at Seroor and Poona.

John Sandwith, Esq. is appointed by the Bishop of Calcutta, Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Bombay.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 6. Lady of Capt. Spry, of a son.

Nov. 5. Lady of Capt. Richard Morgan, of a

MARRIAGE.

Sept. 23. Capt. Malcolm Mc Niel to Miss Mary Moore.

FORT MARLBOROUGH.

DEATHS.

July 15. At Fort Marlboro, Capt. Thomas Capson, late of the Country's Service.

Aug. 15. Lieut. Alexander Irvine, of the Hon. Company's European Regt. aged 26.

CEYLON.

Minute by His Excellency the Governor.

—For some time past the Colona Korle, a district of the province of Saffragam, bordering on the Mahagampatoo, has been infested by a gang of depredators, headed by one Orakimmo Mohandiram, by cast a Washerman, and a native of the village of Orakimmo in the Mahagampatto, but who had accepted employ with the King of Kundy, and obtained the title of Mohandiram for his services against the English in the war of 1803. He had no fixed abode, but several places of resort on each side of the Wellaway river, and both in the maritime province and the interior.

Repeated complaints had been made that passengers were stopped, rifled, and ill used by this gang—and the traders in salt were obliged to purchase at an advanced price from the Mohandiram, who was enabled to supply them by theft from the Leways of the Mahagampatoo.—He was described as a daring man, always well armed and attended, and possessing from his power great influence among the lower headmen of both provinces—in so much that it was extremely difficult to obtain the necessary intelligence or co-operation for his apprehension.

A pursuit was some weeks ago undertaken both from Hambangtotte and Saffragam, under Mr. Blackhouse in the former quarter, and Lieutenant Malcolm in the latter—but after much fatigue and exposure during heavy rains, the rivers

being swollen, and the country in many places inundated, those gentlemen were obliged to return to their stations without securing the Mohandiram, though several of his adherents were apprehended and the party dispersed.

Mr. Blackhouse however continued his enquiries—and having on the 3d instant received secret information of the Mohandiram's track, he immediately pursued him by a sudden night march of thirty miles, to the village Galawarva.

It was found that he had left that place in the evening of the same day—but being reported to be still in the neighbourhood, a party of some headmen and three Malay soldiers were sent in search of him, who secured and brought him in without resistance, and he is now safely lodged in the Tower of Hambangtotte.

Much praise is very worthily bestowed by the Ceylon government on the gentleman who caused the apprehension of that thief.

We are happy to say that the weather which has continued so long unfavourable seems now likely to cease. We do not remember ever to have witnessed such heavy rains as have fallen in the course of the last three months. The season has begun to clear at Gallee, and the present cessation of rain at Colombo creates a hope that an entire change is now likely to take place. It does not appear however that the crops have suffered any serious injury, or that the country has been in the least degree unhealthy.

It is worthy of observation that the monsoons have never before been known to extend to so late a period of the year, though it has been remarked that for the last three or four years they have been considerably retarded beyond those periods at which they were formerly expected to break up.

We some time since mentioned that a book had been found on an island in or near Torres' Straits, intimating the loss of the Eliza, Captain Murray, on his passage to Bengal; and the melancholy fact is now confirmed by Captain Williams, of the Frederick, by whom the book was found, giving 'a journal of proceedings of two boats belonging to the Eliza, wrecked the 11th of June, 1815.'

Ceylon, Nov. 27.—Last night a most outrageous and desperate attempt was made to rob the General Treasury at this place.—The robbers succeeded in effecting an entrance into the outer apartment of the Treasury, but were fortunately unable to penetrate the rooms in which the money is kept. Some boxes, however, which were in the room, were broken open by them, which, luckily, contained nothing but empty gunny bags. A coil of our rope was left behind by the robbers, sup-

posed to have been for the purpose of drawing up their booty, had their enterprise proved successful. The heavy and incessant rain, which fell during the night and the darkness necessarily attending it, particularly favoured the execution of their nefarious purpose.

This attempt is rendered the more daring, as it is the second of the same kind which has been made within the short space of three weeks—and although a considerable reward was offered by Government for the apprehension of the perpetrators of this act of outrage: no clue to their discovery has, hitherto, been obtained.

The most lamentable accident has happened at Colombo. On Monday the 27th January about eight o'clock in the evening, a cutter from the *Iphigenia* frigate was upset at a little distance from the Zeburgh battery.

There were on board, Lieut. Saunders of the *Iphigenia*, Mr. Windsor a Midshipman, eight seamen and a boy, with Lieut. Forster of H. M. 2d Ceylon, and ensigns Campbell, Haswell and Coane of the 73d regiment.

Lieut. Forster, the midshipman, and six seamen were saved, but Lieut. Saunders, all the three officers of the 73d, two seamen and the boy unfortunately perished. The night was clear, and the moon shone bright, but the wind was blowing fresh, and the sea was running high; there does not appear to have been the least reason to attribute this calamitous event to any fault whatever of the commanding officer or the boat's crew—it was a misfortune that could neither be foreseen nor prevented—a great sea broke over the boat's quarter, and she was instantly filled and turned keel upwards; two of the seamen who could not swim clung to the boat and were saved; Lieut. Forster got hold of an oar, and with the help of one of the seamen reached the harbour, when, after being nearly exhausted he was assisted by Mr. Windsor in saving himself upon a dhony; the other seamen escaped by swimming; Ensign Campbell was thrown upon the rocks at the mouth of the harbour, and every means were used in vain by the medical gentlemen to restore his lifeless body. In the course of the next morning the bodies of ensign Haswell, the two seamen and the boy were found, and at five o'clock the two officers and the boy were interred in the burial ground on the south esplanade. His Excellency the Governor with all his Staff, the captain and officers of the *Iphigenia*, the 73d regiment, the officers of the other regiments and artillery in garrison, and all the civilians in Colombo attended.

At the sale at the General Treasury on 26th Dec, bills on Bengal commenced at 22½, and closed selling at 22 fanams currency, P. S. R.

On 27th bills on England were sold at from 14 R. D. and 7 Fan. to 15 P. £. St.

When his Excellency the Governor was last in Kandy, there was brought before his notice, a boy whose mother positively declared him to be the son of the unfortunate Major Davis. Some indeed are credulous enough to believe, that this boy carrying the most evident marks of European blood is the son of a Kandian woman by a Kandian blacksmith, as probable a supposition as that he may be the son of a Chinese woman by a Malay father; the probability of his being the son of that unfortunate British officer caused the Governor to order him to be educated in the seminary at Colombo.

Govt. Advertiser, 25th Jan. 1817.—Gerriway Pattoo and Mahagam Pattoo are to be united into one district, under the name, District of Tangalle.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 4, 1816.—Barry St. Leger Assist. Collr. in district of Jaffnapatam.

J. A. Farrell, Esq. to be Collector of Tangallee.

R. M. Sneyd, Esq. Assisant Collr.

J. Downing, Esq. is removed to the collectorship of Matura.

D. Starke, Esq. Assist. to Commissary of Revenue.

H. Wright, Esq. Provincial Judge of Matura.

BIRTHS.

27th Dec. Lady of Lieut. Col. O'Connell, H. M. 73rd regiment, of a son.

27th January. Mrs. Dawson, of a daughter.

6th. Lady of Capt. Truter Connor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

14th Nov. Mr. C. Walker, 1st Officer of the Government brig, Kandyan, to Miss Sophia Dalrymple.

DEATHS.

22th Dec. At Tangalle, Capt. Roberts, H. M. 9d Ceylon regiment, Commandant of Hawbanrotte.

3d Jan. At Colombo, Lieut. Hone, H. M. 1st Ceylon regiment.

29th. At Pde Galle, Lieut. G. Halliday, H. M. 19th regiment.

28th. At Colombo, infant daughter of Baron Von Conrady.

21st Nov. At Colombo, Capt. Samuel Allen Wheeler, 1st Ceylon regiment.

The Ceylon Government Gazette announces the heavy loss which the Island has sustained in the death of W. Tolfrey, Esq. on the 4th Jan. after a severe illness of 14 days continuance, which terminated a life eminently devoted to the good of others; his death appears to have excited universal regret.

JAVA.

The Java Government Gazette was superceded by the *Bataviasche Courant*, on

the 20th of August. It is published twice a week, in the Dutch language. The appointments to the Residences that have been made by the Dutch Government are not supposed to promise the most beneficial result. The Governor has refused to guarantee the protection of the Rajahs and Native Princes, now settled in their dominions, according to the policy adopted by the English; so that it is not probable the existing order of things will long remain. The approaching departure of the British Authorities is, we understand, extremely regretted by the native powers, and the succeeding Government regarded with dislike and alarm, occasioned by the apprehension that is entertained of the old system of rule being restored. The refusal of the guarantee which British justice demanded, affords an argument unfavourable to their interests, and indicates a change in the principles of the administration that has been pursued since the colonies came into our possession.

The Dutch certainly have good reason to regret the departure of our troops from the Colony so soon, as the 2d division of their forces from Holland is not expected till the end of November, and there is evident dissatisfaction among the natives. —The Ex-Sultan of Djocjocarta, who has been residing here as a state prisoner since his return from Penang, was detected about five days ago in fomenting an insurrection;—his plans are not yet fully known, but the Dutch themselves declare, that the intention appeared to be a general and indiscriminate massacre of the Europeans, and that he had collected many adherents for this desperate undertaking. His quarters are now strictly watched, and three or four of his retinue have been sent to the jail of Batavia, where of course they must die, for it is such a place that a prisoner scarcely ever survives the whole month.—*Penang Gaz.*

Extract from the Proclamation of the Dutch Government at Batavia.

Your sudden burst of heartfelt joy, inhabitants of Java, on learning the regeneration of our native country, proved how gladly you would welcome the moment when the interrupted relations might be restored. New disturbances delayed this happy period. The Netherlands army, partly destined for your protection, was first obliged to run to arms, and fight together with those of the allied powers, the glorious strife of liberty and dependence. But scarcely was their victory ensured, when his Majesty again turned his eyes towards you.

That these possessions restored to him by a just and magnanimous ally, should be without delay placed under the Netherlands government, was His Majesty's command and our commission, this moment

has arrived; and it is to us a feeling of the highest satisfaction to be able to proclaim it to you.

You come under the rule and protection of a sovereign sprung from that race which is most dear to the Netherlands, from which all Netherlands, inspired with noble ardor, sought for its preservation, and, by the aid of divine providence, obtained it.

Netherlands India to Netherland restored, should participate in the preservation, and, with God's blessing, attain to more than its former splendor. Such is the fixed design of the King, and our efforts can and shall have no other motive than the joint welfare of both.

In these our endeavours we look for assistance and support from all; for the principles which guide us are just, liberal, and mild. Their only object is to promote general and individual prosperity. Our intentions of adhering to these principles are unshaken;—our means of maintaining them powerful. A strict observance of the social duties, in accordance with the general and particular laws and regulations, is the easy and generous condition on which His Majesty commands us to promise his paternal protection to all who live under his dominion, without exception.

To take a zealous, faithful, and honorable interest in promoting the public service, to avoid all oppressive and arbitrary treatment of any one whomsoever, is the certain way for all, whether high or low in office, to become sharers in His Majesty's favour. Such a line of conduct, therefore, we shall as certainly feel it our duty to acknowledge and reward, as to check and resist, severely and impartially, a contrary behaviour, should such an unlooked for instance occur.

With these dispositions also, the government entrusted to him is this day assumed by our colleagues, the Baron van der Capellan, on whom it has pleased His Majesty to confer the permanent dignity of Governor-General of Netherlands India, and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's land and sea forces to the east of the Cape of Good Hope.

We do further declare, in order to obviate all interruption or difficulty in the regular course of affairs, that the existing laws and regulations for the administration of justice, the management and collection of the public revenues and resources, agriculture, commerce, navigation, and all other branches remain of general effect. And we do desire and command that the same be respected and obeyed by all, and be maintained by those to whom the charge and execution thereof is confided, in the name and on the behalf of the Netherland government, until we shall have further provided therein.

We ordain that from henceforth, in all civil and criminal actions at law, the sentence shall be pronounced in the name and authority of the King of the Netherlands.

Finally, we direct all persons holding public offices or situations, to continue in charge thereof, in so far as we have not already made, or shall hereafter make, other arrangements for the discharge of the duties thereunto attached.

And in order that no one may pretend ignorance thereof, these presents shall be proclaimed and affixed in the most solemn manner at the seat of Government (Hoofstad, metropolis), and at the different residencies, both in the Dutch and native languages.

Given at Batavia this 19th day of August 1816.

(Signed)

C. T. ELOUT.
VAN DER CAPELLEN.
A. A. BUYKES,
Commissioners General.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney, August 8, 1816.

Arrived the Trial, Captain Burnet, which sailed from this port on the 27th of May, 1815, and shared with the colonial schooner Brothers in the severe conflict at New Zealand on the 20th of August following, the circumstances attending which encounter the public are already in possession of. From thence proceeding to the Society Islands, she reached Timao at a crisis which was designed by the unfriendly inhabitants of Otaheite to determine the fate of Pomarré and his adherents, the B-orae Auta, or "praying people," the appellation given to those who had renounced idolatry and professed a desire to embrace Christianity. The attack upon those quietly disposed people was reserved for the Sabbath Day, when their opponents considered they would be employed in the duties of devotion: and so sudden was the attack that the latter immediately gave way, until by the presence of mind and bravery of an Englishman who resided amongst them, the ardor of the assailants received a check, and the pursuers were in turn pursued with considerable loss. Captain Burnet reports that the attack taking place close to the sea side, the Englishman fixed a swivel on the stern of one of their canoes, which he plied with such wonderful effect, that after a few discharges the assailants commenced a precipitate retreat, leaving upwards of forty dead upon the beach. Captain Burnet proceeded then to the Marquesas; and on his return to Eimao, which occupied an interval of three months, had the pleasure to learn that the engagement above alluded to had been decisive; first, in placing Pomarré in the full sovereignty of the Islands; and next,

in thoroughly subduing the spirit of revolt among his rebellious subjects. It had formerly been their plan of warfare to hunt the defeated party up into the mountains, and upon both sides kill all within their power; but from an excellence of policy, for which this venerable Chief is doubtless indebted to the wise and benevolent counsel of his Christian friends, the Missionaries, he adopted the more conciliatory course of extending amnesty to the revolvers, from whom a solemn promise of allegiance was exacted upon their return to good order.

The Active, in which Mr. Crook and family went, had not arrived at the islands when Mr. Burnet left, as that vessel would necessarily remain some time at the Bay of Islands, which was her first intended destination. The Queen Charlotte had however gone for the Marquesas, and is by this time homeward bound.

The Tweed, Capt. Eddis, arrived from the Derwent at Sydney, April 27, 1816—She brings information of the safe arrival there of the *Emu*, on the 4th.

BIRTHS.

- 3d Jan. 1816. Lady of Lieut Forster, Com. of H.M. brig *Emu*, of a son.
Lady of the late Ellis Brent, Esq. Judge Advocate of this territory, of a daughter.
11th July, 1816. Lady of R. Jenkins, Esq. of George-Street, of a son.
28th Aug. Lady of his honor Lieut.-Governor Mollo, of a daughter.
22d Oct. Mrs. W. C. B. Jackson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- 6th Jan. 1816. Lieut. Carne, H.M. 46th regiment, to Miss Broughton, eldest daughter of W. Broughton, Esq. Assistant Commissary General, and Magistrate for the County of Cumberland.
15th March, 1816. Capt. Read, of the Merchant Service, to Miss Eliz. Dwyer, of Castlereagh street.
24th April, At St. Philip's, Sydney. Mr. R. Siddons, commander of the brig *Corrumbell* Macquarie, to Miss Jane Powell, daughter of Mrs. Powell, of the Paramatta Road.
28th June. And. Byrne, to Miss M. Best.

DEATHS.

- 4th Jan. 1816. At Windsor. Mr. W. Gaudry, settler.
21st March. Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. J. Palmer, of Sydney.
22d. Mr. W. H. Mansel.
May 1816. Mrs. Stafford, wife of Rev. W. Stafford, Vicar of Overbury, Worcestershire.
7th Oct. Mr. I. Redding &c.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We copy from the Madras Courier the following extract of a letter from an officer on board his Majesty's ship *Zebra*, dated, the 10th of August, which describes her sufferings:

"Nothing worth men tioning occurred during our passage here, until we arrived off the bank of Lagullas, where we met with all sorts of disasters from the most violent squalls and gales I ever witnessed—one of them very nearly upset us, split our sails to pieces, and the lightning took away our fore and main yards. We were taken aback with a heavy gale from the S. W.,

which lasted three days ; fortunately we were enabled to repair the damages very quickly, and a few days carried us close up to the Bay ; but a N. W. gale came on again, blowing with great fury, and drove us off the bank.—On the 26th of July, we contrived to reach Simon's Bay, and I had hoped all our troubles were at an end for some time ; but on the night of the 29th it blew a perfect hurricane from N. W. during which the *Révolutionnaire* parted her cables, and drove on board the *Zebra*, sweeping every thing in her way, and after remaining on board us half an hour, she swung clear, drifted on shore, and took us with her, where we remained two days, striking the ground very heavily, and the two vessels foul of each other nearly the whole time. Had not

the *Zebra* * been the strongest vessel that could be put together, nothing could possibly have prevented her going to pieces, or had we grounded five yards further ahead or astern, nothing could have saved us from going to pieces upon the rock ; the *Révolutionnaire* is, we have reason to believe, very much damaged, she at one time gained on the pumps, but since they got her off, she has made much less water, but she must be hove down.—The *Zebra*, I am happy to say, has not made a drop of water, though her false keel is knocked off, and her rudder and her upper works cut to pieces by the frigate.

* The *Zebra* is a teak ship, built at Bombay.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Bill to regulate the trade to and from places within the charter limits of the East-India Company, and his Majesty's possessions in the Mediterranean, has been amended on recommendation, and two clauses introduced by which it is enacted that the Island of Malta and its dependencies, shall be deemed to be in Europe ; but that no construction be put on the Act to prevent the introduction into Malta or Gibraltar of articles now importable into the United Kingdom.

A Report has been made by the Commons, to whom the Petitions of the East-India Company, and of certain Proprietors of East-India Stock, were referred, in which it is stated that it has been proved that the medium rate of peace freight of the ships enumerated in the Petition is about £18 per ton, being £8 below the lowest rate at which the Company has been able to contract for since the conclusion of the war. The Committee argue, that notwithstanding the explicit language of the Act of 1799, rendering the owners incapable of claiming any increase of the fixed rate of peace freight, it appears that expectations have been entertained that relief would be granted in the event of the expenses of outfit becoming greatly disproportioned, but that it seems clear that such expectations can only be justified in those cases where contracts were in strict conformity to the Act, on the principle of an invariable peace freight. The Report proceeds to state the setting aside of the claims of six ships contracted for in 1811, and four regular extra ships, and that upon the remaining twenty-four cases great difficulty has been found in forming an opi-

nion. They are of decided opinion, that a relaxation of the principles of fixed tender should occur as seldom as possible, but that circumstances would render a literal execution of their contracts peculiarly hard upon the owners of the twenty-four. The Committee conceive, that the only course of relief would be to permit the ship-owners, on payment of the penalty of £5,000 for non-performance of their contracts, to receive an improved rate of freight not more than £8 per ton. Also, that the proceedings of the Court of Directors on this matter, be reported to Parliament. The Committee also, recommend the revision and improvement of the laws affecting the Company's shipping system.

A Bill founded on the above Report, to authorize the Directors to make extraordinary allowances to the owners of certain ships, was ordered to be printed on the 13th June, which enacts that the East-India Company may allow the owners of certain ships an additional sum for freight upon payment of penalty ; which allowance is to be abated in case of the reduction in the price of articles. If owners become entitled to additional charges arising in war time, no allowance to be made. Payment of bond may be deducted out of the freight and earnings of the ship ; bond is cancelled in case of loss or capture. The Act does not alter contracts and agreements by which the said ships are let or hired. All future allowances or agreements of Company with ship-owners to be laid before Parliament.

The following is a summary of the state of the East India Company's annual account to 1st May, 1817.

Receipts in the		
Territ. branch	£100,000	
Do. Commere.	4,486,191	
		6,586,191
Payments in Ter-		
rit. branch	1,965,963	
Do. Commere.	4,458,358	
		6,424,321
Territ. Debts	7,290,526	
Territ. Assets	3,222,773	
		4,067,753
Territ. Assets def. . . .		
Commere. Debts	2,130,533	
Commere. Assets	21,066,229	
		18,935,696
Commere. Assets in favour		
Assets in favour . . .		14,867,943
To amount of Company's		
Home Bond Debt, bear-		
ing 5 per cent. Inter-		
est . . .	£3,958,175	
Do. do. not bear-		
ing Interest	15,417	3,973,592
Assets in favour . . .	£10,894,351	

Carlton House, May 29, 1817.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was this day pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to confer the honor of Knighthood upon Thomas Stamford Raffles, Esq. late Lieutenant-Governor of Java and its dependencies. Sir Thomas presented a copy of his History of Java.

Same day, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased, to confer the honor of Knighthood on Ralph Rice, Esq. Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island.

East India House.—Capt. W. Forrest has been appointed by the Court of Directors to succeed Sir J. Cunningham, as Inspector of Military Stores for India, and Capt. Peter Page, late of the Bombay establishment, to succeed Capt. Forrest as Assist. Inspector.

Lieut. Colonel R. Gordon; Capt. J. S. Crofts, Surgeon W. Mackie, and Capt. S. Snook of the Bombay Marine have retired from the service.

Mr. James Sandwith is permitted by the Court of Directors to proceed to Bombay to practise as an Attorney in the Recorder's Court at that Presidency.

We are requested to correct a mistake in our Journal for May, p. 500, relative to reports of cases decided in the Court of the Recorder, and Supreme Court at Madras. Notes of the kind alluded to were, in the course of the last year, privately printed there for the use of that settlement, but not intended for publication.

CIVIL COLLEGE AT HAILEYBURY.

We have been favoured with the following account of the proceedings at Hertford College, on the 29th of May, when a numerous deputation of the Court of Directors visited that institution, for the purpose of receiving the report of the College Council, as to the result of the general examination of the students, and likewise for that of presenting prizes to those who had distinguished themselves. The College had the honor of a visit from Mr. Canning, Lord Binning, and the Bishop of London, the visitor; from the two former for the first time.

The Directors arrived first. Shortly after their arrival they proceeded to the council room, when the following documents were laid before them as usual.

A report on the state of the discipline and literature of the college.

The several examination lists.

A list of the students who had been awarded prizes, and had obtained other honorable distinctions.

The rank of the students who were then leaving the college for India, as settled by the College Council, with reference to their industry, proficiency, and general good behaviour.

The report afforded the deputation much satisfaction, inasmuch as it appeared thereby, that, notwithstanding some partial interruption of good order, the great body of the students had on the whole conducted themselves with regularity, propriety, and attention to their studies; and that the literary exertions of the students had been such as to reflect great honor on many of them, and to do justice to the opportunities of instruction which the college had afforded them.

On the arrival of the other distinguished personages who visited the college upon that occasion, the Deputation which had adjourned, re-assembled, and the whole proceeded to the Council Room, where they waited till the students were assembled in the hall; and the report of the state of the college, the list of the prizes, and some of the examination papers, were shewn to the Members of the India Board and the Bishop.

The students being assembled, the Deputation, accompanied by Mr. Canning, Lord Binning, the Bishop of London, the College Council, and several other visitors, proceeded to the hall, where the following transactions took place:

The Clerk to the Committee of College read the List of Prizes.

Mr. William Richard Young read an English Essay of his own composition, the subject of which was a comparison of Carthage and Great Britain.

This production afforded very great satisfaction.

Reading and translating in the Persian, Arabic, Hindustani, Sanscrit and Bengalese languages took place, in which the several Students who were selected for that purpose acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable to themselves and the Professors, and very gratifying to all the auditors.

Prizes were distributed agreeably to the list before-mentioned.

The Clerk read twice the rank of the Students leaving the College.

And the Chairman addressed the Students to the following effect.

He expressed the high gratification felt by himself and his colleagues at the favourable report made by the Council of the state of the College, and the specimens of talent exhibited that day; he remarked with pleasure also, that although the Bengal Students were excluded by the regulations from the Sanscrit Prize, several of them had applied successfully to that difficult language, that the Gentlemen who had so distinguished themselves were Mr. George Morris, Mr. Boulderson, and Mr. Raikes Clarke, and that the progress they had made in Sanscrit, was a pledge of their assiduity in the Service of the Company; he trusted that all present were impressed with a sense of the benefits derived from that institution, one of the most prominent of which the Chairman represented to be the more speedy qualification for active employ than was found to take place prior to the establishment of the College.

It afforded him pleasure to say, that the report made of the conduct of the students was, upon the whole, favourable. Yet, he said, it was incumbent on him to express the pain he felt that the term had been tarnished by some instances of insubordination, and that it had been necessary to make some examples. He hoped, however, that such misconduct as that to which he had found it necessary to allude, would never occur again, and that in future, they would evince their gratitude to their superiors by their assiduous application to their studies, and by their good conduct in every respect.

To those students who were about to leave the College finally, the Chairman said he would address a few words: them he recommended to employ the tedious hours which occur during a long voyage in improving the acquisitions they had obtained at the College, assuring them it would be the means of their being the

sooner qualified for active employment, and of their being distinguished in the Service. Them, also, he recommended to be kind to the natives, laying aside all prejudice against them on account of their difference of colour and manners, and bearing in mind, that, as subjects, they were entitled to all the benefits of good government, and as men, to all the offices of humanity.

The Deputation then, accompanied by Mr. Canning and Lord Binning, proceeded to the Chapel, where the Bishop confirmed several of the Students, and the business of the day terminated.

The whole of the distinguished personages before-mentioned, partook afterwards of an early dinner with the Principal and the Professors.

Having been favoured also, with a List of the Students who obtained Prizes and other honorable distinctions, and the rank of the students who then left the College for India, we have great pleasure in laying the same before our readers.

Students who obtained Prizes and other honorable distinctions.

George James Morris, Medal in Classics, Political Economy, Persian, and Mathematics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Cornelius Cardew, Medal in Law, Prize in Persian writing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Alexander Maclean, Medal in Sanscrit, and great credit in other departments.

William Richard Young, Medal in English composition.

Henry Smith Boulderson, Prize in Bengalese, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Richard Macan, Prize in Hindustani, with great credit in other departments.

Henry Fetherstone, Prize in Mathematics, with great credit in other departments.

Colin Lindsay, Prize in Persian, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Brian Houghton Hodgson, Prizes in Classics, in Political Economy, in Bengalese, and with great credit in other departments.

William Page, Prize in Law, with great credit in other departments.

John Carvac Morris, Prize in Hindustani, highly distinguished in other departments.

John Pollard Willoughby, Prize in Persian, and highly distinguished in other departments.

George Robert Gosling, Prize in Classics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

William Raikes Clarke, Prize in the

Bengalese, and highly distinguished in other departments.

John Trotter, Prizes in Mathematics, in History, and in Law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

William Gordon, Prize in Hindustani, second Prize in English composition, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Andrew Grote, Prize in Sanscrit.

Harry Borradaile, Prize in Hindustani, and in French.

Alexander Cumming, Prize in Bengalese.

Richard Wells, Prize in Persian.

John Rycroft Best, Prize in Classics, with great credit in other departments.

Greville Temple Temple, Prize in French, and Drawing, with great credit in other departments.

William Parry Oheden, Prize in French.

Thomas Wyatt, Prize in Drawing.

The following Students were highly distinguished, Alexander Fairlie Bruce, Robert Barlow, Hon. Frederic John Shore, Lestock Davis, Henry Snaith Lane, Thomas Richard-on, George Ramsay Campbell, George Cheap.

And the following passed the Examination with great credit, Charles Crawford Parks, George Russell Clerk, Charles James Barnett, Anstruther Cheape.

The twelve best Persian Writers are

William Boyd,

Harry Borradaile,

Alexander Fairlie Bruce,

Cornelius Cardew,

George Charles Cheap,

John Francis Griffith Cooke,

Frederic Currie,

Thomas Reid Davidson,

Henry Harrington Glass,

Henry Patrick Russell,

Grenville Temple Temple, and

Thomas Wyatt.

William Dampier was first of his class in Law, and also in classics, but forfeited the medals in those departments, for want of good proficiency in other departments, according to the regulations of the college.

Sydenham Charles Clarke forfeited a prize in Law, which would otherwise have fallen to him, by giving up the Sanscrit department; and also for want of good proficiency in other departments.

William Richard Young, was first of his class in Law, and in Political Economy; but forfeited the prizes in those departments for want of good proficiency in other departments.

Thomas Reid Davidson, was first of his class in French, but forfeited the prize for want of good proficiency in other departments: and

John Lewis, was first of his class in Mathematics, but forfeited the prize

for want of good proficiency in other departments.

Rank of the Students who left the college for India.

BENGAL STUDENTS.

First Class.—George James Morris, Henry Smith Boulderson, Charles Crawford Packs.

Second Class.—Cornelius Cardew, Geo. Russell Clerk, Richard Macan.

Third Class.—John Staniforth, Alexander Thellusson, John Gray, Arthur Molony, John Dick, Robert Williams.

MADRAS STUDENTS.

First Class.—Alexander Maclean, Alexander Fairlie Bruce.

Third Class.—William Elphinstone Fullerton, John Worsley, John Chardin Wroughton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, HOME LIST.

BIRTHS.

At Tonbridge-place, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Fagan, of the Hon. the East India Company's Service, and Adjutant-General of their Army on the Bengal Establishment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

29th May. Capt. R. Sneyd, Bengal Cavalry, eldest son of the Rev. W. Sneyd, New Church, Isle of Wight, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late W. Dunbar, Esq.

Lieut. T. Wing, Roy's Navy, to Mrs. Wilson, widow of the late George Wilson, Esq. of the H. E. I. Company's Civil Service, Madras Establishment.

G. H. Furlong, Esq. of the Company's Service, to Mary Ann, daughter of W. Chapman, Esq. of Pentonville.

4th June. J. S. Savery, Esq. Sen. Merch. and Judge Advocate of Fort St. George, to Miss Yeworth, of Great Surrey street, Blackfriars road.

5th June. At Camberwell, J. Crichton, Esq. commander of H. C. Ship Lord Lyndoch, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Alex. Small, D. D. Minister of Kilcoughmar, Tife.

At Hackney, Capt. De Bouché of the 1st Colonial Regiment, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Brownrigg, to Miss Sarah Smyth, only daughter of the late Alfred Smyth, Esq. R. N.

21st June. Rt. Hon. G. W. Russell, 2d son of the Duke of Bedford, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Rawdon, only child of the Hon. J. Rawdon, and niece to the Marquis of Hastings.

Same day, at Mary le bone Church, Charles Passey, Esq. of Gloucester place, Portman square, Major in the service of the Hon. East-India Company, and late Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Persia, on the part of the Supreme Government of India, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Simon M'Favish, Esq. of Montreal, Canada, and of Dunardry, North Britain.

At the Cape of Good Hope, in March, J. Lusop, Esq. Agent to the Hon. East-India Company, to Catherine Maria, daughter of P. L. Clueta, Esq. of Cape Town.

DEATHS.

May 29. At her house, in Upper Seymour-street, Eliza, wife of T. Hart Davies, Esq. of Madras. On Sunday, 3th June, Mr. E. Hilt, of the East-India House and Son-in-law of the late Rev. T. Robinson, Rector of St. Mary's, Leicester. On the 28th May, in the 92d year of his age, Thomas Salt, Esq. of Lichfield, father of Henry Salt, Esq. His Majesty's Consul General for Egypt.

Lately, George, second son of John Coxwell, Esq. of Charlton King's, near Cheltenham. He was

drowned in the evening of November 15th, at Canton. It is supposed that he must have fallen overboard during his sleep. He was a Midshipman on board the Coldstream.

Admiral Bille, Governor of the Danish East-India possessions, died at Franquebar. Captain Ulrich, lately Danish Consul at Algiers, is expected to be named his successor.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, June 24, 1817.

Cotton.—The demand for Cotton continues very limited; the Glasgow market, however, was very brisk last week.—There is much interest excited as to when the East India Company will bring forward the next sale of Cottons: the general impression in the market is that it will be fixed for the 11th proximo, but no declaration has yet been made by the Company.

Sugar.—The market was last week more plentifully supplied with Sugars; the stocks in the warehouse, it will be observed, have greatly increased; the holders evince a disposition to accept of the present prices: the sales effected are in consequence a shade lower.—The demand for foreign Sugar continues confined to the lower qualities, which are rather scarce.—It is stated in the market that the Sugar Bounty Bill refers only to Sugars refined by the new process, commonly termed Patent Goods, and that the bounty on other refined goods will not be varied.

Coffee.—The public sales last week were extensive: the whole went off freely, without any variation in the prices.—The stock of Coffee in London is very limited, and a very great proportion is held by speculators who have observed the gradual diminishing of the stock for a series of years, and the great increase of consumption owing to the late depressed prices. It must be mentioned, the West India planter at present gets a fair remunerating price for his produce, the whole is immediately brought to market, and sold at the currency of the day; the supplies to be expected will in consequence be very considerable; the Continental prices are on the advance, but not in proportion with the rapid rise of the English markets. At a public sale of Coffee this forenoon, consisting of damaged descriptions, the prices were exceedingly high.

Rice.—As the prices of Rice are intimately connected with the Corn market, the decline in Mark Lane yesterday will greatly affect the rates.

Spices.—Pepper has been in good demand.—Fine Cloves sold at 3s. 3d.; East India Ginger, 41s. 6d. a cdo.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

PRIVATE SHIPS.

Ship's Names. Tons. Probable Time of Sailing.

Cape of Good Hope.

Leda 163 June 28.

Cape Packet 230 June 26.

Tamerlane 140 June 28.

Isle of France.

British Army.... 450 June 26.

Calcutta.

Marq. Anglesca. 400 June 30.

Northumbrian.. 490 From Gravesend, June 29.

Diana 680 June 26.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

May 26th.—Alexander, Cobb,—Ann, Maason,—from Bombay.

27th.—Marchioness Ely, Kay, from India; Hugh Inglis, Fairfax,—Surat Castle, Hope,—from China.

28th.—Agamemnon, Jackson, from Bengal,—Warren Hastings, Larkins, from Bengal.

29th.—Prince of Orange, Sill.

29th.—Lady Lushington, Dorrner, from Bengal,—Asia, Treemanbeer, from India.

30th.—The Maxima, Hanson, from Batavia and the Cape.

31st.—Orderneering, Letz, from Batavia.

1st. June.—Nancy, Usgood, from Batavia.

2d.—Earnest, Beaton,—Albion, Bishop,—from the Cape.

3d.—Scaleby Castle, Moffat,—Marquis of Ely, Dalrymple,—from China.

June, 5th.—Cambridge, Freeman,—Lady Castle-reagh, Simpson,—from China.

7th.—Minerva, Mackie,—Kocoe, Bean,—from Bengal.

9th.—Hera, Stephenson, from Bengal.

15th.—Fort William, Innes, from China.

16th.—Regent Riple, from China,—Lord Keith, Campbell, from Madras,—Gulford, Johnson, from Bengal.

18th.—George, Arle, from Madras.

25th.—Nestor, Thecker, from Bengal.

Passengers per Orpheus.—Mrs. Leighton and family, Miss Atchison, M. Davis, Capt. Grenley, Capt. Irwin, Lieut. Pelling, Dr. M'Kenzie, Assistant-Surgeon.—Per Alexander, Messrs. Mursion, Greaves, Davies, Clapham.

Passengers per Asia.—E. Strettel, Esq. Advocate-General, Mrs. Strettel, J. Hane, Esq. M.D. Mrs. H. Hane, Miss S. Campbell, Lieut. H. B. Amworth, H. M. 14th foot, Misses C. M. L. Strettel, and H. Strettel, Master G. I. Strettel, Misses C. and M. Hane, Masters J. E. Patterson, W. K. Sands and H. Sands, Mrs. Ganow, from Madras, Miss C. Coleman, E. Thompson, Garrow, J. S. Savoy, Esq. Sen. Merchant, H. Gahagan, Esq. Bart. Capt. Dale, 84th Regt. Lieut. D. H. M'Kenzie, H. C. Artillery.

Per Id. Keith.—Lady E. Richardson, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Furneaux, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Munro, Capt. Lord Vuc. Moleworth, 18th regt. N. I. F. Richardson, Esq. Sen. Merch. Misses M. H. and L. S. Richardson, Capt. Smith, 93d drag. Capt. Lane, 84th regt. Lieuts. Pashier, Lawe, Samuel, Kelso, Cadogan, Bradford, Surg. Patterson, Mr. Ch. Herd, Purser of the Java, Masters Arthur Richardson, R. Alexander, Misses M. Alexander, and Ch. Alexander, Masters J. and W. Furneaux, Miss Spicer, Eliz. Goldie, Masters R. Johnson and G. T. Johnson, Miss C. Campbell, Masters W. Wray and Furneaux.

Per George.—Capt. Bance, Roy. Art. Capt. Meredith, Madras Cavalry, Lieut. Bruce, Dr. Richardson, Mrs. Dent and infant, Capt. Bluchman, Lieuts. Muroot, Blair, and strong.

Per Marchioness of Ely.—Mrs. Gardiner, Mrs. Hollins, Mrs. Keeble, Mrs. Blacke, Mrs. Symes, Miss Knowles, Mrs. Beaumont, Miss Hope, C. W. Gardiner, Esq. T. C. Chase, Esq. Lieut. Col. Symes, Major Keeble, Captains Blundell and Randall, Mr. J. Atkin, Lieuts. Parmeter and Sharp, Messrs. Beaumont, O'Connor, and Fernon, Ensign Campbell, H. M. 19th foot.

Per Anne.—Lieut. Col. W. Roome and Mrs. R. Mrs. Ashburner and five children, Mrs. Kennett, Capt. C. M. Leckie, Lieut. Hartness, Cornet De Lancy, Dr. Beard, Capt. Wilkinson, Mrs. Wilkinson and child, Miss Ch. Roome, Miss H. West, Miss Ch. Morrison, Master K. Wallace, Captains, Landy, Cairnes, and Campbell, Lieuts. Newman, Davis, and Womby, Cornet Walker, and 15 children.

Per Warren Hastings.—Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Paton, Mrs. M. Kenzie, Mrs. Haldane, Mrs. Murchison, Misses M. and E. Churchill, Col. R. Haldane, H. Churchill, Esq. Captn. C. Wilson and Playfair, Messrs. Hough, N. Jones, J. Cazez, J. A. Cazez, C. L. Cazez, J. D. Cazez, Misses R. M'Kenzie, M. Paton, E. Birch, E. Richards, S. Wilson, M. S. Murchinson, I. H. Murchison, Masters S. Murchison, H. Hamilton, and T. Wilson.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1816-17.

When sailed.	Tons.	Ships.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Surgeons.	Purvers.	Consignments.	To be offert.	To sail to England.	To be in Downs.
1816. 26 July ...	1200	Princess Amelia.	Robert Williams.	Edward Balston	Samuel Lyde.	James Kellaway	Nathaniel Grant	James Thompson	China.	1816.	1816.	1816.
1817. Downs, 7 Jan.	1200	Bombay	John Forbes	Arch. Hamilton	Lucas Percival.	F.A. Cunyngnam	James Simpson	George B. Key.	Bombay & China.	13 June	—	15 July
	1200	General Harris	William Sims	Hugh Scott	John Morse	Henry Kemp	James Paton	W. C. Drysdale				
	1200	Charles Grant	John P. Moffatt	Rob. S. Dalrymple	William Annington	Henry Lee	Patrick Murray	Michael Curnal				
	1200	Marys Camden	James Mangies	Charles Mortlock	John Foulerton	James Sexton	Adam Walker	Edward Harrison		5 Nov.	5 Nov.	23 Dec.
Portsmouth, 14 Mar.	1200	Leander Castle	Robert Hudson	William Hay	Henry Hill	Wm. Cruikshank	James W. Wilson	Patrick Stewart	Madras, Port of W. } Island, and China } Bengal and China }	31 Oct.		
	1200	Mercurius	John Card	John Money	Joseph Rogers	Richard W. Smith	Jas. Glendening	Edward King				1817.
	1200	Princess Charlotte	James Wall	Philip Hughes	Robert Rogers	V. J. Mundond	George A. Cox	Charles Williams		4 Dec.	18 Dec.	5 Feb.
	1200	General Lyd	John Stanforth	Alexander Wain	Eglinton Maxwell	Henry Hutchison	Fredrick P. Allen	Nicholas G. Gilas		18 Dec.	9 Jan.	17 Feb.
Downs, 14 Mar.	961	Henry Bonham	Robert John	Charles O. Mayne	Roger B. Everest	John Alder	George Wiggins	James Canan	Madras & Bengal.	18 Dec.	1817.	23 Feb.
	961	Kennard Smith	Geo. Richardson	Thomas Aldison	Edward Moul.	George Aug. Bond	Robert Collins	Wm. Maltman		3 Jan.	17 Jan.	23 Feb.
	935	Rich. Borradale	John Dale	John Lowther	Frederick Opebar	Richard Apin	Francis Parsons	Andrew Wight		17 Do.	1 Feb.	9 Mar.
	935	Stuart Donaldson	Thos. Mc Taggart	John Adair	Thomas Sandys	William Scott	Wm. M'Adam	Ed. Hewish Coffin		17 Do.	1 Feb.	9 Mar.
Downs, 14 Apr.	880	Princess Charlotte	William Craig	Chas. Beely Gribble	William Swinton	John Levy	James Stewart	Stoddart Drysdale	Pr. of Water Ind. } and China }	13 Feb.	5 Mar.	9 April
	880	William Agnew	John Blanshard	John Dry Collis	Edward Rogers	James Stewart	James Stewart	James Smith		13 Feb.	13 Feb.	23 Mar.
	819	Henry Bonham	Charles Graham	Henry Hoamer	John H. Manser	Peter Suter	Frederick Clark	Wm. A. Smith		30 Jan.	13 Feb.	9 Apr.
	1385	(Company's Ship)	Jonathan Birch	William Manning	Wm. A. Best.	James B. Burnett	Robert Mackenzie	Henry W. Smith		13 Feb.	3 Mar.	9 Apr.
Portsmouth, 20 Apr.	1200	Robert Williams	Nath. Thomson	Henry A. Best.	Henry A. Best.	Thomas Hooper	James Hooper	Edward Featon	Bengal	13 Feb.	3 Mar.	23 Do.
	1200	Robert Williams	Nath. Thomson	Henry A. Best.	Henry A. Best.	Thomas Hooper	James Hooper	Edward Featon		13 Feb.	3 Mar.	23 Do.
	1200	Robert Williams	Nath. Thomson	Henry A. Best.	Henry A. Best.	Thomas Hooper	James Hooper	Edward Featon		13 Feb.	3 Mar.	23 Do.
	1200	Robert Williams	Nath. Thomson	Henry A. Best.	Henry A. Best.	Thomas Hooper	James Hooper	Edward Featon		13 Feb.	3 Mar.	23 Do.
Downs, 23 Apr.	880	Thomas Greigille	W. Young	Richard Woodruff	Charles Shea	George Williams	Richard Shaw	George Hornet	Mad. Beng. & Ence.	17 Do.	3 Mar.	9 April
	880	(Company's Ship)	Richard Alinger	Charles Shea	George Williams	Richard Shaw	George Hornet	George Hornet		17 Do.	3 Mar.	9 April
	880	(Company's Ship)	Richard Alinger	Charles Shea	George Williams	Richard Shaw	George Hornet	George Hornet		17 Do.	3 Mar.	9 April
	880	(Company's Ship)	Richard Alinger	Charles Shea	George Williams	Richard Shaw	George Hornet	George Hornet		17 Do.	3 Mar.	9 April
Downs, 5 May	350	Union	John Campbell	John E. Johnson	John L. Studd	John Gooch	Murdoch MacLeod	Jonah S. Wells	Bombay	3 Mar.	—	9 April
	350	William Sims	John Mitchell	Amos Procter	Mark Clayton	Mark Clayton	Thomas J. Pickett	Thomas Clarke		3 Mar.	—	9 April
	350	Robert Burrows	Charles Weller	Richard Weller	Timothy Curtis	Timothy Curtis	James Anderson	Joseph Johnston		17 Do.	—	9 April
	350	James Williams	James Ross	Thomas R. Leath	Alex. Moncrief	Alex. Moncrief	John Winton	John Ward		17 Do.	—	9 April

Price Current of East-India Produce for June 1817.

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	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0 3 9	10 0 4 3	Turmeric, Bengal.cwt.	1 5 0	10 1 0 0
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	4 8 0	— 4 10 0	— China.....	1 18 0	—
— Cheribon.....	4 0 0	— 4 4 0	Zedary.....	—	—
— Bourbon.....	4 2 0	— 4 10 0	Galls, in Sorts.....	7 10 0	— 7 15 0
— Mocha.....	5 4 0	— 5 10 0	— Blue.....	9 0 0	—
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 1 8	0 1 4	Indigo, Blue.....lb.	0 9 0	— 0 10 0
— Extra fine.....	0 1 8	0 1 6	— Blue and Violet.....	0 7 6	— 0 8 8
— Bourbon.....	0 1 11	0 2 8	— Pale and Violet.....	0 7 0	— 0 7 8
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			— Good Ditto.....	0 6 6	— 0 7 0
Aloe, Epatica.....cwt.	6 0 0	— 14 0 0	— Fine Violet & Copper.....	0 6 3	— 0 6 6
Aniseed, Star.....	4 10 0	— 5 0 0	— Good Ditto.....	0 5 9	— 0 6 0
Borax, Refined.....	6 0 0	— 6 5 0	— Good Copper.....	0 5 8	— 0 5 9
— Unrefined, or Tuncal.....	5 5 0	— 5 10 0	— Middling Ditto.....	0 5 3	— 0 5 6
Camphire unrefined.....	10 10 0	— 13 0 0	— Ordinary Ditto.....	0 4 0	— 0 4 9
Cardemoms, Malabar.....lb.	0 3 0	— 0 5 6	— Fine Madras.....	0 6 3	— 0 7 3
— Ceylon.....	—	—	— Good Ditto.....	0 5 6	— 0 6 0
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	20 0 0	— 21 0 0	— Ordinary Ditto.....	0 4 0	— 0 4 9
— Lignea.....	9 0 0	— 12 0 0	Rice.....cwt.	1 15 0	— 2 0 0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0 3 3	— 0 4 0	Safflower.....cwt.	3 10 0	— 5 10 0
China Root.....cwt.	2 0 0	— 2 5 0	Sago.....cwt.	1 15 0	— 2 15 0
Coculus I. dicitus.....	2 0 0	— 2 15 0	Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	2 5 0	—
Columbo Root.....	2 10 0	— 2 15 0	Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	0 15 1	— 0 18 11
Dragon's Blood.....	—	—	— Novi.....	0 16 8	— 1 15 1
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....	—	—	— Ditto White.....	—	—
— Arabic.....	3 10 0	— 5 0 0	— China.....	1 0 9	— 1 10 5
— Assafetida.....	—	—	— Organzine.....	1 18 0	— 2 8 0
— Benjamiit.....	7 10 0	— 65 0 0	Spices, Cloves.....lb.	0 9 6	— 0 13 0
— Anisi.....	5 0 0	— 7 0 0	— Bourbon.....	0 3 8	—
— Galbanum.....	—	—	— Mace.....	0 5 6	— 0 9 4
— Gambogium.....	17 0 0	— 23 0 0	— Nutmegs.....	0 5 8	— 0 5 9
— Myrrh.....	8 0 0	— 10 0 0	— Ginger.....cwt.	2 10 0	—
— Olbanum.....	5 0 0	— 8 0 0	— Pepper, Company's.....	0 0 7	— 0 0 8
Lac Lake.....	0 1 6	— 0 2 0	— Privilege.....	0 0 7	—
— Dye.....	0 5 11	— 0 6 0	— White.....	0 0 10	— 0 0 11
— Shell, Black.....	2 10 0	— 2 15 0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1 18 0	— 2 4 0
— Shivered.....	3 10 0	— 14 0 0	— White.....	2 0 0	— 2 14 0
— Stick.....	3 10 0	— 8 0 0	— Brown.....	1 14 0	— 1 16 0
Musk, China.....oz.	0 15 0	— 1 0 0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0 2 5	— 0 2 0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1 10 0	— 1 15 0	— Congou.....	0 2 8	— 0 3 5
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0 2 0	— 0 2 3	— Souchong.....	0 3 10	— 0 4 6
— Cinnamon.....	0 14 0	—	— Campt.....	0 2 9	— 0 3 9
— Cloves.....	0 3 0	—	— Twankay.....	0 2 11	— 0 3 4
— Mac.....	—	—	— Pekoc.....	0 4 2	— 0 4 6
— Nutmegs.....	0 1 4	—	— Hyson Skin.....	0 2 10	— 0 4 3
Opium.....lb.	0 4 2	— 0 10 6	— Hyson.....	0 4 3	— 0 5 8
Rhubarb.....	5 5 0	—	— Gunpowder.....	0 5 6	— 0 6 2
Sal Armoniac.....lb.	0 1 6	— 0 2 6	Tortoiseshell.....	1 5 0	— 1 11 0
Senna.....lb.	1 6 0	—	Woods, Saunders Red.....ton	9 0 0	— 9 6 0
Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	1 6 0	—			

Goods declared for Sale at the East-India House.

On Friday, 11 July—Prompt 10 October.
Company's.—Cotton Wool.
Licensed.—Cotton Wool—Cotton Yarn.
On Monday, 24 July—Prompt 17 October.
Company's.—China Raw Silk, 500 bales—Bengal Raw Silk, 1,194 bales.
Private-Trade and Licensed. — Raw Silk, 151 bales.
On Friday, 1 August—Prompt 31 October.
Private-Trade.—Shawls—China Silk Handkerchiefs and Crape Scarfs—Sewing Silk—Wrought Silks.
On Monday, 11 August—Prompt 5 November.
Company's.—Cinnamon—Nutmegs—Mace—

Cloves—Oil of Mace and Nutmegs—Sapan Wood—Keemoo Shells—Gumotoo Yarn—Black Pepper.
The Nutmegs will be put up to sale at five shillings per pound for the best sort, and at three shillings and sixpence per pound for the inferior; the Mace will be put up at eight shillings and seven shillings per pound for the two sorts respectively; and the Cloves at three shillings per pound.
Private-Trade and Licensed. — Cassia Lignea—Nutmegs—Mace—Cloves—Oil of Spices—Ginger—Rattans—Nux Vomica—Galanga Root—Turmeric—Rhubarb—Mats—Soy—Indian Ink—Sago—Shellack—Cane Table Mats—Rattans—Ebony Wood—Saltpetre.

Cargoes of East-India Company's Ships lately arrived.

Cargoes of the *Hugh Inglis*, Surat Castle, *Marquis of Ely*, Cambridge, *Lady Castlereagh*, *Regent*, and *Fort William*, from China; *Alexander and Ann*, from Bombay; *Warren Hastings*, *Marchioness of Ely*, and *Ania*, from Bengal, Madras and Ceylon; and *Lord Keith*, from Madras and Bengal.
Company's.—Tea, 8,567,126 lbs. — Raw Silk, 27,924 lbs. — Nankeens, 74,000 pieces — Bengal Goods. Muslins, 1,935 pieces—Callicots, 54,455 — Prohibited, 27,924 — Coast Goods. Calicoes, 167,408 — Prohibited, 2,150 — Coast and Cambay Goods. Prohibited, 49,909.
Private-Trade and Privilege.—Tea, 14,674 chests and boxes—Nankeens, 1,747 chests and boxes—

Raw Silk, 66 bales, &c.—Piece Goods—Cornelians—Elephants' Teeth—Galls—Wax—Assafetida—Harial—Mats—Table Mats—Tamarinds—Cochineal—Cotton—Indigo—Castor Oil—Red Wood—Black Wood—Ginger—Sago—Arrow Root—Chillies—Ebony—Stick Lac—Cassia Lignea—Lac Dye—Buffalo Horns—Shawls—Sapan Wood—Munjeet—Pearl Necklaces—Pearls—Precious Stones—Mother-of-Pearl Shells—Ditto Spoons—Knife Handles—Fish Counters—Cassia Buds—Rhubarb—Nux Vomica—Rice Paper—Mace—Fish Skins—Soy—Bamboos—Whanghees—Red Cane—White Cane—Malacca Cane—China Ink—Dragons' Blood—Aniseed Oil—Fans—Fire Screens—Fishing-lines—Wine—Sherry do.—Madelira do.—Seical do.

Indian Securities and Exchanges.

Accounts received from Bengal up to the 18th January last state that the Company's 6 per cent. paper was at from one and a half to one per cent. discount.

The exchange on London for Bills at six Months sight was from two shillings and sixpence halfpenny to two shillings and sevenpence per *Sura Banca*.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of May to the 25th of June 1817.

1817. May 28 30 31	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	Omnium for Payment.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto.	5 per Cent India Bonds.	Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	£. s. d. Lottery Tickets.	1817. May 28 30 31
256 1/2	71 3/4	72 1/2	89 1/2	104 1/2	18 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	212 1/2	—	—	—	86.83p	8.14p	73 1/2	18 18 0	June 2
255 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	89 1/2	104 1/2	18 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	215 1/2	—	—	—	80.82p	8.12p	73 1/2	18 18 0	3
256 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	89 1/2	104 1/2	18 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	217 1/2	—	—	—	81.82p	9.13p	73 1/2	18 18 0	5
257	72 1/2	72 1/2	89 1/2	104 1/2	18 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	72 1/2	—	—	81.82p	9.12p	73 1/2	18 18 0	6
257 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	89 1/2	104 1/2	18 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82.83p	9.12p	73 1/2	18 18 0	7
257 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	89 1/2	104 1/2	18 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83p	9.12p	73 1/2	18 18 0	9
258	72 1/2	72 1/2	89 1/2	104 1/2	18 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83p	9.13p	73 1/2	18 18 0	10
258 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	89 1/2	104 1/2	18 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84.85p	9.13p	73 1/2	18 18 0	12
—	72 1/2	72 1/2	89 1/2	104 1/2	18 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85.86p	9.13p	73 1/2	18 18 0	13
—	72 1/2	72 1/2	89 1/2	104 1/2	18 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85.86p	9.13p	73 1/2	18 18 0	14
—	72 1/2	72 1/2	89 1/2	104 1/2	18 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86.87p	9.13p	73 1/2	18 18 0	16
260	72 1/2	72 1/2	89 1/2	104 1/2	18 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86.87p	9.13p	73 1/2	18 18 0	17
261	72 1/2	72 1/2	89 1/2	104 1/2	18 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86.87p	9.13p	73 1/2	18 18 0	18
267	72 1/2	72 1/2	89 1/2	104 1/2	18 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88.90p	9.13p	73 1/2	18 18 0	19
—	72 1/2	72 1/2	89 1/2	104 1/2	18 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88.90p	9.13p	73 1/2	18 18 0	20
—	72 1/2	72 1/2	89 1/2	104 1/2	18 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88.90p	9.13p	73 1/2	18 18 0	21
—	72 1/2	72 1/2	89 1/2	104 1/2	18 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88.90p	9.13p	73 1/2	18 18 0	23
271 273	72 1/2	72 1/2	89 1/2	104 1/2	18 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91.92p	8.12p	73 1/2	18 18 0	25

E. KYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lowland Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

AUGUST 1817.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—If the following memoir, although it can only boast of its originality in Europe, may be considered acceptable, as I have no doubt it will, to many of your readers, it is at your service. It is that of a man whose mind and conduct were actuated by principles not less admirable in their character than they were singular in their effects—and whose death appears to have excited a lively feeling of sorrow among our countrymen in Ceylon, not so much the dues of his station, as a heartfelt tribute to his talents and philanthropy.

The lamented subject of this memoir arrived in India in the year 1794 with no other dependence for his advancement in life than the sound and excellent understanding he had received from nature and which had been improved by a liberal education at one of the best schools in England.

On his arrival at Calcutta, his father, who was then resident there, procured him, as a temporary provision, a situation in one of the public offices in which he appears to have continued until he was

nominated to an ensigncy in the 76th regiment of foot, but the army with him was the profession of necessity rather than of choice—Having however once embarked in it, he applied himself to its duties with a spirit and perseverance, not frequently evinced by those who are more willing votaries than he was at the shrine of military renown.—His conduct on many occasions drew from the distinguished officers under whom he had the good fortune to serve, frequent and recorded testimonies of approbation, and if, as he was wont to say of himself, he was little calculated to be a soldier, the justice of the observation was never acquiesced in by those who were the most competent judges of military merit.

Without attempting to follow him throughout the whole of his military career, it will be sufficient to state that having been promoted into the 74th regiment he served with it during the last Mysore war under General Harris, and participated in the various arduous services in which that distinguished corps was engaged during the whole of the Marhatta campaigns of 1803 and 1804.

In the battle of Assaye he acted as brigade major to Colonel Harness, and was one out of three officers of the 74th regiment who had the good fortune to escape the carnage of that destructive conflict.

At the termination of it he performed the melancholy office of committing twelve of his brother officers to one grave.

His letters to his friends descriptive of these campaigns, in which the present Duke of Wellington first evinced those unrivalled talents for command which have since secured him such great and merited distinction, were justly admired for classical elegance of composition and masterly display of knowledge of his subject.

Flattered as he was, however, by the encomiums of his superiors and beloved and carressed as he never failed to be by those with whom he associated, the death of his friends and the recollection of the scenes of famine and desolation he had witnessed during the progress of the army through the enemy's country had given a shock to his feelings, naturally susceptible and melancholy, which revived all his original distaste to his profession: at no after period of his life indeed could he hear the battle of Assaye mentioned without experiencing the most painful emotions.

"I have some thoughts of selling my commission and quitting the army.—The scenes to which I have been an eye witness during my military career contribute by the gloomy impressions they leave upon my mind to embitter the few pleasures of my existence.—I wish I could drink oblivion to the past, and engage in some occupation not too weighty for the scope of my abilities, and such as would be more consistent with my ideas of reason and comfort than the pursuit of martial glory, a pursuit which experience has taught me to consider as far better calculated to gratify the vanity than to ensure the happiness of those who embark in it."

If it be objected that these are the effusions of a mind brooding over its losses and disappointments, let it be recollected that the opinions which are here recorded continued unrepented of and unrevoked for a long series of years after their avowal, and before the judgment of their author is called in question, merely because it is at variance with the decisions of the majority of mankind, let it be remembered how different were his habits and pursuits from those of others by whom he was surrounded, and how en-

tirely the primitive simplicity of his manners unfitted him for scenes of warfare and contention.

Yet anxious as he was to quit the "noisy bustle of a camp," for scenes and pursuits better suited to his talents and inclinations, he determined not to relinquish his post until a cessation of hostilities should enable him to do so with credit.—He was but too fully aware of the severity with which the world canvasses the secession of a soldier, and he determined that his retirement, whenever it took place, should afford no cause of reproach either from others or from himself.

Before the arrival of the period to which he anxiously looked forward, he was attacked with a fever which was then prevalent in camp, and as his life was despaired of, he was induced to sign the resignation of his commission with the view of securing the value of it to his mother.—He fortunately survived, and his company, which by the liberality of his brother officers he had been allowed to sell, when his case appeared hopeless, was, on his recovery, again tendered to him at the earnest solicitation of his commanding officer, and whether from a feeling of gratitude for regard so marked and unequivocal, or that he still considered it a point of honor to devote himself to the service while the army continued in the field, it is certain that he gladly availed himself of the generous interposition of his patron.

The prolongation of the life which he little valued, appears to have been regarded by him with a degree of indifference which may create some surprise in those who know the increased estimation in which he held it at a maturer period of his existence, but to William Tolfrey life was valuable only in proportion to its utility to his fellow creatures, and it was only during the last few years of his earthly career that he was enabled to look forward to its close with the cheering reflection that he had not lived in vain.

Towards the end of the year 1805, his regiment being ordered home, he finally disposed of his commission, but the following letter which was written by him about this time to his colonel, the present Lieutenant General Sir Alexander Campbell, shews the anxiety which was felt by

those who well knew his worth to secure his continuance with the regiment.

"I am truly grateful for the encomiums which in your letter to head quarters, you have had the goodness to pass on my slender stock of merit. That my conduct since I have had the honor of belonging to the 74th regiment has met with your approbation, and that I possess in you and Colonel S., two friends on whose sincerity I can confidently rely, are reflections that will serve to alleviate much of my regrets."

"The world was now before him," and he felt all the difficulties of his situation, in which was involved the future comfort of his widowed parent, to whose support he had long contributed out of the savings of his pay. There is indeed no part of the character of the amiable subject of this memoir, more truly exemplary than his filial piety. His letters to his mother breathe a spirit so ardently alive to all her wants, so feelingly tender and and affecting, that the reader must be callous indeed to whose heart they would not find the easiest access.

"The nearer you are to comfort, the nearer I shall be to happiness. The enjoyments of life in this country are few indeed, but were they innumerable, I would not place them in competition with the pleasure I derive from one kind letter from you. To know that you are well, and that you approve of my conduct, is in fact the highest gratification I experience."

Our readers will forgive the insertion of one more extract.—It appears to have been written in reply to a letter urging his return to England.

"If I die my property will be at your disposal, if I live my income will always be sufficient to allow of my bestowing upon you such a portion of it as will more than satisfy your moderate wishes.—Make your mind therefore as easy as circumstances will permit, and instead of repining at our separation, and wasting life and health in vain regrets, let us be mutually thankful to the Almighty disposer of events for the blessings we still enjoy.—When I compare my fate with that of many of my military companions, how much reason have I to rejoice that I have not by any of the common accidents of the service been deprived of my eye

sight or suffered the loss of a limb. Even though we should never meet again in this world (which I yet hope we shall), ought we therefore to afflict ourselves beyond measure or to exclaim against the decrees of Providence! we ought rather to consider this world merely as a passage to the next, where I humbly hope and trust that we shall meet to part no more."

In the commencement of the year 1806, Mr. Tolfrey repaired to Ceylon on a visit to his uncle, by whom he was introduced to the late Governor Sir Thomas Maitland, who was neither slow to discern or to reward his merit.—His Excellency shortly appointed him to a situation in one of the public offices, and on his arrival in England represented Mr. Tolfrey's character in so favourable a light to His Majesty's ministers that he was nominated to the regular civil establishment of this island.

It was now for the first time since his outset in life, that he could be said to enjoy happiness. His days glided on in that even tenor, so peculiarly suited to his frame of mind and retired habits.—The hours of leisure from the duties of his office, he devoted to the study of the Singalese language, which he prosecuted with an ardour which could scarcely have been exceeded had he foreseen the great and lasting distinction to which a knowledge of it was to lead.

On the arrival of his Excellency Sir Robert Brownrigg, in 1812, an auxiliary Bible Society was established under his auspices at Colombo, and Mr. Tolfrey, whose proficiency in the Singalese language was by this time well established, voluntarily undertook the translation of the Scriptures. The zeal with which he prosecuted the benevolent designs of the society, could have had its origin only in a settled belief of the importance of those divine truths which he was about to impart to the unenlightened inhabitants of Ceylon, and as he frequently observed, the sublime consideration that he was to be the instrument whereby the light of Christianity was to be diffused amongst those "who were stumbling in darkness," was of itself, an ample reward for all the toil and labour he had bestowed on the pursuit and acquirement of the native languages.

To facilitate the progress of the great

work he had now engaged in, he devoted himself to the study of the Sanscrit, the Palé, the Hindustani, and the Tamil languages. He not only renewed his acquaintance with the Greek, but cultivated a knowledge of Hebrew, that he might have the benefit of reading the Scriptures in the original.

Researches so varied and so extensive, yet all tending to one great end, demanded no common share of talent and application, but he knew the advantages of perseverance, and was determined to persist. It was his ardent prayer that his life might be spared him but a few years, and he did not doubt that he should produce a translation which would fully satisfy the expectations of the Society.

The appointment of Mr. D'Oyly to the Residency of Kandy afforded His Excellency an opportunity of rewarding Mr. William Tolfrey's merits with the appointment of Chief Translator to Government. The duties which his new office imposed on him, naturally induced a frequent intercourse with the natives of the interior, and nothing can more fully illustrate the sincere goodness of his disposition, as well as his zeal for the public welfare, than the fact of his having commissioned from England, at his own expence, an annual supply of such articles as would tend to instruct his new friends, and give them some idea of our national proficiency in mechanics and the different branches of science and literature. He was convinced that nothing would more

effectually secure their permanent attachment to the British government, than furnishing them with the means of improving their minds and conquering the prejudices they had imbibed in their native mountains.

The Kandians, in return, soon learnt to consider Mr. Tolfrey as one of their best friends. Their hopes of redress from the occasional tyranny of their chiefs derived new strength from the zeal and earnestness with which he interposed in their behalf. Weighed down as he was by the multiplied demands on his time, which was latterly of increasing value, as he was preparing two most interesting works (his *Pali Grammar* and *Vocabulary*) for the Press, he never refused his aid or his counsel to the many who required it, and though his goodness was frequently trespassed on, it would be difficult to shew an instance in which he yielded to the sallies of impatience.

Self, indeed, was a consideration which he had long learnt to undervalue. The day being found too short for the multitude of his avocations, he conceived it necessary to abridge himself of his allotted hours of rest. Is it to be wondered at that with a frame of body weakened and exhausted by a residence of upwards of twenty years in India, and a mind harassed by the variety and intensity of its pursuits, he fell but too easy a sacrifice to the violence of the disorder which assailed him?

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR—When the late military despot of France, now pent up within a two-mile radius on the barren rock of St Helena, was able in his paramount sovereignty to exclude Englishmen from the continent of Europe, young men of genius and learning, instead of finishing their education by taking the grand tour, were content with visiting Greece and other interesting provinces of Turkey, where they acquired a very decent taste for oriental literature, and where Lord Byron, Mr. Moore, and other

writers have laid the scenes of their many late most popular romances, for I cannot call them poems; but unfortunately for them with much to applaud, they have often fallen into ridiculous mistakes; for the Turks, from whom they chiefly borrow their descriptions of those fairy regions, are themselves but second-hand writers; and to have reached the source of those wonderful and ingenious adventures, they should have travelled into Arabia and Persia, and with a knowledge of

their languages, compared the classical writings of their bards with the new and sublime scenery around them. To them the following literal translation of the Saki Namah of Hafiz, would be rendered more valuable by notes, explanatory of the many mystical, historical and topographical allusions; but to the Persian scholar, who has read Hafiz in India, any comment were unnecessary; and to the mass of your readers, Mr. Editor, it might prove, I fear, dull

and tedious. Though many consider it as the most finished of Hafiz's poems, it has not, I fancy, been before this attempted in English; nor has his مخمّس Mak-kammis or Pentrastic. in my opinion, its equal, had any translation but by myself about twenty years ago; a copy of which, being now forgotten I mean to retouch, and send for your next Journal.

Yours, &c. GULCHIN.
10th June 1817.

ساقي نامه

بيا ساقي از من برو پيش شاد * بگو اين سخن کاي شه جم کلاه
 دل بيتوايان مسکين بجوي * پس آنکه جام جهان بين بجوي
 بيا ساقي آن جام کي خسروي * بمن ده که ار غم صعيم قوي
 غم اين جهان کاندر آن نيست نفع * بمن مي توان کرد از خویش دفع
 بيا ساقي اکنون که شد چون بهشت * زروي تو اين بزم عشرت سرشت
 خُز الکاس لا تخش فيه الجناح * که در باغ جنت بود مي مباح
 بيا ساقي از مي ندارم کرير * بيکت جرعه مي مرا دست کير
 که از جور کردن بجان آدمم * دوان سوي دير مغان آدمم
 بيا ساقي آن مي کز و جام جم * زند لاف بينايي اندر عدم
 بمن ده که کردم بتايد جام * چو جم آکه از سر عالم تمام
 بده ساقي آن باده ذوق بخش * بده تا نشينم بر پشت رخس
 تهمتن صفت رو بمدان کنم * بکام دل آهنگ جولان کنم
 بيا ساقي آن جام ياقوت وش * که بر دل کشايد در وقت خوش
 بيا اين نصيحت ز من گوش کن * جهان جمله نيش است مي نوش کن
 بيا ساقي از بي وفائي عمر * بترس و ز مي کن کدائي عمر
 که مي عمر باقي بيفزايدت * دري هر دم از غيب بکشايدت
 بيا ساقي از مي بنه مجلسي * که دتيا ندارد وفا با کسي
 حباب ميت داد اين نکته ياد * که چون برد باد افسر کيقباد
 بيا ساقي از مي طلب کام دل * که بي مي ندیدم من آرام دل
 کراز وصل جان تن صوري کند * دل از مي تواند که دوري کند
 بيا ساقي آن جام پرکن زمي * که کويد ترا حال کسري وکي
 همستي توان در اسرار صفت * که در بيخودي راز نتوان نهفت

بیا ساقی ایمن چه باشی که دهر * بر آنست کت خون بریزد به قهر
 درین خون فشان عرمه رستخیز * تو خون صراحی و ساغر بریز
 بیا ساقی از من مکن سرکشی * که از خاکی آخر نه از آتشی
 قدح پر کن از می که می خوش بود * خصوصاً که صافی و بیغش بود
 بیا ساقی آن راج ریحان نسیم * بمن ده که نه زربماند نه سیم
 زری را که بیشک تلف در پیست * بمی خور که درمان دلها می است
 بیا ساقی آن باده لعل صاف * بده تاکی از شید و تذوبر لاف
 ز تسبیح و خرقة ملولم تمام * بمی رهن کن هر دورا و السلام
 بیا ساقی از کنج دیر مغان * مشو دور کامجاست کنج روان
 کرت سیخ کوید سرو سوب دیر * جوابش بگوئی که یادش بخیر
 بیا ساقی آن جام صافی صفت * که بر دل کشایم در معرفت
 بده تا صفا در درون آردم * دمی از کدورت برون آردم
 بیا ساقی آن آتش تابناک * که زردشت میجویدش زیر خاک
 بمن ده که در کیش رندان مست * چه آتش پرست و چه دنیا پرست
 بیا ساقی آن می که زد عکس جام * به کیخسرو و جم فرستد پیام
 بده تا بگویم به آواز فی * که جمشید کی بود و کاوس کی
 بیا ساقی آن آب آتش خواص * بمن ده مکر یابم از غم خلاص
 فریدون صفت کاویانی علم * برافرازم از پستی جام جم
 بیا ساقی این نکته بشنو زنی * که یکجرحه می به ز دیهم کی
 دم از سر این دهر دیرینه زن * صلائی بشاهان پیشینه زن
 بیا ساقی آن کیمیائی فتوح * که با کنج قارون دهد عمر نوح
 بده تا برویت کشایند باز * در شادمانی و عمر دراز
 بیا ساقی آن ارغوانی قدح * که دل زو صفا یابد و جان فرج
 بمن ده که از غم خلاص دهد * نشان ره بزم خاصم دهد
 بیا ساقی آن می که جان پرور است * دل خسترا همچو جان در بر است
 بده کز جهان خیمه بیرون زنم * سرابده بالی کردن زنم
 بیا ساقی آن می که حال آورد * کرامت فزاید کمال آورد
 بمن ده که بس بیدل افتاده ام * و زین هر دو یکاصل افتاده ام
 بیا ساقی آن اب اندیشه سوز * که کر شیر نوشد بود بیشه سوز
 بده تا روم بر فلک شیر کیر * بهم بر زنم دام این کرک پیر
 بیا ساقی آن بکر مستور مست * که اندر خرابات دارد نشست
 بمن ده که بد نام خواهم شدن * مرید می و جام خواهم شدن

ببا ساقی آن می که حور بهشت * غیبر ملایک بان می سرشت
 بده تا بخوری در آتش کنم * دماغ خرد تا ابد خوش کنم
 بیا ساقی آن می که تیزی دهد * بیباغ دلم مشک بیزی دهد
 بده تا بنوشم بیاد کسی * که هست از غمش در دلم خون بسی
 بیا ساقی آن می که شاهی دهد * به پاکی او دل کواهی دهد
 بمن ده مکر کردم از عیب پاک * برآرم بعشرت سري زين مفاک
 بیا ساقی آن جام چون مهر و ماه * بده تا ز من بر فلک بارگاه
 چو شد باغ روحانیان مسکنم * در ایک جا چرا تخته بند تنم
 بیا ساقی آن جام چون سلسبیل * که دل را به فردوس باشد دلیل
 بدستم ده و روی دولت بمین * خرابم کن و کنج حکمت بمین
 بیا ساقی از بادهای کهن * بجام پیای مرا مست کن
 چو مستم کفی از می بیغشت * بمستی بگویم سرودی خوشست
 من آنم که چون جام کیرم بدست * به بینم در آن آئینه پر چه هست
 بمستی در پارسای ز من * دم خسروی در کدائی ز من
 که حافظ چو مستانه سازد سرود
 ز چرخش دهد زهره آواز رود

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The following is almost a literal translation of one of those papers which are occasionally found in the chests of tea; it may perhaps amuse some of your readers, and will at any rate apprise them of certain advantageous qualities in Hyson, of which they are probably ignorant, so that, not satisfied with, "*te veniente die, te decedente,*" they will be tempted to imagine with Dr. Johnson, that "*Te sine nil altum mens inchoat.*"

Declaration of Cow Long.

NARRATION UPON HYSON TEA.

This capital tea, a transparent jewel, with a snowy crystalline bud, is the first under heaven.

Of an estimable description which is beautiful, and without defect, perfect and not able to be surpassed; of Hyson, the

very right hand, anciently and universally established amongst distant people, from its praiseworthy flavour.

This Hyson, having traversed hills and seas; sought from the heights of southern exalted mountains, which tower above the clouds, rises to that perfection, that being compared with other teas, it maintains the superiority.

It has a fine odour, containing an extreme degree of excellence; having been received formerly, and at the present time with reverential eagerness, by persons of rural habits.

These sprigs, of established reputation, are for people, who travel, truly precious, having a manifestly laudable character, for their excellent and approved description.

It possesses unceasing superiority, while prepared, with unremitting skill; its species, although beautiful and venerable has inexhaustible virtue.

This tea, (of the high court) when first prepared and violently operated upon with hot water, has a superior faculty of performing wonders, its first buds and fibres after three full and complete springs, are excellent, to remove obstructions, to rouse from intoxication or drowsiness, to slake thirst, and this more than golden production makes old age retire, procrastinates stale years, and like a precious gem, spreading over the taste and palate, gives a secret courage, in calamities, remote or near; its desirable fragrance, spread through the inner chamber, shall receive universal approbation.

You may have remarked the characters or chop marks upon the sides of nearly all tea chests; these are probably the names of the cultivator, or plantation where the tea grows, names truly auspicious, if we may judge from a literal translation; the following are a few;

- " Infinite fragrance."
- " Sweet-scented region."
- " Heavenly odour."
- " Vernal origin."
- " Great perfection."
- " Gem-like buds."
- " Persevering excellence."
- " Estimable duration."
- " Sincere perfection."
- " Bud of spring."
- " Established abundance."
- " Fountain of heaven."

I am sorry to observe, that these pleasing professions are not at all times borne out by the qualities of the article enclosed, and it does happen, in the course of events, that upon the opening of "sincere perfection," or "the bud of spring," a large stone surrounded

with paddy chaff, will occasionally make its unwelcome appearance.

I received, sometime since, from China, a "Cheng," or "Seng," of which a short description may possibly interest some of your musical readers. The instrument consists of seventeen bamboo tubes, tipped with ivory, and having each a small hole, which are inserted perpendicularly, in a sort of glazed bowl of between two and three inches diameter, presenting a very delicate and pleasing appearance. There is a mouth piece, faced with ivory, in the side of the bowl, and the wind, passing up, through the tubes, gives an agreeable note, somewhat resembling that of the hautboy, when one, or more of the holes, are stopped by the finger. It appears to be finished, with great nicety, as each tube has, at the inserted end, a small vibrating reed, which is kept in its position, by a very minute piece of lead, or composition. The notes, which are thirteen in number, four of the tubes being silent, and merely placed there by way of finish, are all in the natural key, strictly in unison with the pianoforte, with which, in simple airs, the cheng forms not an unpleasant accompaniment; they follow in this order C F F (alt.) C (alt.) D (alt.) E (alt.) G D B E G A B. The G and B, you will observe, occurs twice, and is in each case, precisely the same note.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

ROBERT HUNTER.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR, — As a strong prejudice against the claims of the Sanskrit language to relationship with those of ancient Greece and Rome, is occasionally manifested among the learned of Europe; and as many

weighty names, among others, Baron Humboldt, feel disposed to treat them as only supportable by etymologies similar to the whimsical discoveries of Mr. Bryant, it may not be altogether uninterest-

ing to point out a few resemblances in the numerals of the three languages, leaving you to judge if absurdity or perverseness themselves could contend that they are merely casual, unconnected coincidences; the history of

the connection, if any glimpses may be caught, or facts unveiled, is another subject: it is sufficient for the argument, that the sound, the sense, and the construction of the constituent parts, where the words are compound, be the same.

एक	<i>eka</i>	εις	unus.
द्वि	<i>dwi</i>	δυο	duo.
त्रि	<i>tri</i>	τρεις	tres.
चतुर	<i>chatur</i>	τεσσαρες	quatuor.
पंचन्	<i>panchan</i>	πεντε	quinque.
षष्	<i>shash</i>	εξ	sex.
सप्तन्	<i>saptan</i>	επτα	septem.
अष्टन्	<i>ashtan</i>	οκτω	octo.
नवन्	<i>navan</i>	εννεα	novem.
दशन्	<i>dasan</i>	δεκα	decem.
एकादशन्	<i>ekadasan</i>		
द्वादशन्	<i>dwadasan</i>		duodecim.
त्रयदशन्	<i>trayadasan</i>		tredecim.

The correspondence here is sufficiently plain; but a more striking and conclusive resemblance appears in the formation of the ninths, or the numbers immediate-

ly preceding twenty, thirty, &c. which in Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin, are most usually expressed by one from, or one before the following number; as

उनविंशति	<i>unavingsati</i>	undeviginti	ενος δεον εικοσι
उनत्रिंशत्	<i>unatringsat</i>	undetriginta	ενος δεον τρι- ακοντα
उनचत्वारिंशत्	<i>unachatwaringsat</i>	undequadraginta	ενος δεον τεσ- σαρωντα

So of the rest—

To a thorough perception of the coincidence, it may perhaps be necessary to understand that the orthography of the Sanskrit

words is that employed in Wilkins' Grammar.

I am, Sir, &c.

R.—

LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF CEYLON.

(Concluded from Page 28.)

Q. Is divorce admitted amongst the Ceylonese?

A. A man and woman who have been united in marriage with the knowledge of their parents and relations, and according to the Ceylonese custom, which requires that they should, on the wedding-day, place themselves on a platform called the *Magul Poruwa*, and have their marriage hands joined together by a thread, cannot become separated at their own pleasure. If the man obtain a divorce, it must be by proving, to the satisfaction of a Court of Justice, either that his wife, failing in the respect and reverence due to a husband, has spoken to him in an unbecoming manner; or that, being void of attachment to him, she has bestowed upon another that affection and regard to which he was entitled; or that she maintains an intercourse with a gallant, and lavishes upon him the earnings of her husband:—on her being convicted, before a court of justice, of such conduct as the above, or of any other improper conduct, he will be permitted to abandon her.

Q. For what faults, on the part of the husband, may the wife sue for and obtain a divorce from him?

A. If, being destitute of love and affection for his wife, he withholds from her the wearing apparel and ornaments suitable to her rank; if he does not provide her with food of such a quality as she has a right to; if he neglects to acquire money by agriculture, commerce, and other honorable means; if, associating with other women, he squanders his property upon them; if he makes a practice of committing other improper and degrading acts, such as stealing, lying, or drinking intoxicating liquors; if he treat his wife as a slave, and at the same time behaves respectfully to other women; on proof of his delinquency, before the abovementioned court, the wife may obtain a divorce.

Q. What forms are observed upon such occasions?

A. The fault or guilt of the woman having been proved, the husband is separated from her in the following manner:

—The things given by the parents of the woman, as her portion, on the day of marriage, together with the property acquired by the husband during the period of their union, are brought into the court: the former is then given to the life, and the latter is divided into two equal shares, of which the husband gets one, and his wife the other. But, besides this, the husband is likewise obliged to give, out of his own share, a sum sufficient to defray his wife's expenses for the ensuing six months. As soon as this distribution has been made, they become separated.—When the husband has been in the wrong, and proof of his delinquency established, every thing is divided in manner above mentioned, and the children are delivered over to him: after which the divorce is complete.

Q. Can a *Disapati* effect a divorce on his own authority alone?

A. It is absolutely out of the power of any *Disapati* to separate, legally, a man and his wife.

Q. Can either of the divorced parties marry again?

A. Persons who have been divorced by the sentence of a court of justice, in the manner above stated, are at liberty to marry again.

Q. What becomes of the children of such persons?

A. Notwithstanding the divorce of their parents, the children are, according to established usage, entitled to inherit both their landed and personal property. In the case, however, of their parent's marrying again, one half of that property is, upon such occasion, transferred to the children of the first marriage. If there is no issue from the second marriage the remainder of their property reverts to the children of the first; otherwise, it goes to the children of the second.

Q. Is bigamy permitted amongst the Cingalese?

A. It is, and it is not. When a man, possessed of an hereditary estate, consisting of fields, gardens, money, and grain, has had no children by his wife; if she be a woman of an amiable disposition, and of a sensible and compassionate

ate turn of mind, she will make suitable reflection upon the circumstances of the case; and, in order to prevent the family from being extinct, she will solicit her husband to take another wife. In such an event, it appears, by the Books, that he may, with propriety, contract a second marriage: but, on the other hand, even though the wife should have produced no children, if she decline giving her consent to his marrying again, he cannot have recourse to that measure.

Q. Can married men openly keep concubines?

A. Neither openly nor secretly can they have an intercourse with other women: such a practice is most strictly forbidden in the books which contain the tenets of the religion of Boodho.

Q. If, where there are a number of brothers, one of them marries, can the rest, with the knowledge of each other, have intercourse with the married brother's wife? and whether is such a practice reckoned proper, or improper, amongst the Cingalese?

A. Neither with nor without the knowledge of each other are they permitted to have any undue intercourse with the married brother's wife: such a practice is not only looked upon, amongst the Cingalese, as extremely improper, but it is likewise considered by them as a heinous crime. Notwithstanding this, it must however be acknowledged, that there are some foolish men amongst whom this disreputable custom does prevail.

Q. When a man has married, does he, after passing the first night with his wife, give her to be enjoyed by his brothers in succession, and then resume the functions of a husband himself? Is such a custom confined to the tribe of Nagaram Karas *, or does it likewise prevail amongst the Vellales?

A. Throughout the whole of the two tribes of Vellales and Nagaram Karas, there is not a single person who has even heard of such a practice, which is equally scandalous and illegal.

Q. Is it customary, amongst the Cingalese, to make written wills, bequeathing their property to their children and grandchildren? and in what form are such wills drawn out?

* General name for all those who are not of the Rajas', Bramins' or Vellale casts.

A. When a man's death approaches, he may, in the presence of some persons of respectability, bequeath his property, either verbally or in writing, to his children or grandchildren, to the purpose of charity, to those who have administered medicine and support to him during his illness, or to any other person or persons whom he chooses to make his heirs, of whatever rank or condition.

Q. Who are entitled to inherit the property of persons that die childless and intestate? and by what degrees of consanguinity, or affinity, is the succession to such property regulated?

A. The following are the persons successively entitled to inherit such estates:—

1st. The parents of the deceased.

2d. His brothers and sisters.

3d. Their children.

4th. His nearest paternal and maternal relations.

5th. His wife.

6th. Her nearest relation.

In failure of all these heirs, his property becomes Rajastha, and goes to the King.

Q. In what manner, and by whom, were the Nagaram Karas first distributed into classes? By whom was that class constituted, and in what books is any account of these classes contained?

A. Throughout the whole cast of Nagaram Karas † no class can be seen or heard of, by any persons, so low as the Chandalas; therefore, the class of Gahala-Pam ‡ Badayo ranks above them; the Paduavas § compose the third class; and the Pannaduras || the fourth.

These are the graduations of rank established amongst the Nagaram Karas.

The Vellales are one of the four high casts, which rank in the following order:

1. Raja Wanse, or cast of King.

2. Brachamana Wanse, or cast of Priests.

3. Welande Wanse, or cast of Merchants.

4. Goyi Wanse, or cast of Cultivators.

At the commencement of the present

† Those who work in leather, and perform other vile offices.

‡ Those who are employed in burying corpses, or in removing dead carcases of elephants, &c.

§ Paduavas carry palanquins, &c.

|| Pannaduras are elephant and horse keepers, and grass cutters.—This is a very incomplete account of the cast of Nagaram Karas, which is subdivided into a much greater number of classes.

Kalpa when all men were upon an equality, there were such frequent disputes amongst them, that, in order to terminate their differences, they agreed amongst themselves to elect Maha Samatta to the sovereignty. This King appointed those who were then in the exercise of certain trades and professions, to certain classes, corresponding to the occupations in which they were at that time engaged; and there was founded the cast of Nagaram Karas, which has existed in the same manner ever since. This subject is treated of in the books entitled *Sara Sangrahe*.

Q. What persons of the tribe of Nagaram Karas, can be nominated to the priesthood?

A. It is not stated, in any of the books, that no person of the cast of Nagaram Karas can become a member of the priesthood. Nevertheless, there is now, in the Candian territories, a prohibition against the ordination of low Nagaram Karas.

Q. Can a priest live as a layman?

A. It is a heinous crime, according to the religion of Boodho, for any priest to live after the manner of a layman; and it is well known, that the strictest injunction against such a practice appears in all the books which contain the doctrine of Boodhoism. Such a scandalous action, cannot, therefore, be committed.

Q. By whom are priests appointed? and what are the usual ceremonies practised upon such occasions?

A. Boodho, the Teacher of the three worlds, has dictated what is necessary to be done, preparatory to, and at, the ordination of a priest: namely, when a person is desirous of becoming a priest, he must repair to the wihara †, and communicate his wish to one of the principal priests of that wihara, who, after having ascertained that he is properly qualified for the office, will deliver him over to a clever Karmacharin-Wahanse ‡, desiring the latter to exercise the candidate in those matters with which it is necessary that he should be acquainted, previously to his being ordained. After he has been sufficiently instructed, the chief priest, and twenty other priests, having assembled in the Poya Gé §, the candidate is to

be brought into the middle of the room, and the following questions are to be put to him by the same Karmacharin-Wahanse: "Have you any incurable leprosy? or, are you affected with ulcers, cutaneous eruptions, consumption, or possession by devils?"—On being thus questioned, if he be subject to no such distempers, he will reply to this effect: "My Lord, I am not afflicted with either of the five species of incurable disorders, respecting which you have questioned me." He is then to be further asked; 1st, "Are you a person free from the bonds of slavery? 2. Are you involved in debt? 3. Are you a messenger of the King? 4. Have you obtained the consent of your parents? 5. Have you completed your twentieth year? 6. Are you provided with a cup, and with the *surunu* or priestly garment?" On being asked these questions, he must salute the priests, and reply in the negative to the three first, and in the affirmative to the three last: after which he is qualified to become a member of the priesthood. This examination being ended, the candidate's hair is all shaved off, and his body besmeared over with turmeric, as well as with sandal powder and other perfumes; dressed in rich clothes, and decorated with costly ornaments. He is then mounted on an *ahare* or elephant, and conducted in procession through the four principal streets, preceded by flags, umbrellas, and instruments of music. Sometimes the King, the two Adigars, and the four Maha Disapatis, attended by a numerous retinue, grace this ceremony with their presence, and confer the same honors on the candidate as those to which the sovereign is entitled at his coronation; the candidate is then reconducted to the Boya Gé, where some further questions, on points of religion, are put to him, and he is then finally ordained.

Q. Can an ordained priest relinquish the priesthood, and become a layman?

A. If a person, ordained in the manner above mentioned, be afterwards desirous of relinquishing the priesthood, he may, with the knowledge and concurrence of the principal priest of the temple to which he belongs, divest himself of his *surunu*, and resume the dress and occupations of a layman. That this is practicable, appears in the Books.

* At the renewal or re-production of the world.

† Temple.

‡ A priest well versed in the ordinances of religion.

§ A spacious building in the city of Candy, appropriated to this and other religious purposes.

NARRATIVE

A VOYAGE TO COCHIN CHINA IN 1778.

By Mr. Chapman.—(Continued from p. 21.)

THE voluntary invitation he had sent me by the Portuguese, previous to the receipt of my letter, I assured him enhanced the obligation I was under to him; and that I would study to deserve so high a mark of his favour. I then requested he would receive the present I had brought, as a small token of my respect; pleasure seemed to dance in the old gentleman's eyes at the few little compliments I made him, he descended from his net, and seated himself upon the ground nearer to us. The linguist told me that he seized every opportunity the intervals my address allowed him of making a favourable comparison to the mandarines about him, of our manners and deportment with those of other Europeans that had hitherto fallen under his notice. He desired the linguist to assure me of an hearty welcome to the seat of his government; admired the present I brought him, but lamented that I should think it a necessary part of my introduction to him. He approved, he said, of my proposal to form a commercial intercourse with his nation, and would promote it all in his power. To encourage us to prosecute the design, he remitted the payment of anchorage and all duties whatsoever on account of the vessel in the river, and requested to be furnished with a list of the articles on board, some of which, he said, he would purchase himself, the remainder the commander had free liberty to dispose of to whomsoever he might be able; he desired, should obstructions be thrown in our way by any of his people, be their rank what it would, that I would, without ceremony, order them to be thrown into the river. He then enquired several particulars respecting the nation I belonged to; as our force by sea and land, our commerce, customs, and religion, with the grounds of our difference in the latter article from the Portuguese. I satisfied him as well as I was able.

He also requested permission to exa-

mine our hats, swords, and the other parts of our dress; frequently apologizing for his curiosity. The evening was now approaching, and we had been with him some hours, I made a motion to retire, but he insisted on our staying to partake of a repast. It was presently brought, and a small low table being set before us, it was covered with a number of basons and saucers, containing fowls minced with a few vegetables and a little salt and water; pork and buffalo beef, cut into small thin slices, fish stewed with soy and onions, several fish sauces, some not unlike anchovy in flavour; plain boiled rice, and rice moistened with the broth of meat; and a few other articles. Ivory chop sticks were given us to eat with; but observing we managed them rather awkwardly, he ordered some porcelain spoons, and pieces of pointed bamboos to be given us; and with these we did pretty well. A desert of fruits and China sweetmeats was afterwards served up. Tea was made for our drink; and when we asked for water it was brought warm and sweetened with sugar. We were desired to taste some excellent Ton-quinese liquor, it was a hot spirit, and had a strong flavour of some grain it was distilled from. A separate table was spread before the Viceroy. He desired all our attendants to be called, for every one of whom a mat was brought to sit on. He was much surprised at their hesitating to sit in my presence; and more so when the Musulmans refused to eat any of his cookery. He ordered them to be asked if there was anything they could eat, that would not interfere with their religious prejudices; and on their mentioning fruits, some of every kind were set before them. He politely requested I would dispense with the ceremony of their standing. An English tar of our party afforded much diversion to the Viceroy and his attendants, by the keenness of his appetite; and the unaffected relish he appeared to have for the Ton-

quinese brandy, in which he begged leave with great submission to drink towards their honors' good health.

During our repast, several war elephants were brought into an area, fronting the veranda where some figures of soldiers were placed in ranks; these the elephants attacked with great fury, seized them with their trunks, tossed them into the air, and trampled them under their feet; some soldiers were employed in shooting at a butt with long matchlocks, which had swivels and three legged stands to fire them from; the workmanship of these pieces was as good as any I have seen of the kind in Hindustan. The Viceroy acquainted me they had been fabricated under his own inspection. I now made a second motion to retire. This brought on a renewal of the Viceroy's professions of friendship and regard; he hoped, he said, I should find Hue sufficiently agreeable to induce me to prolong my stay, and that during it, he should see me as often as possible, that when the season demanded my departure, he would make a request to me to carry one or two of his people to Bengal. I thanked him in the highest terms that occurred to me for the honorable and friendly reception he had given me; assured him that I meant to avail myself of his kind invitation for passing the approaching winter under his protection, where peace, plenty, and regularity seemed to abound so different from the situation I found the other parts of Cochin China in; and that if he should persevere in his intention of sending any body to Bengal, I would with pleasure accommodate them with a passage, and engage for their meeting with every return of the civilities he had shewn me. When we stood up to depart, he ordered all the mandarines who were with him to attend me to the eunuch's to whom it was necessary, he said, I should make a visit whenever I came to him. Just as we were leaving him, he expressed himself sorry he had no equivalent to make me for the present I had given him. I desired he would suffer no uneasiness on that account, for that the government I belonged to did not admit of my receiving any; the old gentleman was some time silent with an apparent admiration. He however ordered two ingots of silver

(value near twenty-eight Spanish dollars) to be brought, and forced our acceptance of them, by saying he could not consider our hearts and words to be of one accord if we refused. We took them, but found an opportunity of disposing of them amongst his attendants.

Highly satisfied with the reception we met with from the Viceroy, we left the palace to pay our respects to Quan-Tam-Quon, [which title signifies commander of the fleet] the eunuch, commander-in-chief of the galleys and army; the distance between their habitations was too short to complete the pleasing presages we were drawing of an agreeable residence at Hue; and the praises we were lavishing on the person we expected would chiefly contribute to it. The prospect, though not altogether enveloped in darkness, was presently obscured.

Attended by a numerous train of mandarines who marched in ranks before and behind us, we presented ourselves at the eunuch's gate; I attempted to enter, but was rudely pushed back; and made to wait a considerable time in the open street. This afforded an opportunity of observing the architecture of his house; it differed from the others I saw in the fort, in having upper apartments; I was informed that it had been the council house in the time of the kings. The most adequate idea of the external appearance of the best dwelling houses in Cochin China, as well as of the temples of their gods, may be formed from views painted on the China ware, screens, and other articles imported from Canton.

Half an hour elapsed before we were ushered into a large hall; the roofs were finely arched with planks, and supported by wooden pillars about thirty feet in height; we seated ourselves upon some chairs placed for us, before a rattan screen, from behind which a shrill voice called our attention to the object of our visit. He did not however become visible till the common questions were passed, and I had acquainted him with the reasons of my coming to Cochin China. The screen was then turned up; and a glimmering light diffused from a small waxen taper, disclosed to our view, not the delicate form of a woman the sound had conveyed the idea of, but that of a monster disgusting and horrible to behold,

He was sitting in a kind of boarded shrine, in form like a clothes press ; I can be no judge of his height, as I never saw him standing, but I believe he was short of stature ; this was however amply made up to him in bulk ; and I may venture to affirm he measured an ell over the shoulders. Great flaps hung down from his cheeks like the dew lap of an ox, and his little twinkling eyes were scarcely to be discerned for the fat folds which formed deep recesses around them. Though I had said every handsome thing that occurred to me, yet there was such an evident difference between his behaviour and that of the Viceroy, that he hardly appeared civil ; he received my present with indifference notwithstanding it was chosen by his own jackal. In my subsequent visits I found he was a great pedant and valued himself much on his knowledge of books ; it may be worthy of remark that he had one day a volume written in Chinese open before him, which he said contained an account of Bengal. Amongst other extraordinary things, he told me were related in it, one was curious, and I believe may have had some foundation in truth ; it was that so good a police was observed there that a traveller might lie down to sleep under a tree with his purse exposed by his side without danger of losing it. He also mentioned the custom of burning the dead.

A month elapsed in a mutual intercourse of civilities. During this space the frequent interviews I had with the Mandarines were generally occupied in conversing upon the subject of our opening a trade with their country. I omitted no occasion of expatiating on the benefit both nations would derive from it ; and they seemed to be convinced of the justice of what I advanced. They had been furnished with lists of the cargo of the *Jenny*, and after having adjusted the prices of the different articles she brought, they from time to time, sent written orders to the commander and myself for such as they stood in need of ; iron, copper, lead, hardware, glass, Bengal and Madras cloths, small quantities of each, but the whole together amounting to a considerable sum were delivered on these requisitions without hesitation. We had been informed by the Portuguese and themselves, that it was an invariable

custom for them not to adjust their accounts, till the vessel was about to leave the port ; the season obliged us to remain some time longer and we were not importunate.

I had hitherto resided in the house of Ong-ta-hia, but finding this inconvenient, I made repeated application to him to procure me a separate one, he as often evaded complying ; and by his underhand influence prevented my being able to hire one ; he was afraid should he suffer me to remove from immediately under his own eye, some parts of the unreasonable profits he hoped from his connection with us, might escape him ; and his disappointment in the expectations he had formed, added to his unwillingness to discharge the amount of his purchases, may be considered as the first causes leading to the troubles we were afterwards involved in. As I found this man was the particular agent of the eunuch, I made him several considerable presents, but all inadequate to the satisfying his rapacity. The latter end of September the rains were so heavy, and the floods came down with so much violence from the mountains, that almost the whole town was overflowed in a single night ; during which the noise made by the rushing of the water through the streets and the cries of the people removing their effects, was horrible and alarming beyond idea. In the morning great numbers of boats were passing the streets, and small ones even entering the houses ; the floor of the house I was in was a foot under water ; fortunately our beds were placed in the small sleeping apartments ; the boarded floors of which were raised something above that height : notwithstanding these floods happen several times during the periodical rains, few precautions are observed by the inhabitants to secure themselves and their effects against the sometimes melancholy consequences. The convenience of transacting business, draws the people to the river side, where the ground is low, and I am told that the government is so absurd and unreasonable, as not to allow any person, except their sovereign, an upper roomed house. Attention to our health obliged me to be urgent with Ong-ta-hia for his consent to remove to a drier apartment ; and the application of a present, apparently reconciled him to it. I:

was only in appearance ; for we had been gone but two or three days when a young man, who with his father served me as linguist, came and complained to me that he had been cruelly beaten by Ong-ta-hia, for being instrumental in my leaving his house, and assisting in procuring me another. The following day I was alarmed by the same person running to me to hasten to Ong-ta-hia if I wished to save two of my people he was just going to put to death ; I went immediately accompanied by Mr. Totty. We found his house filled with a great number of Chinese, some of whom were busied in binding a poor sick Frenchman and a cook belonging to Captain Hutton to the pillars of the house. Ong-ta-hia had a drawn sword in his hand and foamed at the mouth like a madman. I desired to know the reason of his behaving so ; but he was too much agitated to acquaint me, and retired. I then applied to some of the Chinese ; they told me that the Frenchman had some trifling dispute with a woman in the Bazar, that sold eggs, who had made a complaint to Ong-ta-hia ; and, they believed, his having taken a larger dose of opium than usual was the cause of his behaving in this outrageous manner. The doctor and myself released the prisoners, without any opposition from the people, some hundreds, about them ; we immediately repaired with them to the Viceroy. To him I offered to deliver them up for punishment, should he upon enquiry into the affair find they merited it. He declined, however, taking charge of them ; highly blamed the conduct of Ong-ta-hia ; and promised to send some people to enquire into the affair, who should give me ample satisfaction. The following day, two mandarines arrived and entered upon the investigation with great formality, and decision was given in our favour. No redress, however, was to be obtained ; after receiving presents from both parties, they advised us to be friends, and departed. In my next visit to the viceroy and the eunuch, I remonstrated with them on the unmerited affront offered me, and claimed the promise of the former to see justice done on the offender. The Viceroy replied, by saying he was sorry it was not in his power to act as he wished ; but hoped we should meet with no more such disa-

greeable occurrences, desired we would have no farther connection with Ong-ta-hia, and that he would with his colleague, appoint another person to transact our business. The eunuch was not so civil. He hardly vouchsafed me an answer to what I said, gave orders for more goods being sent him, and acquainted me that having broken the repeating watch I gave him, it was become useless, and he should return it. Both he and the Viceroy however, gave me the strongest assurances that they would immediately oblige Ong-ta-hia to pay for what he had purchased of the Captain, and would order his house and other effects to be sold for that purpose if he delayed it more than fifteen days. Apprized of this the villain counterfeited phrenzy ; got upon the roof of his house, and hurled the tiles upon the passengers in the street, and acted a number of other tricks equally suitable to the character he had assumed. To complete the comedy the magicians were sent to consult with. They wisely pronounced his distemper to proceed from an evil spirit, that had gotten possession of him ; but gave great hopes of being able to oblige him to quit his hold. The exorcisms began by illuminating the house with a number of candles placed before their idols. This was followed by a din of copper basons, drums, trumpets and bells ; while the conjurors, clothed in whimsical garments uttered some words in a chaunting tone, and practised a number of gesticulations and leapings ; till at length the patient overcome with the noise, fell into a kind of stupor. They then acquainted us the devil had left him, but desired, as the exertions made in ejecting him had much weakened the patient, he might not be troubled for some days ; in the mean time we left the town, and lost our money. About the commencement of the above disagreeable affair, I received a letter from Captain MacLennan acquainting me that the bad state of his health had led him to resolve on bringing up the vessel to the mouth of the river, that he might land, and try the benefit of a change of air. I was exceedingly sorry that Captain MacLennan's health should render so imprudent a step necessary. Although the vessel could not be brought into the river, I was convinced it would alarm the government, or at least furnish

a pretence for their appearing so. Either might be productive of disagreeable consequences to myself and those with me. It was also exceedingly hazardous to risk the vessel on the coast in the present inclement season. To obviate the first of these objections I had to her coming, I hastened to the viceroy and eunuch and acquainted them with the cause of it. Notwithstanding which, a parade of guards was made, and a number of precautions taken, which alarmed us not a little. To exculpate myself from the latter, I thought it necessary to protest against the captain for any consequences that might arise, from so imprudent an action.

The Amazon anchored at the mouth of the river, the — of September. Captain Maclellan came on shore the next day, but in such a state as to preclude all hopes of his recovery. Given over by our surgeon, he was desirous of trying whether any thing could be done for him by the physicians of the country; two of them successively exerted their skill upon him, but to no other purpose than their own emolument; an exorbitant charge of near three hundred dollars was made for ginseng alone. This drug is held in the highest estimation in China, and the adjacent countries, and accounted a sovereign remedy for almost all curable disorders. In mortal ones, they say it will detain the fleeting spirit of life beyond the prescribed limit, and even preserve a genial warmth long after it has taken its flight; our poor captain, however, breathed his last the second of October. I was obliged to apply to a Portuguese to take the management of the funeral. By his means I obtained the loan of a fine painted bier to lay the corpse on, and a number of Christians to carry it. The coffins are made here of very thick planks, so compactly joined and lined on both sides with oiled paper, that it is a common practice with the principal people of the country to keep their relations in their houses without inconvenience a month after their decease; the top is arched, and the whole of the same size from the head to the feet; the outside is covered with silks, or rich stuffs, according to the fancy or ability of the family the deceased belonged to. The seventh of October was fixed for the funeral; and having invited the Por-

tuguese, we assembled early in the morning to attend it. On the night preceding I was informed that the owner of the house Captain Maclellan died in, had declared he would not suffer the corpse to be removed. Upon inquiry into the reason, it appeared done to extort money, under pretence of defraying certain ceremonies to purify the house. To comply was my only alternative. When we came to the door, we were alarmed at perceiving a large concourse of Chinese, armed with bludgeons. They had been assembled by the laudlord to dispute our entrance, and to prevent the coffin from being carried out; but as his demands were complied with, they forbore any act of hostility. The behaviour of the Chinese had latterly been very suspicious. On my first arrival, supposing I was come with a force to revenge the wrongs done to the English ship the year before, by the mandarine commanding at Turon, they seemed to vie with each other in showing me civilities; and the principal people amongst them made me repeated offers to raise a body of their countrymen to support my designs, either against the Tysons or even against the Tonquinese themselves. In these offers I believe they were sincere. The injuries they had experienced had irritated them against both governments; supported by a power, of whose courage and skill they had a high opinion, they flattered themselves with the pleasing expectation of retaliating, and of coming in for a share of the plunder, which would compensate them for all their losses. Disappointed by the declaration of my intentions being entirely pacific, which they were some time before they would give credit to, and finding my views bent on the establishment of a commerce they were afraid would be rather detrimental to them than otherwise, an alteration in their behaviour soon became evident. They represented to the mandarines that the English were come to deprive them of the country, and to exasperate them against us, they invented a number of falsities; the most improbable and groundless. I was frequently warned that they intended to plunder us; and assured, that it was at the hazard of being murdered I remained among them. Our lives and property were equally at their mercy; for the whole town was occupied by them,

and a few of the poor broken-spirited natives of the country. All the 'Ponquinese resided five or six miles higher up the river.

The Portuguese burial ground, where I purchased permission to deposit the remains of Captain Maclellan, was at the distance of seven or eight hours journey. We went part of the way by land and part by water. The beauty of the country round this spot is not to be equalled by that of any I had before seen in the East. Fine rising grounds, and fruitful vallies, watered by rivulets whose crystal streams might vie with the famed ones of Europe, formed the most delightful prospect. The next day I made a visit to the mandarines and found a most ridiculous report had been carried to them of my having made a pretence of attending the funeral of Captain Maclellan, that I might have an opportunity to examine the country and the gold mines, said to be situate near the place he was interred at. They were even almost made to believe that the funeral was a sham contrivance to effect some purpose or other. Complaints were daily carried to them, or they pretended so. A Chinese junk was said to have run foul of the Jenny, and to have been plundered by our people. They were also accused of having seized a new boat, which had broken adrift, and cut her up for firewood. For the former there were no grounds whatever; for the latter, no other than the Lascars having picked up a few old planks that had floated down with the tide. My house was continually

filled with mandarines sent to hear and adjust these complaints, from whence there was no other means of dislodging them, than by presents, and this in the end only proved an inducement to fresh parties to visit me. Something or other was daily devised to give me trouble, and they seemed anxious to engage me in a dispute with them; but I avoided every thing that might give rise to one, and rather chose to suffer their impositions than enter into fruitless altercation. A demand was now made for anchorage and duties, notwithstanding the mandarines had publicly and unsolicitedly exempted us from both on our arrival. When I represented this, and the daily vexations I experienced, to the viceroy, he referred me to the eunuch in whose province the adjustment of all these matters lay, and lamented it was not in his power to afford me redress. From the eunuch an accumulation of injuries and insults was all I could procure. Things continued in this disagreeable situation till the beginning of November. I was obliged to make so many presents upon every little complaint, that was justly or unjustly preferred against us; and, at last, to procure admittance to the mandarines, that I was afraid our little vessel would prove incapable of answering the drafts we daily made on her. The monsoon beat with great violence on the coast; and our prospect of getting away, which we now anxiously looked for, was still distant.

(To be continued.)

DUSHWANTA AND SAKUNTALA.

(An Episode from the Mahabhdrata.—Concluded from p. 10.)

Three complete years* after their engagement and the departure of Dushwanta, Sakuntalā was delivered of a son, of inconceivable strength, bright as the God of fire, the image of Dushwanta, endowed with personal beauty and generosity of soul. The holy Kanwa performed on him, as he grew up, all the different ceremonies instituted by the law, even from the birth.

* Three complete years, &c. According to the original.

This mighty child seemed as if he could destroy lions with the points of his white teeth. He bore on his hand the mark of a wheel, which is the sign of sovereignty. His person was beautiful, his head capacious, he possessed great bodily strength, and his appearance was that of one born of a celestial.—During the short time he remained under the care of Kanwa, he grew exceedingly; and when he was only six years old, his strength was so great, that he was wont to bind such beasts as

lions, tigers, elephants, wild boars, and buffaloes, to the trees about the hermitage. He would even mount them, ride them about, and play with them to tame them, whence the inhabitants of Kanwa's hermitage gave him a name. "Let him, said they, be called Sarva-damana, because he tameth all." And thus the child obtained the name Sarva-damana. The good Kanwa, perceiving that the boy was already endued with courage, with a nobleness of soul, and bodily strength, and that all his actions were more than human, observed to Sakuntalā, that it was time he should be declared Yuva-rāja.* He also spoke of his strength to some of his disciples, saying, — "take Sakuntalā, with her son, under your protection, and speedily conduct her to the palace of her lord, which is distinguished by every mark of grandeur. It is not proper that women should remain too long among their kindred and friends; it injureth their reputation, their morals, and their duty; wherefore convey her hence without delay." Those holy men, having signified their readiness to obey, placed Sakuntalā and her son before them, and took their departure for the city of Gajasahwaya;† where being arrived, they went into the presence of the King Dushwanta, and informed him, that the beautiful Sakuntalā, with her son, fair as one born of a celestial, and whose eye was like the lotus, were arrived from a certain forest. And when they had introduced the mother and her child, who appeared like a youthful sun, they returned to the hermitage.

Sakuntalā, having approached the king with becoming reverence and respect, addressed him in the following words: "Let the ceremony of sprinkling with holy water ‡ be performed on this boy, O king, as a solemn introduction to the dignity of Yauva-rāja; § for this my son, so like a divinity, is the offspring of our mutual love.—Proceed in this affair, O greatest of men, according to thine engagement: according to the engagement made at the consummation of our love!

* The heir apparent to his father's dominions.

† Gajasahwaya, better known by the name of Hastinapura.

‡ Sprinkling with holy-water. This ceremony answers to anointing.

§ Yauva-rāja. This is a derivative from Yuva-rāja to denote the state or office.

Recal it to thy remembrance, great prince: it was in the sacred groves of Kanwa."

The king upon hearing these her words, although he well remembered, exclaimed "I have no remembrance of thee! Who art thou, false pilgrim? I have no recollection of any nuptial union with one like thee! Then whether thou goest, or tarriest here, is of no concern. Do that thou likest best."

The pious mother at these words abashed, and by her sorrow, as it were, deprived of sense, stood motionless. Her eyes were inflamed, and seemed as if they would start with grief and indignation, while her lips quavered with disdain. With side-glances darted on the king, she seemed as if she would destroy him with the fire flashing from her eyes.—Her whole form was disguised; she was roused by the desire of revenging her wrongs, and she was fully possessed of that inspired ardour which is the result of religious discipline.—Overwhelmed with affliction, and the impatience of wrongs, she pondered for awhile, then casting her eyes directly towards her husband, she thus gave vent to her afflicted heart.

"O mighty king, why dost thou, wittingly, and, like some vulgar wretch, fearless of reproach, make this declaration so contrary to truth?—In this affair consult thine own breast, which is the repository of truth and falsehood; declare that which is just, and do not despise thy soul, and the monitor who is within it! Thou believest thyself an independent being, and seemest ignorant of that ancient and holy spirit, who is within thee, and who is the discloser of the sinner's evil ways. In his presence thou doest evil. When thou committest a crime, thou thinkest no one perceiveth thee; but the divinities, and the inward man perceive thee.—The Sun and Moon, Fire and Air, Earth, Sky and Water, Day and Night, Morning and Evening, with Justice and Religion, are all of them witnesses of a man's secret actions. Yama Vaivaswata is the divinity who blotteth out the transgressions of him, with whom the divine spirit, who is the witness within him, is well pleased; but he, in like manner, punisheth that evil doer, with whose deeds the said spirit is not satisfied. The gods will not be propitious to him, whose soul

is not an object of their favour. O, do not despise me, thy faithful wife, whom thou, of thyself, didst choose! why dost thou not shew some regard for me thy lawful wife, who am worthy of thy attention? why dost thou thus slight me in the midst of this assembly, as though I were some low-born wretch? Surely I am not uttering my complaints in a desert! Then why dost thou not hear me? If, O Dushwanta, thou wilt not answer me, who am thus thy petitioner, I feel that my distracted head will presently burst in pieces!

"The ancient bards have declared, that the husband embraceth his wife, that, in his offspring, he may of her be born again; whence it is that the wife is called Jáyá. The man who is acquainted with the dictates of his faith, hath a son, that, through him, he may deliver the souls of his deceased ancestors. It is declared, even by Swayam-bhu * himself, that a son is called Putra, because he delivereth his father's soul from Pung, which is the name of a place in hell. She is a wife who is notable in her house; she is a wife who beareth children; she is a wife whose husband is as her life; she is a wife who is obedient to her Lord. The wife is the half of the man; a wife is a man's dearest friend; a wife is the source of his religion, his worldly profit, and his love; the wife is the root whence springeth his final deliverer.† He who hath a wife attendeth to the duties of religion; he who hath a wife maketh offerings in his house: those who have wives are blessed with good fortune. Wives are friends, who, by their kind and gentle speech, sooth ye in your retirement. In the performance of religious duties they are as fathers, in your distresses they are as mothers, and they are refreshment to those who are travellers in the rugged paths of life. A man who hath a family is respectable; and, on that account, marriage is the first condition of life. The woman who is attached to her husband will always follow the departing spirit of her Lord, even though condemn-

ed to those regions of punishment which are called Vishama.‡ If the woman die first, she waiteth the coming of her husband; and when he departeth before her, she followeth him in death.§ Hence it is, O king, that the marriage state is so much coveted; for the husband enjoyeth his wife, not only in this life, but in that which is to come. It is said by the wise men, that a man's son being himself begotten of himself, he should respect the mother of his offspring even as his own mother. When a man beholdeth the child born of his wife, even as his own image in a mirror, he rejoiceth, as a good man who hath obtained the heaven Swarga. And when men are suffering under mental afflictions and bodily disorders, they delight in the society of their families, as those oppressed with heat in refreshing waters. Although a man be ever so much offended, he should not give cause of sorrow to his wives; for on them depend his enjoyment, his comfort, and the performance of his duty. Women are the constant and sacred birth-place of the human soul; for what power hath even a Rishi || to produce a child without their aid? When a child turneth towards its father, though covered with the dust of the ground, and embraceth him, what pleasure can surpass it? Then why dost thou treat with contempt this thine own son, while he, in side-glances, regardeth thee with affection? The little ant protecteth his own egg, not breaketh it. How cometh it to pass then that thou, who art acquainted with morality and religion, dost not cherish and protect thine own offspring? The touch of an infant,¶ when in our embrace, is far more exquisite than the touch of fine garments, or of women, or of water. The Bráhmaṇ is the first of bipeds, the cow is the first of quadrupeds, the Guru,** our spiritual

‡ Vishama. A place in hell. The word means uneven.

§ She followeth him in death. She voluntarily ascends the funeral pile, and is reduced to ashes with her husband's corpse.

|| Rishi. Saint or prophet.

¶ The touch of an infant. I do not recollect to have met a similar observation; but the truth and justice of the remark, as descriptive of a natural trait of human sensibility, is very obvious.

** Guru. Manu defines a Guru to be "The Bráhmaṇ who performeth all the sacred ceremonies at the conception, birth, &c. accord-

* Swayam-bhu. A title of Manu, their great lawgiver.

† Final Deliverer. This alludes to their belief, that it is necessary a man should have a son, who, by performing certain ceremonies to the manes of his forefathers, may deliver their souls out of a sort of purgatory. This ceremony is called *śráddha*.

guide, is above all other men to be revered, and the touch of a child is, before all other sensations, delicious! 'Then suffer this boy, who gazeth on thee with so much affection, to embrace and touch thee, since there is not in nature a sensation so pleasant as the touch of a child. Know, O mighty prince, that after three full years, when I became the mother of this boy, destined to be thy comfort in affliction, during my labour, I heard a voice issuing from the heavens say— "This thy son shall perform the sacrifice of the horse, which is called Váji-medhá,* one hundred times." When men leave their children awhile, do they not rejoice in their embrace, and, out of their tender regard, wear something in remembrance of them? The Bráhmans, as is well known unto thee, in the ceremonies ordained to be performed at the birth of our children, pronounce these sentences from the Védas: *From my body, from my body dost thou proceed, from my bowels art thou produced. Thou art myself, called my son, mayst thou live for an hundred years!* From thy members proceeded this child: from one man is produced another man. As in a clear fountain, behold, in this thy son, thy second self! As from the domestic hearth is brought a spark to kindle the sacrificial fire, so this boy is but a divided portion of thyself. Alas! a sportsman, wandering about in pursuit of game, caught me, a virgin in my father's peaceful cell! Urvási, and Purváchitti, and Sahajanyá, and Ménaká, with Viswáchí, and Ghritáchí,† are six great ones among the Apsarás; but of all these, she whose name is Ménaká is the greatest, being of the race of Brahmá. This Apsará, quitting the heavens, descended upon the earth, and by Viswamitra conceived and bore me. She was delivered of me upon the side of the mountain Himavat,‡ where, destitute of natural affection, she left me, as if I had not been

hers, and went her way! Alas! what evil deeds did I formerly commit, in my pre-existence, that I should have been abandoned by my parents in my infancy, and now again by thee! But seeing I am thus forsaken by thee, if it be thy will, let me return to my peaceful hermitage; but it doth not become thee to abandon this my child, who is thine own son."

Dushwanta replied, "I know not that this boy was born of thee, Sakuntalá. Women are, by nature, great deceivers. Who will believe thy story? Menaká, thy mother, by whom thou wert, in thy helpless state, exposed upon the mountain Himavat, was a common harlot, destitute of pity. Thy father Viswamitra, who was originally of the military order, was also a stranger to compassion; and when, at length, he was admitted into the Bráhmahood, he became a slave to unlawful pleasures. Granting that Ménaká was the first of Apsarás, and that thy father was the greatest of Maharshis, how cometh it to pass, that thou, their offspring, talkest in public like a woman who hath lost her modesty? Hast thou no shame in repeating a story so void of credibility, and that too in my presence? Begone, thou deceitful penitent! What is the situation of that first of Maharshis, and of Ménaká the Apsará? and what is thine? That of a miserable wretch in the habit of a pilgrim! If thy son be yet so young, how cometh it to pass that he is so stout of body, and of such extraordinary strength? How hath he, in so short a time, shot up in stature like the lofty Sála || tree? Go, thy womb is become barren, and thou pratest like a common strumpet! Thou art the chance offspring of the lust of that Ménaká. But I know thee not, and all thou hast told me is unworthy of my confidence. Then leave me; and go whither thy inclinations lead thee."

Sakuntalá thus replied. "Thou estepest the faults of others, O king, not bigger than grains of mustard seed, while thine own, bulky as the Bilwa fruit, though seen, seem to pass by thee unnoticed. Ménaká dwelleth in the heavens, and is attended by celestials! My birth, Dushwanta, surpasseth even thine. I traverse through the ethereal space,

"Ing to the law. Also he who feedeth one with "bread." The simple meaning of the term is grave. Every Hindu has his particular Guru, to whom, through life, he pays respect.

* Váji-medhá. Horse-sacrifice.

† Urvási, Purvachitti, &c. These several names are undoubtedly significant; but, as their meanings seem not to point out their respective duties, an interpretation of them would be needless.

‡ Himaván, Means snowy.

|| Sála Tree. A very large timber tree produced in the forests north of Bengal.

while thou art confined to walk the earth. Behold the difference between us! It is as the mountain Méru to a grain of Sarsapa.* I visit the abodes of the mighty Indra, of Kurvera,† Yama, and Varuna.‡ Judge then, O king, of my power! As the story which I have recounted before thee is true, and told for thy information, and not out of enmity, it behoveth thee not to be displeased. Until an ill-favoured man see his face in a mirror, he thinketh himself more comely than others; but, when he hath looked, and perceiveth that it is ugly, he then knoweth the difference between himself and another. But though a man be ever so perfect in beauty, he should not despise another who is less handsome than himself. He who uttereth many evil words, is a disturber of another's peace. The fool when he heareth good and evil words spoken, adopteth the worst, even as a hog delighteth in the mire; but the wise man selecteth those words only which are good and profitable, even as the goose separateth the milk from the water.§ As a good man repenteth when he hath spoken evil of another, so a bad man rejoiceth. As virtuous minds delight in shewing reverence to the aged, so a fool findeth pleasure in offending men of respectable characters. Happy are they who are ignorant of another's fault! Fools hunt after defects in their neighbours, while their own behaviour is worthy to be reprehended. Good men call others so; but what can be more ridiculous, than for a bad man to give others that name, and call himself good? The mind of an atheist even may be as much disquieted, by the conduct of one who hath departed from the path of truth and justice, as at the appearance of an enraged serpent; then how much more the mind of one who is a true believer? The gods will destroy the happiness of that man who shall refuse his regard for the child which he himself hath raised up; and he shall not be a partaker of those worlds which are to come. Manu hath declared that these five are deemed a man's children: such

as are born of his own wife, such as he may purchase, such as he may educate and maintain, such as he may find, and such as he may have by other women. They are the supporters of a man's religion and good name, and an increase to the happiness of his heart. Children are born, that they may deliver the souls of their forefathers from the regions of Naraka,|| thou shouldest not therefore abandon this thy son, O mighty king of men; for, in cherishing him, thou preservest thyself, thy truth, and thy justice. It doth not become thee to support dissimulation. A single pond is better than an hundred wells,¶ and one sacrifice is more acceptable than an hundred ponds; the birth of a son is better than an hundred sacrifices, and truth is more meritorious than an hundred sons; for, truth being weighed against an hundred Aswamedha** sacrifices, truth was the heaviest. It is even doubtful whether truth be not of equal efficacy with the reading of the whole of the Védas, or washing at all the places of visitation. There is not any virtue equal to truth, there is not any thing so estimable as truth; so, on the other hand, there is not any vice so pernicious as falsehood. Truth is the most high Brahmá. Truth is a supreme obligation. Depart not, O king, from thy solemn engagements, and prove that thy friendship was sincere; but, if thy conversation be in falsehood, and if thou break thy plighted faith, alas! I will, of myself, depart; for in such an one there is no affection! Yet know, Dushwanta, that this my child, though he be deprived of asses-milk, shall drink; for, even without thy aid, my son shall reign over the whole world, whose limits are the four seas, and whose centre is the king of mountains!††"

Having done speaking, Sakuntalá was about to depart, when the voice of an *incorporeal Being*, issuing from the heavens, thus spoke unto Dushwanta, as he stood surrounded by his Ritwik,‡‡ his

|| Naraka. A general name of hell.

¶ A single pond is better than an hundred wells. Ponds and wells are dug for the public use by charitable individuals. One of the leading traits of the Hindu religion seems to be directing the enthusiasm or vanity of individuals to public works.

** Aswamedha. Sacrifice of the horse.

†† King of Mountains. Meru, the north pole.

‡‡ Ritwik. The priest who conducteth the ceremonies of a sacrifice made at the expence, and for the benefit of another.

* Sarsapa. Mustard seed. Mustard seed seems to have been generally proverbial for the smallest possible quantity.

† Kuvera. The god of riches.

‡ Varuna. The Hindu Neptune.

§ As the goose separateth the milk from the water. A vulgar opinion.

Purohita,* his Achárya,† and Mantri,‡ saying, “The mother is the womb—the child is of the father—he is even he by whom he is begotten. Cherish thy son, Dushwanta, and do not despise Sakuntalá.—The father in the son, O king of men, raiseth up the manes of his forefathers from the regions of Yama.§—Sakuntalá hath truly said, that thou art the father of this boy.—The mother beareth a child, but it is a divided portion of thine own body; wherefore, Dushwanta, cherish this offspring of Sakuntalá: cherish, while he liveth, this offspring of Dushwanta and Sakuntalá, that she, unhappy woman, whom thou wouldst forsake, may also live. And because he should be cherished and protected by thee, through our interposition, let him be called Bharata.”||

The king, upon hearing this solemn declaration of the heavenly messenger, was well pleased; and he said unto his Purohita and Amátya,¶ “Sirs, ye too have heard what the messenger of the gods has pronounced.—I knew full well that this boy was mine own offspring; but had I received him as such, upon the bare assertions that he was my son, the people might have doubted, and he have been deemed of spurious birth.”

Having thus, through the messengers of the gods, removed all grounds of suspicion, Dushwanta received his son with joy and gladness; and having caused all the different ceremonies to be performed upon him, as a father is enjoined to ful-

fil, he kissed his head, and embraced him with tenderness and affection.—The king was congratulated by the Bráhmans, and applauded by his attendants; and he felt the most exquisite pleasure in embracing his child.—He likewise paid due attention to his consort, whom, having pacified and comforted, he addressed in the following words.—“My queen, our nuptials having been performed unknown to my people, I devised the scheme which I have practised for thy justification, lest they should think, that our union was an unlawful gratification of our passions, and that I might appoint this our son my successor. An now, my beloved, let me forgive the very unkind words with which, in thy anger, thou didst address me.”—Having said this, Dushwanta provided the queen with suitable garments and refreshments. He gave his son the name of Bharata, and causing the ceremony of sprinkling to be performed upon him, he nominated him his successor, with the title of Yuva-rája.

And Bharata reigned after his father; and the mighty spacious wheel of his authority revolved uncontrolled, filling the world with his renown.—He conquered many princes, and rendered them dependent on his will. He followed the religion of the just, and obtained the most exalted reputation; and his authority extended over all the earth. Like Sakra, the chief of the celestials, he performed innumerable sacrifices with liberal gifts, whose ceremonies were directed by Kanwa, according to the divine law. Bharata likewise performed the Vájimédha sacrifice, sometimes called Govitata, at which he rewarded Kanwa with a gift of a thousand Padmas.**

** Padma. One hundred krorc.

* Purohita. A sort of high-priest.

† Achárya. One who teaches the Védas.

‡ Mantri. Counsellors.

§ Regions of Yama. The infernal regions.

|| Bharata. This name is derived from a root, signifying, to cherish or maintain.

¶ Amátya. Minister

CHINESE PLANTS.

(Continued from p. 21.)

T'á tsoo—Diospyrus Kaki.

Ki sum tsic.—Fowl's heart.—This is a variety or species of the preceding; they are very handsome growing trees, and are much cultivated by the Chinese for the sake of the fruit. The fruit is sweet and luscious, without any acid,

and soon becomes cloying and nauseous.

One thing very unfavourable for it is its ripening at the same time as the oranges, in the winter or cold months. Yok Cham—Hemerocallis alba—Flowers in April.

Haong yunc, or Tok Show—Fat straw—

Citrus Medica—Finger fruited citron. Very little of this plant is cultivated at Canton, except for curiosity or ornament; it is cultivated in abundance in another part of the province where the soil is said to be particularly favourable to its growth.

Oong She ta—*Pentapetes phænicea*—Noonday flower, so called from only expanding its flowers in the middle of the day; Flowers in the summer months.

Pcen po—*Sterculia* (*Balaughas* affn.) This is a very handsome and large growing tree. The seed or fruit is boiled and used for food. Flowers in April; Fruit ripens in August and September.

Fan li chee—*Annona muricata*—The custard apple. Handsome bushy low growing tree, and good fruit; ripe in August.

Cassia Fistula. A very large tree, has formerly been brought from some part of India to Macao, where it thrives exceedingly well. In the month of June or July it makes a most beautiful appearance, being wholly covered with large bunches of fine yellow flowers, which are succeeded by pods of an extraordinary length containing the seeds.

Justicia—*Diandria Monogynia*; calyx 5 phyllus curtus; corolla 1 petala irregularis. Tubus longissimus; limbus 5; fidus, patens.

Stam. fauce corollæ inserta. Stylus longitudo tubi. This little shrub was brought in the Coutts 1803, from Anjere Point, in the Straits of Sunda, where it grows spontaneously in shady and rather moist situations. It thrives very well in this country, and has continued flowering from the month of August till October, 1804.

Shan-peen-long — *Callicarpa*.—Cal. 1; phyllus, 4; sem. 5; partitus. Cor. 1; petala invariabilis 4, fida. Filamenta receptaculo inserta. This shrub or tree grows wild in Macao and the adjacent islands, among thickets of other trees and shrubs; it is very showy when in flower, which is in June and July.

Kow nga Fa—*Tabernaemontana Coronaria*—Literally dog's tooth tree. The flowers have a fine fragrance. Flowers May and June.

Fe to—*Amygdalus*—Double flowering peach; flowers in February.

Hong Muey, or **Choo sha Muey**—Double red flowering apricot. This is one of the trees generally cultivated in a dwarf distorted state. Flowers in January and February.

Voo ec shan too lan—*Limodoroides* (from *Voo Ec shan*)—Flowers January and February.

Quang Si too lan—(from *Quang Si*) *Epidendrum* sp. This plant and the preceding are generally kept in small baskets, without any mould about their roots, hung up under the branches of trees and other shady places, where they thrive without any care. Flowers in January, February and March.

Suey Yong muey—*Cephalanthus occidentalis*. This tree grows in watery and moist places. Its fruit is not eaten. Flowers in April.

Suey Yong—*Calyptanthus*—Called by the Portuguese *Jumbalor*. Very large and handsome tree, produces a fine juicy, acid fruit.

Cham Shoo—*Pinus lanceolata*—A very beautiful and useful species of fir; grows in great abundance in the hilly parts of the province of Quong-si, from whence the wood of it is sent by water in immense rafts to Canton, where it is of the most extensive use in building, for rafters and all strong work; it grows only in a few places near Canton in a diminutive state; it certainly differs very materially from any of the species common in Europe.

Tong tae—*Corchorus japonicus*. Flowers in July.

Tsoo king—*Cercis siliquastrum*. It is brought to Canton from some of the northern provinces. Flowers in January and February.

Ta Tou teem chok. *Bambusa*—Literally large headed sweet Bamboo. This ranks amongst the largest and most handsome of the numerous varieties of Bamboo; grows to the height of forty or fifty feet. The strong suckers it pushes up from the root every year nearly attain their full height and size the same season. These young shoots when just breaking the ground, are cut four or five inches below the surface, are boiled and considered a delicate article of food.

Pak Hoey Tong.—*Pyrus japonica*, with white flowers. Flowers in February and March.

Fa seng.—*Arachis Hypogæa*.—Ground nut. This plant is in general cultivation and extensive use. It is used for food in various ways, and one of the most common and best sorts of lamp oil is expressed from it. It is cultivated in light sandy ground. As soon as the flower fades, the germ of the pod strikes into the surface of the ground, where it comes to maturity.

Pak hop.—*Lilium* sp. *proxima candido*.—This plant is much esteemed for the beauty of its flowers as well as for some medicinal qualities in its roots, it differs but little from *lilium candidum*. Flowers in July.

Quo-tang-she.—*Impatiens chinensis*.—A curious aquatic. The plant from which this observation was made was brought from the hills to the north of Canton, in an excursion thither with Mr. Lance and Pongua one of the merchants on the 11th of January, 1804. It grows in or by the sides of small streams. The flowers have a similarity to those of *Impatiens*, the capsule when the seeds are ripe, bursts open, and throws them out in the same manner. Flowers most part of the year.

Ha pou-yeep.—*Grewia microcos*.—*Cal. polyphyllus irregularis saepe includens duos vel tres flores. Corolla 5 petala. Nectarum monophyllum 5 fidum, circumambiens basin staminum. Anth. globbosæ. Drupa 1 sperma.*

This plant is particularly remarkable for being either a diminutive shrub or a tree of considerable size according to the nature of the soil where it grows; it is very commonly met with in a wild state in different situations on Macao and the adjacent islands. The leaves are sometimes used by poor people as a substitute for tea. It flowers and ripens its fruit most part of the hot months.

Ching Chok le.—*Prunus*. Green fruited plum tree. This fruit is very much cultivated, but is of a very indifferent quality. Ripens in June.

Pak yuet qui.—*Rosa* sp.—This sort of rose is chiefly valued for being almost

continually in flower; it has no smell.

Pak muey qui.—*Rosa Banksia*.—This is a very distinct species. The flowers are handsome but without any fragrance. Flowers in March.

Sha li.—*Pyrus communis*.—Canton Pear tree. This tree is very plentiful, it grows to the size of ordinary standard pear trees in Europe. The fruit is of a very inferior quality being hard and insipid. Ripens in August.

Lo quat.—*Mespilus japonica*. This is a very handsome tree when young, when old becomes naked and unsightly. Grows from 20 to 30 feet in height. The characters of its fructification do not seem to correspond well with those of *Mespilus*; it is here very plentiful; the fruit when well ripened which is in April, is very pleasant.

Kung fun Cha or Li Choon fa.—*Camellia japonica*, with double white flowers having a tinge of red.

Po choo fa.—*Camellia japonica*, with double red flowers of a singular construction. Po choo is the Chinese name for a pearl. This sort is very scarce and seldom seen in flower at Canton.

Lok Kok Cha.—*Camellia japonica* with double red flowers having a regular hexangular impletion of the Corolla. This sort is not less rare and valuable than the preceding, and rivals if not exceeds it in beauty and curiosity. All the varieties of *Camellia* flower here in the months of December, January, and February.

Pak to keun.—*Azalea indica* with single white flowers. Flowers in February.

Hong to keun.—*Azalea indica* with single red flowers. Flowers in February.

Shwang to hong to keun.—*Azalea indica* with double red flowers. Flowers in February.

Man tsoo quo.—*Hovenia dulcis*. cal. 1 phyllus, 5 fid. corolla 5 petala, parvula. This is a very handsome tree, and grows to a great size, in habit something resembling the Mulberry. The fruit, if it may be so called, appears to be the peduncle of the flower, a kind of spirit is made from it. Flowers in May and June; fruit ripens in October.

Tou Chong Fa. *Eukianthus* cal. o. cor. campanulata. This is a very hand-

- some shrub or tree, it grows spontaneously in some places in the province of Canton, and is held in a kind of veneration by the Chinese; its flowers are deemed an acceptable offering to the gods, and accordingly at the Chinese new year which generally happens about the time of its flowering, large branches with flowers are placed in all the temples as an acceptable new year's offering.
- Shuey seen fa**—*Narcissus tazetta*. This is a handsome little plant, and like the preceding is used for religious purposes at the new year. The bulbs are sent every year from Chin-chew, being only kept at Canton during the time of their flowering. They are planted in pots made to retain water, filled with sand or small stones.
- Kum tan**—*Lilium tigrinum*. This is a very handsome species, and much pains and care are bestowed upon it by the Chinese to make it produce large and handsome flowers. Flowers in June.
- Si foo hoey tong**. *Pyrus*. This is in general cultivation at Canton as an ornamental plant. It is originally from the north, where it is said to grow to a considerable size, and produce a small edible fruit. At Canton it is only seen in a diminutive state, and produces no fruit.
- Kum-fung**—*Poinciana pulcherrima* now *Cæsalpina Poinciana*.
- Teen Chok**—*Nandina domestica*. A handsome ornamental shrub, it generally produces a number of erect stems from the same roots. Flowers in May and June.
- Ling soo fa**—*Bignonia radicans*. This is a strong vigorous growing scandent shrub, runs up the stems of trees, walls, &c. throwing out numerous roots from the branches with which it fastens upon its supporter. It is a deciduous plant, a native of the northern parts of China. It is cultivated plentifully at Canton for the sake of its splendid flowers.
- Tan qui fa**—*Olea fragrans* var. This differs most conspicuously from the common *olea fragrans* in the colour of the flower, the leaves are also larger, and of a thicker consistence. It is a scarce and valuable plant.
- Mok Haong**—*Rosa Banksia*. This is a climbing or procumbent species without spines, is in general cultivation as an ornamental plant, trained upon wooden rails or walls. Flowers in February and March.
- Kum ngun fa**—*Lonicera Japonica*. The Chinese name literally signifies gold and silver flower, alluding to the colours yellow and white in the corolla. Grows spontaneously in some of the islands contiguous to Macao. It is cultivated at Canton among the ornamental plants.
- Yok son kow**—*Hoya carnosa*. This is naturally a repent or procumbent plant, it is trained upon walls or wooden pailing. The stem is of a succulent nature, the leaves of a thick coriaceous substance. Scarce at Canton.
- Ngan loey hong**—*Plumbago rosea*, a low spreading vinaceous shrub in common cultivation among the ornamental plants.
- So Ec kok**—*Chrysanthemum indicum*. This produces the largest flowers of all the numerous varieties.
- Sou kow kok**—*Chrysanthemum indicum*.
- Hong tsoo me**—*Lagerstræmia indica*, red. This and the two following varieties scarcely differ in any thing but the colour of the flowers. The red flowering sort is the most common, the white the most delicate and scarce.
- Lam tsoo me**—*Lagerstræmia indica*, purple.
- Pak tsoo me**—*Lagerstræmia indica*, alba, white.
- A Lan**—*Cymbidium ensifol.*—Scarce and valuable sort.
- Fung ngan lan**. *Iris* (nova species) scarce sort.
- Pou chun lan**—*Epidendrum* sp. (Morea) scarce sort.
- Ta yeep tsoo sum lan**—*Cymbidium ensifol.*
- Keem lan**—(*Epidendrum Aloidess* ?) This species is sometimes cultivated in boxes and pots at Canton, but thrives best upon the trunks of old trees, its natural situation, the trunk of the tree called lang ngan seems to be particularly favourable to its growth.

USE OF THE COCOA NUT TREE.

As the generality of our readers may not be entirely acquainted with the full extent of the utility and value of the Cocoonut Tree, and its varied produce, in the climes where it vegetates, we present a short sketch of the great variety of uses to which it is applied, leaving at the same time, our more learned and scientific readers to discuss its peculiar botanical attributes.

A cocoanut planted in the sandy shore of Ceylon, shews its first shoots above the ground after about three months, and at the end of six is fit for transplantation. No particular care is necessary to rear it; planted in a barren soil, and fanned by the bleak winds of the ocean, it seems to gain strength from neglect, and fecundity from exposure: notwithstanding these apparent disadvantages, its hardihood surmounts every obstacle, and at the end of six years it begins to bear fruit—and from that period becomes a valuable source of wealth to the possessor. While it continues young, the fruit, or interior of the nut, affords a palatable and nutritive food to the native. The watery liquid within, which we term milk, is a beverage equally pleasant and cooling, and is as agreeable to the palate as invigorating to the body. The juice of the cocoanut when mixed with chunam serves to strengthen it, and to increase its adhesive qualities. When older, the cocoanut as it is well known, is used in making curry, and without it, the Cingalese would find himself at a loss for one of the principal ingredients of this his simple, but constant and only food. The nut grown older still, when pressed, yields that oil, which affords almost the only sort of light used in Ceylon, and the nut itself, after the juice is pressed out, is converted into flour, and forms the chief food of the poultry and other domestic animals.

When the tree has grown to a considerable height, one of the sprouts, which forms what is called the flower, is cut off

nearly at its base, leaving, however, a stump sufficiently long for a Chatty (or earthen vessel) to be attached to it, into which the juices of the tree drop and form the liquor called toddy, which is not only a pleasant beverage in its primary state, but is used in making jaggery (coarse sugar) vinegar and arrack, which, after cinnamon, is the chief article of merchandize in this island.

The inside or soft part of the tree is used for fuel, while the more solid external part is converted into rafters, and the natural net work which surrounds the base of the branches, forms sieves for straining medicinal oils, &c.—The boughs which support the fruit are used as brooms, as well as the husk of the shell which is sometimes converted into brushes for white washing, &c. the shell itself makes fuel and the fibres of the husk which encloses it, form coir, another most valuable article of exportation.

The cabbage is fit for almost every culinary purpose, but particularly for pickling; the root is useful in medicine, and the natives occasionally mix it with betel for chewing. The branches of the tree the natives weave into hedges, and sometimes burn for fuel. The ola or leaf is put to a great variety of uses; there are few natives who dwell under any other covering than that which an ola hut affords, and most of our Indian readers have witnessed the celerity with which a comfortable bungalow is constructed, of the cocoanut leaf, even in the most remote districts, on the approach of an European traveller. A cocoanut tree planted on the sea shore, or on low grounds grows to the height of from sixty to ninety feet, and lives about one hundred and twenty or one hundred and thirty years, while those in a hilly country live about one hundred and fifty, and do not reach so great a height, these latter do not produce fruit so soon after their being planted as the former.

DESCRIPTION BY A MUHAMMADAN

SATI, OR BURNING OF A WIDOW.

THE circumstance recently took place near Commillah. A niece of the late Raja of Tipperah was the object in question. About four o'clock in the evening I went to the place pointed out for the sacrifice; soon after which the procession made its appearance to the sound of martial music; upon a cot (such as in general is made use of by Europeans) appeared the corpse at full length, elegantly dressed in the finest muslin, having his face painted after the manner of the Rajputs, and a star made of numerous coloured threads and small thin pieces of bamboo, about the size of a thick darning needle, attached to his ear. Upon the same cot, in a reclining posture, was his wife, most superbly dressed in muslin and fine clothes; her hair was loose and encircled in various wreaths of yellow flowers, having rings of pure gold in her ear and nose, and upon her wrists and ancles were rings of pure silver. Numerous attempts were made by her relations, and by myself, to dissuade her from the rash step she was about to make, but all to no purpose. At length the night fast approaching, various culis were employed to dig a hole in the ground, which was made in the form of a cross, during the making of which she repeatedly made enquiries as to its exactness. Having satisfied herself upon this subject, she then observed that she was not a sufficiency of wood to keep up a large fire till day-light, and then directed her confessor (a Brahman) to get for her seven Supari trees, which being brought, she then expressed a wish to have the ceremony commenced upon;—she then descended from the cot, placed a number of cowries in a cloth, which she distribut-

ed only to her own cast, repeating a short sentence from the Vedas, and receiving for answer the words Ram, Hori, Ram, Krishno, Hori. She was then bathed, and walked round the funeral pile (which was about six feet long and four broad) three times, and was again bathed; she then distributed her wearing apparel, but retained all her ornaments; again walked four times (in all seven) round the pile, and was again bathed; she then advanced to the pile and spoke to her female relations, recommending their following her example (as I was afterwards told) desired a Brahmin to give her a black pigeon, and resolutely stepped upon the pile. The corpse of her deceased husband was then brought and placed close to her, which she clasped in her arms and kissed; then desired the friends to make no delay, and retired to rest—to rest, I may safely say, as upon feeling her pulse before the fire was communicated, I could not perceive the least motion in it. Fire was then communicated to the pile amidst loud shouts from the spectators, the music playing the whole time, and although the flame was very bright, yet for a time it was completely hidden from the sight by showers of short bamboos which were thrown into it by the by-standers, both Hindus and Musulmans. The Sati was a most beautiful woman, very fair, and having a countenance somewhat resembling the Chinese. Suffice it to say, that I retired filled with sensations of a nature not the most enviable. The sight was altogether in the words of the poet:

“ Sublimely grand and awfully terrific.”

MIRZA KAZEEM.

Tipperah, 30th Dec. 1816.

PENSIONS TO THE COMPANY'S SOLDIERS.

A correspondent who signs himself Philo states, that a very pitious case of a poor fellow who has served the Company as a soldier having come within his knowledge, he would wish to be informed what are the present allowances by

way of pension to Europeans who have served the East-India Company in that station of duty?—Could any of our friends resolve his demand they would receive our sincere thanks.

P O E T R Y.

GRAVE OF LIEUT. J. B. TERRELL,

*Of the 20th Native Regiment : who fell
covered with sabre wounds, on the
heights above Muckwampore.*

Yon beauteous tree, reclining o'er the
earth,
Repels th' intrusion of th' unhallow'd
tread ;

Sacred to Terrell and departed worth,
It bears a brief memorial of the dead.

Ah ! let no rude irrev'rend hand deface
Thy leafy branches wide extending shade !
Nor let barbarian ignorance erase
Thy sculptur'd bark which tells where
Terrell's laid !

In monumental pride thus may'st thou
stand,

Till o'er this scene extend the British sway,
Till happiness pervade a wretched land,
And future bliss its present ills repay !

And then thy fost'ring generous cares
we'll trace,

With fond solicitude and studious pains ;
Nor thorn nor bramble shall profane the
place,

Where stands the friend of Terrell's lov'd
remains.

Around thy sacred root no noxious weed,
No murd'rous bird shall in thy boughs ap-
pear ;

The timid dove, from threaten'd danger
freed,

Shall tune its mournful note in safety
there.

In future times should here the battle
rage,

Tradition's tale shall still thy form de-
fend,

Shall guard the wintry honors of thine
age,

And bid the soldier spare the soldier's
friend.

And thus, the guardian of the hallowed
earth !

Long in proud beauty may thy branches
wave ;

While their rich foliage gently strews the
turf,

Where rests the young, th' accomplish'd,
and the brave !

A COMRADE.

TO HEALTH.

Without thy presence, balmy Health,
What is rank ? Oh ! what is wealth ?
Distressing pain her misery brings,
In equal rate, to slaves and kings.
The fawning courtiers ready smile,
No pang can ease, no grief beguile ;
E'en dearest friends, if thou'rt away,
To give delight in vain essay.
Health ! balmy Health ! thy blessings
spread

Around my lonely humble shed.

Nor mine alone ;—to friends most dear
Be ever present, circling near,
The social band in bliss unite :

Oh ! wing their moments with delight !

And while each joy they grateful own

The hallowed gift of heaven alone,

Oh ! bid my soul the favor prize,

And yield a thankful sacrifice.

Health ! balmy Health ! how much I owe

For all the pleasures you bestow !

Nor splendour I, nor riches crave,

To gild this murky vital grave,

To fix my thoughts below the prize,

The gift eternal in the skies ;

Beyond the cot, a peaceful home,

My lowly wishes never roam :

There blest with thee, a gentle wife,

Should I want more to sweeten life ?

No,—bending oft the grateful knee,

What prince so rich, so gay as me !

Colombo, Dec. 9th, 1816. ARION.

A FRAGMENT.

Soon as the sun has shot his eastern rays,
And living nature woke to songs of praise,
Sham'd by the sound, and slumber cast
behind,

Each mental power with every nerve com-
bin'd,

Strung by the freshness of the morning air,

May I begin the new-born day with prayer ;

Not such by heartless superstition us'd,

Giv'n to God, yet not to stones refus'd,

Nor such philosophers may deign to give,

To a cold pow'r their wisdom taught to
live,

But such as erst, by Christian ardor fir'd,

A Paul enraptur'd or a John inspir'd ;

May I first feel, and then, that feel express,
 Know, why my Maker's bounty I would bless,
 A being capable of happiness,
 The endless chain of happy hours which lie,
 From now to death, thence to eternity,—
 These, with each special blessing each may know,
 Free to withhold, His bounty would bestow ;
 If then my thoughts survey the mighty plan,
 Where every part conspires the good of man,
 Where worlds revolving in the wilds of space,
 In course benign their several orbits trace,
 Or weigh the solar bounties richly shed,
 Or scan the blessings of the earth we tread,
 Where every want, both trivial and severe,
 By nature tutor'd finds its object near ;
 Shall I, not taught in Epicurus' school,
 Conceive the impious doubt, if Goodness rule ?
 Let not my creed Omnipotence restrain,
 Nor say, what nature's counsels pre-ordain,
 Uncheck'd, unmov'd by fate's so specious laws.
 May I, still hopeful in a Christian cause,
 To Him with faith an humble prayer present,
 Who cancels fate's most resolute intent,
 Whose pregnant essence, at one time, involves
 What darkest mysteries compounds and solves,
 Nor let my daring spirit seek to find,
 Those laws erroneous which His skill combin'd,
 Or, where my reason fails the grand design,
 Esteem His wisdom impotent as mine !
 But where His wondrous deeds, as pole from pole,
 Transcend the short-wing'd sallies of my soul,
 Those deeds stupendous, each revolving day,
 Morn's gilded cope and night's starr'd vault display.
 There ne'er withstood the evidence reveal'd
 Nor need but one good argument to yield.
Trichinopoly.

ON THE RESTORATION OF LEARNING IN THE EAST;

*By Charles Grant, Jun. Esq. M. P. M. A.
 and Fellow of Magdalen College.*

(Continued from page 32.)

Then Science smiled on man, and for his use
 Arts intricate unvail'd, and lore abstruse ;
 Learning with all her stores enriched his mind ;
 Mild laws his will corrected, not confined ;
 Astronomy her high career begun,
 And bade him rise from earth, to watch the sun :
 To purify with pity and with dread,
 Sage Tragedy her moral lesson spread ;
 And History* round her curious glances cast,
 And to the future reason'd from the past ;
 While Valmick's† epic song, with heavenly art
 Inspir'd, dilated all the gen'rous heart.

Nor less inspir'd and bold, in later time
 Flow'd the full melody of Sanscrit rhyme,
 Which tells what hosts on Kirket's‡ plains engag'd ;
 What ruthless wars fraternal chieftains waged.
 Here the fierce Kooros all their thunders pour,
 Bhcem's dreadful shell, and Bhceeshma's lion roar ;

* No histories are extant, written in any part of India, except Cashmere.

† One of the two great poets of India. He wrote an epic poem on the exploits of Rama, and is said to have been the first composer of Sanskrit verse.

‡ The following passage will be best explained by a general note. The other great epic poet of India, besides Valmick, was Vyasa. He wrote an epic poem, called the Mahabharat. Of this poem Dr. Wilkins has translated an episode, called, the Bhagvat Geeta, or episode of Bhagvat or Crishna, another name for Vishnu. The episode describes the preliminaries to a dreadful battle fought near Delhi, between the Kooros and Pandoos, two great collateral branches of the same family. The Pandoos were successful.—The Bhagvat Geeta is considered as too sacred for common readers, and is said to contain all the mysteries of Hindooism. It certainly abounds with sublime passages.

There Pandoo's sons their favour'd ranks
expand,

The fiery gandeev * bends in Arjun's †
hand.

Lo, gods and demigods, a countless throng,
Blaze in the verse, and swell the pomp of
song.

High Casi's groves the rapt'rous measures
hail,

And distant calpas ‡ kindle at the tale.

Such was thy strain, Vyasa, § saint
and sage,

Th' immortal Berkeley of that elder age.
Like him, with flames of holiest rapture
fir'd,

To thoughts sublime thy daring mind as-
pir'd,

And, nature opening to thy ardent glance,
Saw God alone through all the vast ex-
panse.

Mysterious theme ! Beneath the peipal ||
shade,

His aged limbs the reverend Brahmin laid ;
Full on his brow the holy ointment
glow'd, ¶

The snow-white zennar†† o'er his shoul-
der flow'd ;

The pointed cusa ‡‡ deck'd his green re-
treat.

And Ganges' billow kiss'd his sacred feet :
Serene he view'd the laughing scenes
around, [chawla§§ crown'd,
Bright Magadh's vales with floating

* The gandeev was Arjun's bow.

† Arjun, one of the Pandoos, was the favourite
and pupil of Krishna, who acted as his charioteer
in this battle.

‡ A calpa is a day of Brahma.

§ Vyasa was not only a poet. He founded the
most celebrated philosophical school in India,
called the Vedanti School ; of which the principal
tenet is that so ably recommended to his
countrymen by the celebrated Bishop Berkeley ;
viz. " That matter exists only as it is per-
ceived."

N. B. It should be mentioned, that the Hin-
doos represent Valmick and Vyasa as contempora-
ries. Sir W. Jones is decidedly of a contrary
opinion, and places Vyasa in the eleventh cen-
tury before the Christian era. There is a very
ingenious essay in the Asiatic Researches, by Mr.
Bentley, in which an able attempt is made to re-
concile these opposite opinions.

|| The sacred fig-tree.

¶ The Brahmins paint a streak of yellow oker
on their foreheads : some sects horizontally, and
others perpendicularly.

†† The zennar is the sacred thread worn by
Brahmins.

‡‡ The cusa is the most sacred species of grass.

§§ Chawla, the Indian name of rice.

The sunshine calm on Casi's turrets shed,
And clouds reposing on Heemala's head ;
Thou all entranc'd, recall'd his wond'ring
eye,

And fix'd the gather'd beams on Deity :
From height to height his musing spirit
soar'd,

And speechless thought ||| th' unutter'd
name ador'd :

Till words unconscious flowing from his
tongue,

He swell'd the strain, and mystic measures
sung.

" 'Tis all delusion : Heaven and earth
and skies,

" But air-wove images of lifeless dyes.

" HE only lives—Sole Being—None be-
side—

" The Self-existing, Self-beatified :

" All else but wakes at Maya's ¶¶ fairy
call ;

" For All that is, is not ; or God is All.

" Stupendous Essence ! obvious, yet un-
known ;

" For ever multiplied, for ever One.

" I feel thee not, yet touch on every
side ;

" See not, yet follow where thy footsteps
guide ;

" Hear not thy voice, yet own its mystic
power

" In breathing silence of the midnight
hour.

" Oh, what art thou ? since all this
bursting scene,

" Unnumber'd isles, and countless waves
between ;

" This fabric huge, on floating pillars
rais'd,

" With suns and fiery elements em-
blaz'd ;

" And thy own pedma,†† roseate flower
of light,

" Emblem and cradle of Creative Might ;

¶¶ The Om, or name of the Deity, never to be
uttered but in silence.

¶¶ Maya, or Delusion ; supposed to be a God-
dess sprung from Brahma.

†† Pedma, the sacred name of the lotos ; an
object of supreme veneration in all the mytholo-
gical systems of the East, especially in that of the
Hindus. Brahma is said to have been born in a
lotos, when he created the world. It was re-
garded also as an emblem of the creative power.
" This plant (says Mr. Knight) being produc-

" Live only on thy sleepless eye reclin'd,
 " Embosom'd deep in the abyss of mind.
 " Close but th' all-seeing mind, no splen-
 dor burns ;
 " Unfold, and all the universe returns.
 " Oh, what art thou ? and what this
 darkling ray,
 " Whose sadden'd lustre mourns in
 shrines of clay ?
 " Sprung from thyself, though quench'd
 in human frame,
 " Faint emanation of th' Eternal Flame.
 Oh, fade these scenes, where phantom
 beauty glows,
 " And bid th' uncumber'd soul on Thee
 repose ;
 " Expanse how dread, immeasurable
 height,
 " Depth fathomless, and prospect infi-
 nite."

Yet whence this progress of the Sage's
 mind,
 Beyond the bounds by Nature's hand as-
 sign'd ?
 Whence, every form of vulgar sense o'er-
 thrown,
 Soars the rapt thought, and rests on God
 alone ?

* Perhaps, by smooth gradations, to
 this end

All systems of belief unconscious tend,
 That teach the infinite of nature swarms
 With Gods subordinate, through endless
 forms,
 And every object, useful, bright, malign,
 Of some peculiar is the care or shrine.
 Ask the poor Hindoo if material things
 Exist: he answers, Their existence
 springs
 From Mind within, that prompts, pro-
 tects, provides,
 And moulds their beauties, or their ter-
 rors guides.

tive of itself, and vegetating from its own ma-
 trice, without being fostered in the earth, was
 naturally adopted as the symbol of the produc-
 tive power of waters, upon which the active
 spirit of the Creator operated, in giving life and
 vegetation to matter."—Mr. Knight cited by Mr.
 Maurice; *Indian Antiquities*, Vol. III.

* The author has here ventured to propose a
 conjecture respecting the possible origin of (what
 is commonly, though inaccurately, termed) the
 Immaterial Philosophy, from the principles of
 Polytheism.

Blooms the red flow'ret ? Durva† blushes
 there.

Flash lightnings fierce ? dread Indra ‡
 fills the air.

The morning wakes, or high the white
 wave swells,

That Surya § brightens, Ganga || this im-
 pels.

Thus, in each part of this material
 scene,

He owns that matter leans on mind un-
 seen ;

And in each object views some God pour-
 tray'd,

This all in all, and that but empty shade ;
 The mind extinct, its shadows too must
 flee,

And all the visible forget to be.

But when the Sage is taught these Gods
 to deem

The powers personified of One Supreme,
 He not destroys their functions, but trans-
 fers ;

Their titles changes, not their characters ;
 Content, for many, one Great Cause
 t' adore,

He now terms attributes what Gods be-
 fore :

Yet still untouched that principle retains,
 Mind, ever present, in all matter reigns ;
 His creed the same, whate'er that Mind
 he call,

In each imprison'd, or diffus'd through all.
 Still of this whole each portion, every
 hour,

Asks instant energies of local power.

If in himself the Infinite comprise,
 The varying powers of countless Deities,
 Say, should not he, with equal ease as
 they,

Through objects numberless those powers
 display ?

(To be continued.)

† Durva is the most beautiful species of grass,
 and supposed to be the residence of a Nymph of
 the same name. Its flowers, says Sir William
 Jones, seen through a lens, are like minute
 rubies.

‡ The God of the firmament.

§ The Deity of the Sun.

|| Ganga is the Goddess of the Ganges, who
 sprung like Pallas, from the head of the Indian
 Jove.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

The History of Java. By Thomas Stamford Raffles, Esq. late Lieut.-Governor of that Island and its Dependencies, F. R. S. and A. S. Member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, Honorary Member of the Literary Society of Bombay, and late President of the Society of Arts and Sciences at Batavia. In 2 vols. 4to. with a Map and many Plates. Price £6. 6s. Fine Paper £8. 8s. London: Black, Parbury, and Allen, 1817.

THE expectation of that portion of the reading public, who turn their attention to oriental literature, has been considerably excited by the promise of the work now before us. To whatever pitch this excitement may have arisen, it will not, we will venture to affirm, (unless, indeed, expectation hath been very unreasonably indulged) end in disappointment.

To us, and doubtless to many others, it has long appeared highly creditable to the servants of the East-India Company, to have produced so many excellent works on almost every subject connected with the history, literature, &c. of the vast region throughout which they are dispersed. That such works should be common in countries abounding in institutions for the encouragement and reward of learning and literary industry, and consequently in scholars living in every enjoyment of clerical ease and independence, may be rationally looked for. But in India, we are to recollect, these works, not to mention the mass of highly curious, though of course more desultory matter, embodied in the Transactions of the Asiatic Society, are produced by those who hold and execute most important offices, civil and military. They are the offspring of moments stolen

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from the bustle and interruptions of official labour, or from the time usually allotted to the indulgencies of repose; so difficult, one would think, to be resisted in tropical latitudes. In India there are no sinecures—no duties performed by proxy. Official labours demand the incessant vigilance of principals: their duties are never consequently in arrear. Without meaning to infer demerit where we cannot be thought to possess much information, we must be allowed to say, that the prompt and complete execution of the official concerns of the East-India Company in India, vast and multifarious as they are, hath often appeared to us as strongly contrasted with the arrears in some, perhaps in many, of our public offices in England.

The work to which these remarks are intended as introductory, is the production of a public servant, burthened with the superintendence and execution of no ordinary share of duties, in the climate, and under the circumstances above noted. And we hesitate not to say, that it is such a work as would reflect high credit on any writer, under any circumstances, however favorable.

Mr. Raffles, or rather, through recent royal favour, Sir Thomas Raffles, must expect his work to be received comparatively with that of the historian of a sister island. Nor need he shrink from the comparison. It is no small praise to justly claim the second place among topographical historians. While we shall assign the first to the elegant author of the History of Sumatra, his contemporary of Java has vastly greater scope in respect to subjects of varied instruction and en-

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tainment. Of this scope Sir T. Raffles has well availed himself. Giving him every commendation for industry of no common sort; talents highly respectable and appropriate, and that degree of zeal tinted a little with enthusiasm in favor of his subject, without which local history, if ever undertaken, is tamely executed, it is evident that his co-historian, as we may call him, had many advantages, of which he has made the most. The *History of Sumatra* is so highly finished a performance, as to evince much elaboration. Mr. Marsden allowed himself as much time, perhaps, as Horace thought requisite for a poem, and took as much pains in revising and polishing his work, as are ascribed to our fastidious Gray. But the author before us has evidently lacked these advantages; he has, at the same time, manifested a degree of skill commensurate with the necessary rapidity of composition and arrangement. To have made the best use of every advantage is the just claim of the one—to have surmounted the difficulties of their absence is no light encomium on the other.

But it is here we quit the author for his work. Impossible as it is, within the limits of our critical department, to touch, however slightly, on half the interesting topics discussed in the history before us, we must content ourselves by sketching with a running pen, such points as may best serve to introduce to our readers the hitherto little known island of Java and its inhabitants. In doing this we shall as often as possible, let our author, by extracts from his work, speak for himself.

We deem it expedient, however, to premise, that having in earlier numbers of the journal, enriched its pages by an entire transcript of a "Discourse delivered to the Literary and Scientific Society of Java, in September 1815," by the author of this history, we shall

avoid as far as possible, in our present review of it, touching on matters of earlier occurrence; which would otherwise, from their importance and interest, have now claimed our notice. The "Discourse" adverted to, abounding in curious and valuable intelligence, will be found in our first vol. pp. 342. 429.

The country known to Europeans under the name of Java, or Java Major, and to the natives under those of *Tana* (the land) *Jáwa*, or *Núsa* (the island) *Jáwa*, is one of the largest of what modern geographers call the Sunda Islands. It is sometimes considered as one of the Malayan islands, and forms a part of that division of the Oriental Archipelago, which it has lately been proposed to designate as the ASIATIC ISLES. It extends eastward, with a slight deviation to the south, from 105° 11' to 114° 33' of longitude east of Greenwich, and lies between the latitudes 5° 52 and 8° 46 south. On the south and west it is washed by the Indian ocean; on the north-west by a channel called the Straits of Sunda, which separates it from Sumatra, at a distance in one point of only fourteen miles; and on the south-east by the Straits of Bali, only two miles wide, which divide it from the island of that name. These islands and others stretching eastward, form with Java a gentle curve of more than 2000 geographical miles, which with less regularity is continued from Acheeu to Pegu on one side, and from Timor to Papua, or New Guinea, on the other: they constitute on the west and south, as do Banka, Biliton, the great islands of Borneo and Celebes, and the Moluccas on the north, the barriers of the Javan seas and the Malayan Archipelago. From the eastern peninsula of India, Java is distant about 140 leagues, from Borneo about 56, and from New Holland 200. P. 1.

The origin of the names of places as well as of their inhabitants, though curious to the antiquary, and useful, perhaps, to others to speculate upon, is generally so lost in obscurity and fable, as to render such enquiries generally unsatisfactory. On these points we have to observe, that Java is by some derived from the name of a grain, *jawa-cout panicum Italicum*, on which the early inhabitants are supposed to have subsisted, "by others from *Yava*, a Sanskrit name of barley, whence

Java has occasionally been termed the land of barley," p. 3, though we do not find that it ever produced any. But we shall, with the author, p. 2, "leave it to others to trace the connection between the Javan of Holy Writ, and the Java of modern times," and referring to his work, pp. xxi, 55, 56, &c. for speculations as to the origin of its inhabitants, notice merely that assigned them by John de Barros, who says they were

Siamese, who about the year 800 of the Christian era, on their passage from Siam to Macassar, were driven by a great storm on the island of Bali. Their junk being wrecked they escaped in their boat and arrived at Java, until that period undiscovered; but, which on account of its size and fertility, was immediately peopled by Passara, son of the King of Siam; and the city of Passaraan, called after his own name, was founded at a very good seaport, and this was the first settlement on the island.—Decada iv, b. 1, c. 12.

Be it so. Accounts equally circumstantial, as if the relators had had access to the ample logbook of the wrecked mariners, are commonly given of the peopling of most islands.

Another early writer describes "the figure of the island of Java as resembling a hog couched on its fore legs, with its snout," in one direction, and "its hind legs towards the straits of Sunda," his back is the southern coast, his belly the northern, &c.

Our author, however, more soberly describes "the form of Java to be remarkable for the rectangularity of its outline, which is such that the island might be divided into five or six parts, each a rectangular parallelogram drawn by an unsteady hand," p. 7. A glance at the elegant map prefixed to the first volume, will better shew the form of the island and its locality, than mere verbal description is capable of, to those who have access to it. To those who have not, we may infer the little utility of description from what we have quoted—for we are constrained to

confess, that we should have been so dull as unassisted to have equally overlooked the similitude to the "hog couchant," of Nicolas Conti, the Venetian, and the "rectangular parallelograms" of our ingenious author.

Having mentioned the map, we will just observe that it is entitled "a map of Java, chiefly from surveys made during the British administration, constructed in illustration of an account of Java," &c. and that it is highly creditable to the geographical industry and skill of those concerned. An immense map of Java was published by Valentyn, at Amsterdam in 1726. This was the first on any extensive scale, and it has furnished the materials of almost every succeeding Javan geographer. In Valentyn's day however little more of the island was known to the Dutch, than its coasts, and these but partially, the country in the immediate vicinity of the capital, and perhaps the province of Bantam.

The length of Java, in a straight line drawn between its extreme points (Java head and the south-east point of the island) is 575 geographical, equal to 666 statute miles: its breadth varies from 117 geographical or 135½ statute miles to 48 geographical or 56 statute miles, and it is estimated to contain an area of about 50,000 statute miles. P. 7.

This is about the contents of the superficies of England and Wales, and not differing materially in dimensions.

Passing from the coast to the interior of the country, the stranger cannot fail to be struck with the bold outline and prominent features of its scenery. An uninterrupted series or range of large mountains, varying in their elevation above the sea from five to eleven, and even twelve thousand feet, and exhibiting by their round base or pointed tops, their volcanic origin, extends through the whole length of the island. The height of the mountain Arjuna, in the eastern part of the island, has been determined at 10,614 feet above the level of the sea; and this mountain is by no means so lofty as Semiru and Tegal, the exact height of which has not yet been ascertained. The several large mountains comprized in this series, and which are in number thirty.

eight, though differing from each other in external figure, agree in the general attribute of volcanos, having a broad base gradually verging towards the summit in the form of a cone.

They all rise from a plain but little elevated above the level of the sea, and each must with very few exceptions, be considered as a separate mountain, raised by a cause independent of that which produced the others. Most of them have been formed at a very remote period, and are covered with the vegetation of many ages; but the indications and remains of their former irruptions (eruptions) are numerous and unequivocal. The craters of several are completely extinct; those of others contain small apertures, which continually discharge sulphureous vapours or smoke. Many of them have had irruptions during late years. P. 11, 12.

Java is indeed rich in volcanic interest. To the above account is subjoined a long and valuable note from the 9th vol. of the *Batavian Transactions*, by Dr. Horsfield, on the subject of Javan volcanos. We must be content with a short quotation from this note, descriptive of an eruption of the mountain "Papendayang, formerly one of the largest volcanos on the island, but the greater part was swallowed up in the earth, after a short but very severe combustion in the year 1772." The greater part of the mountain actually subsided and disappeared about midnight between the 11th and 12th of August.

It is estimated, that an extent of ground, of the mountain itself and its immediate environs, fifteen miles long and at least six broad, was by this commotion swallowed up in the bowels of the earth. It is also mentioned that forty villages, partly swallowed up by the ground and partly covered by the substances thrown out, were destroyed on this occasion, and that 2957 of the inhabitants perished. P. 15.

This may serve as a specimen of the effects resulting from proximity to volcanos on Java—still there, as in other parts, strangers are surprised at observing with what calm confidence the inhabitants seem to carry on all the usual concerns of social life, though in the immediate vicinity of such turbulent and destructive neigh-

bours. While on this subject, we should be tempted to extract from the account of the recent eruption of the Tomboro mountain, or the neighboring island of Sambawa, but that a pretty full relation of it occurs in the earlier numbers of our Journal. To it therefore, vol. i, pp. 296, 322. vol. ii, pp. 184, 421, we beg to refer. The stupendous results of this eruption are not, as far as occurs to our immediate recollection, surpassed by any similar event recorded in history.

A country which abounds in mountains is seldom deficient in rivers: accordingly, no region is better watered.—[It will be perceived that we are resuming our extract descriptive of Java.] Java is singularly favored in the number of its streams. The size of the island does not admit of the formation of large rivers, but there are probably fifty, that in the wet season, bear down rafts charged with timber and other rough produce of the country, and not less than five or six at all times navigable to the distance of some miles from the coast. It would be vain to attempt numbering those which are precious to the agriculturists, there are many hundreds, if not thousands. P. 17.

The southern coast is for the most part inaccessible, and seldom visited by traders; but along the north coast there are no less than thirteen principal ports, besides numerous other intermediate and less considerable ones frequented by native vessels at all seasons of the year. Many of these are sheltered, and form safe harbours in all weather, as Bantam, Batavia, Rembang, Gresik, and Surabaya. Even where the vessels lie in an open roadstead, the wind is seldom sufficiently strong to render the anchorage unsafe. Several of the rivers are navigable for many miles into the interior, and most of them are capable of receiving native vessels into the heart of the town, through which they generally run; but the rivers of Java as well as those of the eastern coast of Sumatra and the western coast of Borneo,* are for the most part obstructed at their entrance by extensive bars, which preclude the admission of vessels of any considerable burthen, piers have been run out in many places to remedy this inconvenience; but in consequence of the quantity of soil annually carried down, the bars are continually increasing, and in some places, as at Tegal, have nearly blocked up the commu-

* Like those of the Malabar coast.—Rev.

nication between the rivers and the sea. P. 196.

The general aspect of Java on the northern coast is low, in many places swampy and overgrown with mangrove trees and bushes, particularly towards the west. The southern coast, on the contrary, consists almost entirely of a series of rocks and cliffs, which rise perpendicularly to a considerable height. In the interior stupendous mountains stretch longitudinally throughout the island, while others of an inferior elevation, and innumerable ranges of hills running in various directions, serve to form and confine plains and vallies of various elevations and extent. On the northern side the ascent is in general very gradual, from the sea coast to the immediate base of the mountains; particularly in the western parts of the island, where it has the greatest breadth, and where the mountains are situated far inland. In approaching the mountains, which lie at the back of Batavia, there is a gradual, but almost imperceptible acclivity for about forty miles. In other parts where the mountains and hills approach nearer to the coast, the ascent is of course more abrupt, as may be observed in the vicinity of Semarang.

Although the northern coast is in many parts flat and uninteresting, the interior and southern provinces, from the mountainous character of the country, may be reckoned amongst the most romantic and highly diversified in the world; uniting all the rich and magnificent scenery, which waving forests, never failing streams, and constant verdure can present, heightened by a pure atmosphere, and the glancing tints of a tropical sun.

Quitting the low coast of the north, in many parts unhealthy, the traveller can hardly advance five miles inland without feeling a sensible improvement in the atmosphere and climate. As he proceeds, at every step he breathes a purer air and surveys a brighter scene. At length he reaches the high lands. Here the boldest forms of nature are tempered by the rural arts of man: stupendous mountains clothed with abundant harvest, impetuous cataracts tamed to the peasants' will. Here is perpetual verdure; here are tints of the brightest hue. In the hottest season the air retains its freshness; in the driest, the innumerable rills and rivulets preserve much of their water. This the mountain farmer directs in endless conduits and canals to irrigate the land, laid out in terraces for its reception. It then descends to the plains; and spreading fertility wherever it flows, discharges itself at last, by numerous outlets into the sea. P. 20.

There are no lakes of any considerable size on Java. One is noticed, on the

southern side of the island, which supplies the neighbouring country with fish, along the coast of which a traffic is carried on in boats. Extensive swamps are found in the mountainous districts of the Sunda country, and in other parts, which though swelled to a considerable size in the wet season, are for the rest of the year either dried up or choked by vegetation. Several very beautiful lakes of small dimensions are discovered among the hills; and some of them can evidently be shewn to have been formed of the craters of extinct volcanos. lb.

Mineral wells, of various qualities, are found in almost every part of the island. Hot wells, salt wells, and wells of naptha or petroleum are occasionally met with. One collection of salt wells is described as being of considerable number, and forcing their waters upwards, through apertures in the rocks, with some violence and ebullition. The waters are strongly impregnated with sea-salt, and yield upon evaporation very good salt for culinary purposes. In quantity not less than 200 tons in the year.

About the centre of this limestone district, is found an extraordinary volcanic phenomenon. Approaching it from a distance, it is first discovered by a large volume of smoke rising and disappearing at intervals of a few seconds, resembling the vapours arising from a violent surf: a dull noise is heard, like that of distant thunder. Having advanced so near that the vision was no longer impeded by the smoke, a large hemispherical mass was observed, consisting of black earth mixed with water, about sixteen feet in diameter, rising to the height of twenty or thirty feet in a perfectly regular manner, and as it were pushed up, by a force beneath; which suddenly exploded with a dull noise, and scattered about a volume of black mud in every direction. After an interval of two or three, or sometimes four or five seconds, the hemispherical body of mud or earth rose and exploded again. In the same manner this volcanic ebullition goes on without interruption, throwing up a globular body of mud, and dispersing it with violence through the neighbouring plain. The spot where the ebullition occurs is nearly circular and perfectly level, it is covered only with the earthy particles impregnated with salt water, which are thrown up from below; the circumference may be estimated at about half an English mile. In order to conduct the salt water to the circumfe-

rence, small passages or gutters, are made in the loose muddy earth, which lead to the borders, where it is collected in holes dug in the ground for the purpose of evaporation.

A strong, pungent, sulphureous smell, somewhat resembling that of earth oil, is perceived on standing near the explosion; and the mud recently thrown up possesses a degree of heat greater than that of the surrounding atmosphere. During the rainy season these explosions are more violent, the mud is thrown up much higher, and the noise is heard at a greater distance.

This volcanic phenomenon is situated near the centre of the large plain which interrupts the large series of volcanos; and owes its origin to the general cause of the numerous volcanic eruptions which occur on the island. P. 24.

We are not told what becomes of this ejected body of mud, which if the process hath been of much continuance, and the explosions are frequent, a point on which the author of the curious account, Dr. Horsfield, is silent, must be immense. The account is very defective in point of precision. It will at once remind the reader of the analagous Geyser of Iceland, and they arise, no doubt, from a similar cause, the expansion and condensation of steam, so satisfactorily explained by Sir George Mackenzie.

From those, and all other investigations yet made, the constitution of Java appears to be exclusively volcanic. On it no granite has been discovered. In its constitution, as in its direction, it may be considered as the fruit of a series of volcanic islands, which expands nearly eastward from the straits of Sunda for about twenty-five degrees. At what period the island assumed its present shape, or whether it was once joined to Sumatra and Bâli, is matter for conjecture. The violent convulsions which these islands have so often suffered, justify a conclusion that the face of the country has been frequently changed, and tradition mentions the periods when Java was separated from those islands; but the essential difference which has been found in the mineralogical constitution of Java and Sumatra, would seem to indicate a different origin, and to support the opinion that those two islands were never united. Whether at a period more remote, the whole archipelago formed part of the continent of Asia, and was divided from it and shattered into islands; whether they

were originally distinct from the main land, and whether they were formed at the same time, or subsequently, are questions we cannot resolve. Yet when we reflect on the violence of those dreadful phenomena, which have occurred in our own times in the smaller islands of the volcanic series, and view this range, as it is now presented to us on the map of the world, a conjecture might, perhaps, be hazarded, that the whole may have once formed but the southern side of one large island or continent, within which a tract of the main land has fallen in, and subsequently disappeared on the influx of the sea. P. 26.

In illustration of these bold speculations, and as warranting their boldness, an account is given in a note of the eruption of Sambawa in April 1815. An event so stupendous, occurring on so minor a theatre, as it were, as Sambawa, leads the mind to its utmost stretch of credulity in contemplating the physical possibilities of the volcanic energy, when unlimited volumes of the elements of combustion, furnished by a plenitude of fire and water, meet in ruinous union and devastation.

So prevalent is the local persuasion of the former unity of Java, Sumatra, Bali, Sambawa, and other contiguous islands, that the dates of their severance are matters of record. But we require more geological confirmation of such curious facts, ere we yield much credence to these traditions or records. Similar traditions have existed referring to many lands and islands separated only by straits or narrow inlets of water. Some of these, no doubt, admit almost of demonstration as to their early union—others fall more and more short, and so on, regularly diminishing to mere speculation, and assuming at last an air of hyperbole: so that we know not where to stop when once we yield ourselves up to the reveries of the geological consolidation claimed for antiquity.

We omit a paragraph which we had extracted, on the mineral productions of the island, finding

that it is given in the "Discourse" above referred to.

No diamonds are found, nor other precious stones, but many minerals of the schorl, quartz, potstone, feldspar, and trap kind. They mostly exist in mountains of secondary elevation, towards the southern shores of the island, sometimes in extensive veins; but separate fragments are carried down by the rivers, and found far from their original deposition. Prase is found in very extensive veins; hornstone is also abundant in particular situations, as well as flint, chalcedony, hyalite, common jasper, jasper-agate, obsidian, and porphyry.

The soil in Java is for the most part rich, and remarkable for its depth; probably owing to the exclusively volcanic constitution of the country, and the constant accession of new mould, which is washed down the side of its numerous mountains. It has the character of being in a high degree richer than the ordinary soil of the Malayan countries in general, particularly of Sumatra and the Malayan peninsula. The best soil resembles the richest garden mould of Europe; and whenever it can be exposed to the inundation necessary for the rice crop, requires no manure, and will bear without impoverishment, one heavy and one light crop in the year: the poorest with this advantage, will yield a liberal return to the husbandman. On an island of such extent and variety of surface, the soil is necessarily various, but its general character is that of extraordinary fertility.

The seasons, in all the countries situated within about ten degrees of the equator, agree in this: that as one eternal summer prevails, they are not distinguished as hot and cold, but as wet and dry. On Java the seasons depend upon the periodical winds. The period of the setting in of these winds is not determined within a few weeks; but generally the westerly winds, which are always attended with rain, are felt in October, become more steady in Nov. and Dec., and gradually subside, till in March or April they are succeeded by the easterly winds and fair weather, which continue for the remaining half year. The heaviest rains are in the months of Dec. and Jan.; and the driest weather in July and Aug.; at which latter period also, the nights are coldest and the days hottest. The weather is most unsettled when the season is changing, particularly at the first setting in of the westerly winds; but those violent storms and hurricanes, which are so often felt in the West Indies, and in higher latitudes, are here unknown. With the exception of a few days at these periods, or when the westerly winds are at their height, vessels of any description may

ride in safety in most of the bays along the northern coast of the island; and on shore the wind is never so violent as to do damage. Thunder storms are, however, frequent, and the lightning is extremely vivid. In the vicinity of the hills, and elsewhere during the dry season, seldom a day passes without thunder and lightning; and although these grand exhibitions of nature cause less consternation in general within the tropics than beyond them, it cannot be denied that they are destructive of many lives. Earthquakes are to be expected in a volcanic country, and are frequent in the vicinity of the volcanoes; but the European towns have never sustained any serious injury from them.

During the rainy season there are many days free from showers. The mornings are generally clear, and although the rains sometimes continue without intermission for several days, and frequently fall in torrents, they are not marked on Java by that decided character, either of permanence or violence, which distinguishes the periodical rains of the continent of India; neither is the dry season marked by that excessive aridity which attends the hot season of that country. Even in July and August, the atmosphere is refreshed by occasional showers, and the landscape is at all times of the year covered by the brightest verdure. The thermometer of Fahrenheit has been known to rise along the northern coast as high as 90° about three in the afternoon, and even higher in the large and low capitals of Batavia, Semarang and Surabaya; but from observations made during a course of some years at Batavia, and published under the authority of the Dutch government, it has been found usually to range between 70 and 74° in the evenings and mornings, and to stand about 83° at noon. By similar observations at Semarang, the same thermometer, placed in a spacious and open apartment, has averaged 87½° at noon.

At a distance of not more than thirty or forty miles, where the ascent is gradual, and of fifteen or twenty or less where it is rapid, the thermometer falls from five to ten degrees lower. At Chisera, situated about forty miles inland of Batavia, and Chi-panas, about twelve miles farther on the opposite slope of the mountain Gede, the thermometer ranges generally between 60 and 70°. In the morning, at six o'clock, it is sometimes as low as 57°, and in the afternoon, at three, its usual height is from 67 to 70° but seldom rising to 72°. On some of the hills inland of Semarang, on which Europeans frequently reside during the season, at an elevation of about four thousand feet, the thermometer is frequently seen as low as 45°, and generally in the

clear season, ranges from 50 to 62°, and on the summit of one of the mountains (Sindoro) it has been observed as low as 27°. Ice, as thick as a Spanish dollar has been found; and hoar frost denominated *bohan úpas*, or the poisonous dew, has been observed on the trees, and vegetation of some of the higher regions.

By its insular situation, the climate of Java enjoys the benefit of land and sea breezes, which in its least favoured parts subvert the fierceness of the tropical rays, while the great elevation of its interior, affords the rare advantage, that from the sea shore up to the top of the mountains, there is, almost from one end of the island to the other, a regular diminution of temperature, at the rate of two or three degrees of Fahrenheit for every ten miles.

The general inference which has been drawn by professional men, from the experience which the occupation of Java by the British has afforded, is, that with the exception of the town of Batavia, and some parts of the northern coast, the island of Java stands on a level, in point of salubrity, with the healthiest part of British India, or of any tropical country in the world. P. 31.

In the public mind the name of Batavia has long been intimately associated with the idea of extreme insalubrity. But this idea can be admissibly extended very little beyond the bounds of the city. On these points Sir T. Raffles is very intelligent and convincing.

That the climate of Java, in general, is congenial to the human frame, at least to that of an Asiatic, is corroborated by the great extent of its native population, compared with that of the surrounding islands, notwithstanding the checks which it has experienced both from the native princes and the European government; and the convincing proof which the records of the British army now afford, are perhaps sufficient to remove the unfavorable impression which existed against the climate of the island, as affecting Europeans.

At the same time, however, that Java has to boast this general character of high salubrity, comparatively with other tropical climates, it is not to be denied that there are some spots upon it which are decidedly unhealthy. These are to be found along the low swampy marshes of the northern coast, which are mostly recent encroachments upon the sea: the principal of these is Batavia, the long established capital of the Dutch eastern empire.

The climate of this city has ever been

considered as one of the most baneful in the world. It has even been designated the storehouse of disease; with how much justice, is too woefully demonstrated by the writings of those visitors who have survived its perils, and the records of the Dutch East-India Company itself.

Documents are given and authorities referred to, showing that there perished between the years 1714 and 1776, in the hospitals of Batavia alone, above eighty-seven thousand soldiers and sailors, and that the total amount of deaths in this city, from the year 1730 to 1752, was more than a million of souls. Without knowing the total average number of soldiers and sailors out of whom the amount of deaths is given, we have no definite idea of the degree of positive or comparative insalubrity. The amount is nearly seventeen hundred per annum; which must no doubt be enormous on any assignable strength of the Dutch military and naval force in connection with Batavia: for taking the deaths to the whole as one to fifteen, a very favorable estimate for Batavia, it would give a total of twenty-five thousand men. The other result, of a million in twenty-two years, seems to be less reconcileable to the facts before us; it gives nearly forty-five thousand five hundred a year. Now the grand total of fixed residents within the city, and its immediate suburbs to the distance of about two miles, we are surprised to find amounting to only forty-seven thousand, two hundred and seventeen, vol. ii. p. 246. Either the population of the city and its environs must have been vastly more dense between the periods in question, or an error exists somewhere in the reasonings and results. Even allowing liberally for both these cases, the facts and conclusions seem utterly irreconcilable; unless we admit, as indeed the records seem to authorize, the extraordinary conclusion, that half the population have died annually.

Having thus intermixed with our more general view of Java, a point confined to its capital city, we will, before we resume the first line of extract, add a few farther particulars as to the population, and its closely connected topic, the salubrity of Batavia.

Of the grand total of its population above stated, at forty-seven thousand two hundred and seventeen, only five hundred and forty-three are Europeans, including one hundred and seventy-six females—of their descendants, born in the colony, one thousand four hundred and eighty-five, in nearly equal proportions as to sex—the Chinese are estimated at eleven thousand two hundred and forty-nine, and of these so many as four thousand two hundred and seventy-three females: but we cannot suppose that even half that number can be actually Chinese or their descendants. Of slaves we have the sad sum of fourteen thousand two hundred and thirty-nine; more than half, however females. To the subject of slavery on Java and its neighbouring islands we purpose to revert in a future page.

Many tables and documents on population and various other parts of statistics are given in the Appendix, and interspersed through the volumes, highly creditable to the industry of the compilers. We are disposed to give them credit for as much accuracy as can be reasonably expected: but we wish that a specific date, fixing the period of compilation had been given to each.

Of the splendour and magnificence which procured for this capital the title of the Queen of the East, little is now to be found. Streets have been pulled down, forts demolished, and palaces levelled with the dust. The stad-house, where the supreme court of justice and magistracy still assembles, remains; merchants transact their business in the town during the day, and its warehouses still contain the richest productions of the island,

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but few Europeans of respectability sleep within its limits. Vol. 2, p. 246.

To those who are acquainted with the manner in which the affairs of the Dutch East-India were managed abroad, there will perhaps be no difficulty in laying rather at the door of the colonists, than of the nation, the crime of maintaining a commercial monopoly, at such a dreadful expense of lives as resulted from confining the European population within the narrow walls of this unhealthy city. That the sacrifice was made for that object, or to speak more correctly, under that pretext, for the private interests of the colonists who were entrusted with its details, can scarcely be doubted. From the moment the walls of the city were demolished, the draw-bridges let down, and free egress and ingress to and from the country was permitted, the population began to migrate to a more healthy spot, and they had not to go above one or two miles beyond the precincts before they found themselves in a different climate. But this indulgence, as it gave the inhabitants a purer air, so it gave them a clearer insight into the resources of the country, and notions of a freer commerce, which, of all things, it was the object of the local government and its officers to limit or suppress.

Necessity might have first determined the choice of the spot for the European capital; but a perseverance in the policy of confining the European population within its walls, after so many direful warnings of its insalubrity, cannot but lead to the inference, that either the monopoly of the trade was considered a greater object to the nation than the lives of the inhabitants, or that the more liberal views of the government were defeated by the weakness or corruption of its agents. Vol. I. p. 34.

In the Appendix A to Vol. II. many documents are given, showing and accounting for an extent of mortality in Batavia, as compared with the number of inhabitants, unexampled perhaps in the history of the world. We cannot but suspect, however, that the singular policy of the Dutch has led them to falsify the returns, with the same narrow view that they encouraged the propagation of the idle tales of the Upas tree. Such terrific returns of mortality, amounting annually, as above hinted, to one half the population,

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might well deter all but those impelled by the resistless avidity of commerce from resorting to such a sepulchre; while the pestiferous upas would equally repress the ardour of curiosity in such as might feel disposed to visit the interior.

It has been questioned whether it would be easier to remove disease from Batavia, or the inhabitants of Batavia from disease; and balancing, as it would seem, between the comparative expediency of the measures, no attempt was made to accomplish either, though it would not appear that either would be very difficult of execution.

The city is described as built in and amidst swamps that admit of draining. At spring tides the sea leaves the soil of the adjacent country covered with slime and mud, which exposed to the action of the sun soon suffers decomposition, and is supposed to impregnate the atmosphere of Batavia, especially in the night, with noxious exhalation. If this source of disease be correctly estimated by our author and his authorities, it offers the greatest difficulty of any, perhaps, to the amelioration of the present site of the city. Another cause assigned for its unhealthiness, and no doubt justly, is the stagnant waters in the canals, teeming with filth of every description. This is probably a very prolific cause of disease; nor less the state of the houses, and the mode of living of the Dutch. The Chinese however, suffer still more, perhaps, from the like causes; and the badness of the water, fills up the fruitful catalogue of assigned causes of the unhealthiness of Batavia. Some of these were removed, or intended to be so, during the short but energetic administration of authority by the English. How far the happy innovation may be encouraged or tolerated by our successors, it is difficult to judge. On the whole they would,

perhaps act wisely in adopting the second expedient; of removing the inhabitants of Batavia from disease. The interesting article of the Appendix which has called forth these remarks concludes with an encouraging repetition of an early statement, that "Java need no longer be held up as the grave of Europeans, for except in the immediate neighbourhood of salt marshes and forests, as in the city of Batavia and two or three places on the north coast, it may be safely affirmed that no tropical climate is superior to it in salubrity."

Quitting for the present the capital of Java, to which we may see occasion again to return, we shall now resume our extracts and remarks on the natural productions of the island generally.

Java is distinguished not only by the abundance of its vegetation, but by its extraordinary variety. Upwards of a thousand plants are already contained in the Herbarium of Dr. Horsfield, of which a large portion are new to the naturalist. Between the tops of the mountains and the sea-shore, Java may be considered as possessing at least six different climates, each furnishing a copious indigenous botany, while the production of every region in the world may find a congenial spot somewhere in the island.

Vegetable productions which contribute to the food and sustenance of man, are found in great variety. Of these the most important is rice, which forms the staple grain of the country, and of which there are upwards of a hundred varieties. Maize, or Indian corn, ranks next, and is principally cultivated in the higher regions, or in those tracts where the soil is unfavourable to the rice cultivation. The bean, of which there are many varieties, is an important article of food. Of the sugar-cane, which is used by the natives only in its raw state, they distinguish eight varieties. Anniseed, cummin seed, black and long pepper, and other plants of considerable importance, (but having only Javan names, we omit them,) may be considered as indigenous to the island, and are collected for various uses in diet and medicine.—Vol. I. p. 34.

The medicinal plants of Java have been described in an account published in the *Batavian Transactions*: among these are many which are employed in the daily practice of the natives, of which a large proportion have not been subjects of in-

vestigation or experiment by Europeans, and others which had not been previously described or classed. In a country hitherto imperfectly explored, and abounding in profuse vegetation, it was natural to calculate on the discovery of many useful medicinal plants; and among upwards of sixty, described for the first time by Dr. Horsfield, he particularly notices several, as likely to become most valuable articles in general medicinal practice. P. 36.

Considering in how few hands the Batavian Transactions are found, it was desirable that the history of Java should have contained some particulars on the important and promising subject of medical botany, although it may have been sufficiently discussed in the rare work just mentioned. The history is, indeed, very incomplete without it.

Wheat has been introduced by the Europeans, and cultivated with success to the extent required by the European population. It thrives in many parts of the interior of the country; it is sown in May and reaped in October; and where the cultivation has been left to the Javans, the grain has been sold at the rate of about seven rupces the * *pickul*. Potatoes have been cultivated during the last forty years, in elevated situations, near all the principal European establishments, and are reckoned of a superior quality to those ordinarily produced in Bengal or China. Few of the natives, however, have as yet adopted them as a common article of food. Besides potatoes, most of the common culinary vegetables of Europe are raised in the gardens of the Europeans and Chinese. It must be confessed, however, that they degenerate, if perpetuated on the soil without change; and that their abundance and quality depends in a great measure, on the supplies of fresh seed imported from Europe, the Cape, or other quarters.—P. 135.

That most useful root the potatoe makes some progress in the palates of the natives of India: it is however slow, like the progress of rice at our tables at home. So much depends on the cookery of these vegetables, that we are disposed to attribute such seeming reluctance to their common adop-

tion, to the imperfection of skill on that score. In India the extension of the use of the potatoe has been by some, and we believe justly, considered of great importance, as promising to mitigate if not avert the effects of famine; that scourge of countries, where climate, fertility, and habit unite in producing and rearing a dense population, and where the rudiments even of political economy are utterly unknown. Seasons unfriendly to the growth of rice, are found in India to be the more productive of the potatoe. We can recollect when a basket of potatoes was sent from Calcutta, as an acceptable present to a friend on the western side of the peninsula; and its reception at Bombay, after the voyage of some thousands of miles, caused special invitations to be issued for the feast at which they were served. So different is the case now, that every market almost in British India abounds in them. When the Bengal and Madras armies revictualled at Bombay, on their voyage to Egypt, as many potatoes were sent on board the transports as the captains and officers chose to receive. This was not unobserved by the then commander of those armies; and he immediately caused an ample supply of seed to be sent to Mysore, where we understand it has thriven equal to the wishes of the illustrious donor. Among the many important benefits conferred by the Duke of Wellington on Mysore, the introduction of the potatoe is not the smallest.

“Of tuberous roots, besides those furnished from the principal genera, *convolvulus*, *dioscoria*, and *arum*,” several others are enumerated, the roots of which are much esteemed by the natives.

“The true sago of Amboina and the Eastern Islands, is found only in a few low and marshy situations, and the preparation of it from the pith of the tree is not known to the inhabitants of Java the leaves only are employed for covering

* reckoning the pikul at 135lbs, and the rupee at Rs. 54, the price here given as the average of wheat in Java, may be estimated in our measure and coin, as equivalent to about 7s. per bushel. *Rev.*

houses; but from the *ären*, or *saguris rumphil*, which grows abundantly in every part of the island, and on account of its variously extensive uses, ranks next in importance to the cocoa-nut, a substance is prepared, similar in all respects to the true sago of the Eastern Islands. The tops of various trees of the palm kind, which are sought after in other parts of the east as food, are, on account of the abundance of rice and other esculent vegetables, but little regarded in Java; but the young shoots of many varieties of the bambu are used in the diet of the natives. Besides the cocoa-nut and other productions more generally known, there are many trees growing spontaneously, of which the seeds and kernels are used as food," the principal of which are enumerated. "The bread-fruit tree grows in Java, and is of the same species (although inferior in quality) with that of the South Sea islands: but the fruit is comparatively very little esteemed or employed as an article of food." P. 35.

Of oil-giving plants there are many, besides the cocoa-nut, and palma christi. In times of scarcity, but happily these times seldom occur, the Javans have resources in many kinds of the plantain, yam, sweet potatoe, various sorts of beans, and leguminous plants.

The Dutch possessions of Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Moluccas, dependent on the government of Batavia, always received their principal supplies of rice from Java, and considerable quantities have of late been occasionally exported to those places, as well as the Coromandel Coast, with great advantage. During a scarcity of grain in England, the Java rice has also found its way to that market. P. 215.

And we are told (p. 216) that

Rice was exported both to England and China, during the provisional administration of the British government on Java.

Besides abundance of coir, prepared from the fibres which surround the cocoa nut, with which every species of cordage is made in India, from the size of a rope-yarn to a cable for a line of battle ship; ropes, threads, and cloth are made in Java from the fibres of the *ären* before-mentioned, and from a variety of the palm called *gebang*. Intelligent natives assert, that ropes prepared from the latter are particularly valuable, exceed-

ing in strength all other kinds of equal size. Little reliance is, however, to be placed on the opinion of such judges, in such difficult questions as the comparative strength and merits of cordage. Many other vegetable substances are enumerated as afforded by the island, as substitutes for hemp and flax, that seem to possess valuable properties. A variety of vegetable substances is also found yielding valuable dyes; the principal of which are indigo, and a plant affording a beautiful scarlet. Black and yellow dyes are also obtained, but not wholly, it would seem, from the produce of the island. Indigo is extensively cultivated through the island. The preparation of it by the natives is in a very imperfect state, but that by Europeans is of a very superior quality. The climate, soil, and state of society in Java, are said to offer such peculiar advantages to the extensive cultivation of this plant, as to promise, under the direction of skilful manufacturers, a most valuable and important export for the European market. Reasonings are adduced in proof of the comparative inferiority of Bengal, in most of the facilities for this branch of produce. Fortunately for the indigo planters of Bengal, the strange policy of the Dutch, in forcing deliveries at inadequate prices, had the usual effect of checking both the quantity and quality of the product, or Java might soon, perhaps, have materially affected the immense capitals sunk in the indigo line by the planters in British India.

The natives of Java, like those of every other country—[this is too unlimited]—must have been, from the earliest times, in the habit of manufacturing various articles of leather; but the art of rendering it more compact, more tough, and more durable, by the application of the tanning principle has been acquired only by their connexion with Europeans. They now practice it with considerable success, and prepare tolerable leather in several districts. There are two trees of which the bark is particularly preferred

for tanning; one in the maritime districts, the other in the interior. These with some others which are occasionally added, contain very large quantities of the tanning principle, which makes excellent leather in a short space of time. Of this native article, books, shoes, saddles, harness, &c. are made in several parts of the island. The prices are moderate and the manufacture extensive and improving. Neither the leather nor workmanship of these articles is considered much inferior to what is procured at Madras or Bengal. The prices are moderate: for a pair of shoes, half-a-crown, for boots ten shillings, for a saddle from thirty to forty shillings, and for a set of harness for four horses, from ten to twelve pounds P 171.

Both at Madras and in Bengal the manufactory of leather has been greatly improved, as in Java, by the assistance of European tanners. Within our memory, the leather of the natives was equally, and very bad all over India. The rapidity of the Indian process has been remarked by many. It has been seriously related by one writer, that a native will easily slay a kid, eat its carcase, and tan its skin in the course of the day, and by evening will wear the shoes, manufactured by himself from the leather that was living in the morning. On the point of rapidity, therefore, the natives had nothing to learn from us; though in the division of labour, and the excellence of the result, much is still left for us to teach.

But we reach the confined limits of this department of our Journal, and must for the present take leave of the historian of Java, thanking him for having thus added in a considerable degree to the literary treasures of his country.

(To be continued.)

Observations on the Ruins of Babylon, as recently visited and described, by Claudius James Rich, Esq. Resident for the East-India Company at Bagdad; with Illustrative Engravings. By the Rév. Thomas Maurice, A. M. Assistant Librarian in the British Museum. Price £1 5s. Murray, London, 1817.

THE venerable ruins which are the subject of these observations have been long the object of great curiosity to eastern travellers; and many learned treatises have been written concerning them, the most valuable of which, next to Niebuhr's, is that by Major Rennel in his "*Geography of Herodotus*," in which he has proved by a variety of facts; such as the latitude of the place—the magnitude and extent of the ruins themselves—their distance of eight days journey, as stated by Herodotus—from the bituminous fountains of *Heet*, and the name of Babel, through so many revolved ages, and at this day applied to the spot—that *Hell*a on the Euphrates exhibits to us the site of ancient Babylon. Those vast ruins, have among others, been recently explored by Mr. Rich, and it is upon the description of them by this last writer, *principally*, that Mr. Maurice, whose works upon India are well known to our readers, has founded the "*Observations*" here respectfully submitted to the public.

These observations are chiefly of an astronomical kind, and he endeavours to prove, with what success must be left to the judgment of his readers, that astronomy entered largely into all the ideas and arrangements of the old Chaldean sages, whether of a religious or of a civil nature; in fact, that the famed temple of Belus or, as we call it, the tower of Babel, was neither more nor less, than a vast *temple of the sun*, raised by a grateful but idolatrous race, to that Being who according to their perverted doctrines of the Sabian superstition ruled in its resplendent orb, and by its piercing ray had dried up the waters of the deluge. He professes, at the same time to entertain no doubt of the truth of the scripture account of this daring act of rebellion against the most high, which was done to *make themselves a name*, and to

erect an immense beacon, or landmark, to prevent their dispersion over the face of the earth; that is, they resolved to act in direct repugnance to that omnipotent decree which had determined that they should be so dispersed. But let us hear the author himself on this important subject.

The concise and simple history of this stupendous undertaking, as given in the Bible, is as follows: It was the divine will that the earth, newly recovered from the waters of the ocean, should be gradually peopled in all its divisions by the descendants of Noah and his family preserved in the ark. The confederacy formed at Babel was directly subversive of this benign intention of Providence. This was one principal cause of the divine anger, and of the consequent judgement, *the confusion of the lip*, as Mr. Bryant contends it should be rendered, by which it was frustrated. But though Moses is silent in regard to the crime of intended idolatry, it by no means follows that, because it is not mentioned by him, it was not a part, and a weighty part too, of that crime which brought down the vengeance of heaven. This mad project having proved abortive, and the dispersion of the assembled multitudes having been accomplished through the very means taken to avoid it, viz. their efforts to raise a structure that should serve as a *signal*, or point of re-union, for their scattered tribes, a temporary suspension in its erection took place; but the work begun by Nimrod was completed by his son Belus, not at all reformed by that judgement, according to the original plan, or as nearly as practicable, and so remained for ages an almost indestructible mass of masonry. What was properly called the Temple of Belus, as may be collected from a thousand classical authorities, was an additional pile, erected round it in after times by Semiramis or Nebuchadnezzar, or whoever it was that built, or beautified, or enlarged, the city of Babylon. The tower of observation stood proudly prominent in the centre, for a succession of ages the gaze, the wonder, of an admiring world!" page 33.

The Sabian worship of the sun and planets contributed much, in our author's opinion, to make this early race of men *astronomers*; he therefore brings the evidence of many respectable authors of antiquity to prove that this celebrated tower was also used as an observatory, and strengthens that

evidence by adducing the opinions of some respectable modern writers; Herodotus and Diodorus Siculus, among the former, Dean Pridcaux, Tennison, and Bryant, among the latter. That they so early became so skilful he accounts for by the supposition of a mixture of a portion of ante-diluvian with post-diluvian science, in the following passage:—

The early proficiency of both nations (the Chaldeans and Egyptians) can only be solved by the hypothesis that a considerable portion of the ante-diluvian arts and sciences, among which must be numbered astronomy, engraved on tablets, or treasured in the breasts of Noah and his offspring, was, by the permission of Providence, preserved to illumine the ignorance and darkness of the earliest post-diluvian ages. To suppose, indeed, that our ante-diluvian ancestors were indifferent to the study of that exalted science, which is the source of sublime delight to many of their posterity; that for sixteen hundred years together they could be uninterested spectators of the celestial bodics, performing with undeviating regularity their vast revolutions; would be an insult to their memories, and to imagine them destitute of the passions and ardent curiosity natural to man.

Chaldæa being nearer to the spot where the ark rested, it is natural to suppose its inhabitants were, earliest of their post-diluvian brethren, occupied under a serene and beautiful sky, in exploring the paths and calculating the periods of the heavenly bodies. The diligent observation of the periods of their rising and setting was absolutely necessary to them in their agricultural pursuits, that they might know for a certainty,

Quo sidere terram

Vertere.

VIRG.

It was also important to them, in travelling over the vast sandy and level plains of their own country and Arabia, to have a celestial guide to direct their way over those pathless deserts, and to this use the constellations were probably applied, long before the Phœnician mariner by their aid ploughed the more perilous ocean. Diodorus, indeed, expressly affirms, that the southern part of Arabia being composed of sandy plains of immense extent, in journeying through them, travellers directed their course ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀστέρων, *by the stars*, in the same manner as navigators guide their vessels at sea. However dreary and inhospitable to travellers were the vast deserts above mentioned, those wide and open plains, affording an

extensive and uninterrupted view of the horizon, especially when taken from such a stupendous elevation as the tower in question, were by those ancient astronomers esteemed the most eligible spots for making observations.

Hesiod, the oldest writer on husbandry, recommends the husbandman to reap and plough by the rising and setting of the Pleiades, and to prune his vines by the rising of Arcturus. In this innocent and primitive practice they were encouraged by the express declaration of holy writ, that the luminaries of heaven were appointed to them *for signs, and for seasons, and for days and for years*.—Gen. i. 14. and happy would it have been for mankind had they adhered to that simple practice, without a criminal deviation into forbidden paths. They were dazzled and deluded by their lustre and their beauty; and adored instead of observing. They paid their devotions to the orb of created light, instead of the source of light; they prostrated themselves before the sun in the place of that Divine Being, who, as the Psalmist sublimely expresses himself, *in solē posuit tabernaculum suum*, had placed his throne in the sun, Psalm xix. 4.

We cannot afford room for more quotations from the astronomical part of the work; but must refer the more curious reader to the book itself. Mr. Maurice has presented his readers with an engraving on the same plate of the Persepolitan characters, and those, engraved on a Babylonian brick, preserved in the British Museum. Although there is a slight difference in the formation of some of the characters, the general feature of resemblance is very striking.

Babylonian Bricks, and the Characters inscribed on them.

The most ancient method of writing was on stone or brick, of which the earliest example on record, if allowable to be cited, may be adduced the pillars of Seth, alluded to in a preceding page, the one of brick and the other of stone, said by Josephus to have been erected before the Deluge, and to have contained the history of ante-diluvian arts and sciences. However disputable this account may be, that of the table of stone on which the catalogue was written by the finger of the Deity, and delivered to Moses on Mount Sinai, can admit of no doubt, no more than can the hieroglyphic characters in the most ancient periods, engraved on the marbles

of Egypt, at present so abundantly in our possession. They remain to this day, and will for centuries to come, a lasting proof of the high advance in the engraving art, as well as in chemical science, of a nation who, at that early period, could fabricate instruments to cut them so deep and indelibly on the almost impenetrable granite.

In countries destitute of stone like Chaldaea, an artificial substance, clay, intermixed with reeds and indurated by fire, was made use of for the purpose of inscription. Of this substance, formed into square masses, covered with mystic characters,—*ἐξ οπτης πλινθῶν*—of burnt bricks—the walls and palaces of Babylon were, for the most part, constructed; and we have seen in the accounts of travellers who have visited these ruins, examined the bricks, and observed those reeds intermingled with their substance, how durable, through a vast succession of ages, those bricks, with their inscribed characters, have remained. Their real meaning, or that of the Persepolitan arrow-headed obeliscal characters, and the still more complicated hieroglyphics of Egypt, however partially decyphered by the labours of the learned, will now, perhaps, never be fathomed in their full extent, by the utmost ingenuity of man. It is probable, however, that those of Babylon, at least, allude to astronomical details, which we have seen they were accustomed to inscribe on bricks; or they may be a sort of calendar, whereon were noted the rising and setting of the principal stars useful in the concerns of husbandry; or, lastly, they may contain the history of the founders of those stupendous structures. Impressed at once with their antiquity, their number, and their variety, for almost every brick found amidst these vast ruins is inscribed with them, the astonished spectator is staggered, and is for a moment inclined to coalesce in opinion with Pliny, who says, *Literas semper arbitror Assyrias*.

It was not, however, merely in the art of making and burning bricks that the Assyrians excelled; they adorned them, we have seen, with various figures of men and animals, painted to resemble life, and the colours were laid on the bricks—*ἐν ὁμαῖς ἐπὶ ταῖς πλινθοῖς*—in their crude state, and afterwards burnt in, which, it has been observed, demonstrates that they had acquired, at that early period, the art of enamelling. Among the paintings, Diodorus informs us, was a hunting match, in which Semiramis herself was seen on horseback, piercing with her dart a panther; and near her was her husband Ninus, in the act of fixing with his spear to the earth a furious Lion. It will be remembered, that among the

painted objects observed by M. Beauchamp on the varnished bricks, was the figure of a lion. "I found one brick, on which was a Lion, and on others a half moon in relief." A statue of a Lion of colossal dimensions was also seen amid these ruins by Mr. Rich. On the walls of her palace, too, as described by the same author, were colossal figures in bronze—*χαλκας εικονας*—of Ninus, the queen, and the principal persons of their court; armies drawn up in battle array, and hunting pieces in great variety.

The worship of the Lion by the Assyrians, is thus accounted for by our author:—

The general belief that pervaded the ancient world, and which we find recorded as such, in the page of Macrobius, that, at the creation, the sun rose in the sign Leo, which was, therefore, considered as his peculiar habitation, was doubtless the reason, independent of his noble figure, fortitude, and generosity, of the respect anciently paid to the symbolic animal, in the superstitious ritual of Asia. It was the sun, in the intense noon day fervor of his orb, when his beams, penetrating downwards, matured in their beds all the classes of vegetation, and darting to the secret mine, as the Chaldaic philosophy taught them, imparted its lustre to the diamond, and its glow to the ruby; it was this glorious being whom they meant to adore in that splendid asterism. It was this lion, the zodiacal lion, that, in particular, gave its sacred rites and its name to the city of Leontopolis, in Egypt. The Egyptians, however, had an additional reason for venerating the lion, since it was under that sign that the inundation took place. An order of priests too, it will be recollected, who officiated in the rites of Mithra, were called *Leontes*, and the mysteries themselves *Leontica*. The lion gave his skin to the all-subduing Hercules, and to shew the indomitable strength of Love, on many of the ancient gems Cupid is seen triumphantly riding on the back of that lordly savage.

Several reasons may be assigned for their veneration of the Cow, if that were the symbolical sculpture seen by M. Beauchamp in the mass of ruins at the Mujelibé, the ruins of the temple! the proper deposit of idols. One I have already mentioned; their devotion to agriculture, which made them worship her as the principle of *fecundity*. As a symbol of the moon, conspicuous with the black and white spots upon her body, and the horns that decked her head, she was particularly revered; of that moon to which the Chaldeans were led by their astrologi-

cal speculations to pay divine honors, on account of the immediate influence of her proximate orb upon all the vast circle of animated nature; and, in particular, her power of raising the *winds* and *tides*, so often fatal to navigation in the infancy of the science. As being a female, too, she was the more appropriate symbol of that *'dea luna*, who was the great female divinity of the ancient world, worshipped, as was before observed, under such a variety of names, the *Dea Syria*, *Venus*, *Urania*, *Astarte*, &c. By the last appellation she seems to have been particularly known and honored among the Jews, who are accused, by the prophets, of *sacrificing to the Queen of Heaven on the mountains, of making sacred cakes, and pouring out drink-offerings to her*, Jeremiah, 7, 18. However, that faithless and backsliding race did not stop here; for, in another part of scripture, they are expressly said to *have burnt incense unto Baal, to the sun, and to the moon, and to the Mazaloth, and to all the host of heaven*, 2 Kings, xxiii. 5.

If, however, as I suspect, the sculptured animal observed by Mr. Rich. amid these ruins, was the male of the bovine species, it will be far from difficult to assign a reason for the worship of that famous asterism, or, at least, of the animal that gave name to it; for when "the Bull with his horns opened the vernal year," as Virgil expresses himself, or, in other words, when the *first of May* arrived, over which month the bull presides, then commenced over the whole eastern world, the genial season of love and festive sport..... All nations seem anciently to have vied with each other in celebrating the blissful epoch, when laughing nature renewed her charms; and the moment the sun entered the sign Taurus, were displayed the signals of triumph and the incentives of passion. Proofs of the universal festivity indulged at that season, are to be found in the records and customs of people otherwise the most *opposite* in manners and the most *remote* in situation; and I cannot avoid considering the circumstance as a strong additional argument that mankind originally descended from one great family, and proceeded to the several regions in which they finally settled, from *one common and central spot*. A striking memorial of this fact, that is, of the year opening with the sun in the first degree of Taurus, and the rural sports and pastimes consequent, anciently prevailing in the Asiatic world, have descended down to our own age and country in the festive observance of our own joyous May-day."

(To be continued.)

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Feb. 25, 1817.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

(Continued from p. 81.)

Mr. *Freshfield* next rose and said, if it were his intention to express his sentiments in the splendid and eloquent manner that the court had been addressed in by the many gentlemen who had preceded him, he should undertake a task which it would be impossible for him to execute; but if the court would indulge a plain man with a hearing in making a few plain observations upon so important a question as the present, he promised not to abuse their patience.—(*Hear! hear!*)

It appeared to him that the greater part of the speech of the hon. gentleman who spoke last, was intended as a defence of the conduct pursued by the hon. and learned gentleman who had submitted the original proposition to the court, instead of an additional effort to support the merits of the question. Therefore, it was no small source of comfort to himself, and to those gentlemen, who thought and felt as he did upon the question, that the hon. gentleman found it necessary to defend the conduct of his hon. and learned colleague on this occasion; for the hon. and learned gentleman had certainly taken upon himself a responsibility from which he could not retire, but at considerable risk. He was glad to see this change in the complexion of the proceedings, because it was easily to be discerned from the tone and manner of the hon. gentlemen themselves, that “the war had assumed a new character.” It seemed from this, that the college was to be attacked—for why—not for its own infirmities—not because it was insufficient for the purposes intended—not because there was any difficulty in vindicating its reputation—but it was to be attacked for the purpose only of defending the intrenchments of the hon. mover of the resolutions.—(*Hear! hear!*)—The court were told, in very hard language, that the intention of the hon. gentleman who moved the previous question, was to prevent and stop inquiry.—(*Hear! hear! from the opposition.*)—He put it to the court whether that was the question. The question before the court, was not a question for inquiry, or any thing in the shape of inquiry. It was not like a proposition demanding a trial or an investigation into alleged abuses—but it was accusation—it was condemnation without trial or investigation. The hon. and learned gentleman had brought forward a long string of propositions, but not one of them con-

tained a request that the court of directors should inquire. It was true the propositions began with the term *whether*, and so far they assumed the form of a motion for an inquiry; but he would ask the court, whether in candour and in plain dealing, that which assumed the language of inquiry, was not in fact direct accusation! The hon. and learned gentleman had said, that he appeared before the *grand jury*, and compared this court to that sort of tribunal; but he would allow him (Mr. F.) to say, that he had not got quite so far in his proceedings; for he was here only before the *magistrate*. The hon. and learned gentleman had not made out a case to entitle him to go before the grand jury. It was true he had brought forward an accusation before the magistrate, and he (Mr. F.) had no doubt that the magistrate (meaning this court) would dismiss the complaint, as frivolous and not worthy to be entertained. As well might it be said that the felon brought before the magistrate, and against whom examinations were read, was not a person under accusation, as to say, that with these propositions which the court of directors were required to adopt, were merely requisitions to send the college to inquiry, and not accusations. As a proof of this, the court of directors were desired to assume certain things, and the court of proprietors were desired to sanction that assumption. It was to be assumed, that this college was in such a state, that without danger to the institution—without danger to the Company, it must be pulled down. Here perhaps he should have occasion to correct himself by saying, that the hon. gentleman only meant to say, that it should be abolished; and yet it was said, that this was not accusation but inquiry. The hon. gentleman who spoke last, in defending the hon. mover, said that his hon. and learned friend did not propose to pull down the college, and that this was a false charge against the hon. mover. It might be true, that the hon. mover had not proposed in terms to pull it down, but in one of his resolutions, he proposed to turn out the students and put others in; and then he desired the court of directors to inquire.—(*Hear! hear! from the opposition.*)—He had desired the directors to remove those students and put others in their room. If this was not pulling down, or something which amounted to the same thing, he (Mr. F.) knew not what it ought to be called. He (Mr. F.) did not mean to follow the last speaker in all the observations which he had submitted to the court, because he should

feel that he needed an excuse for so doing, even on the hon. gentleman's own account. The hon. gentleman had said, that this was a question for inquiry; but it was in the recollection of the court whether he had so treated it. To him (Mr. F.) it appeared that he had treated it quite otherwise. The hon. gentleman said, that the question lay in the smallest possible space. So thought he (Mr. F.) but he was quite sure, that both the hon. gentleman and the hon. mover had lost sight of the point, small as it was. Some of the hon. gentleman's comments appeared to be very trifling, and quite beside the real question. He had laboured a great deal to prove, that the original intention was, that a school, and not a college should be established; and he read a statement, in which it was proposed that the students should go to the seminary at the age of fourteen. If it were proper to descend from a grave statement to one of a different nature, he (Mr. F.) would say that this proved nothing; for it would be found that in the statutes of the university of Cambridge, it was established as a law, that the masters of arts should not play at *marbles* before the college church. It was thought inconsistent with, and derogatory to the dignity of persons who had attained that rank in the university, that they should indulge in such innocent sports, and therefore it was ordained that they should not expose themselves in that way. But what did the hon. gentleman mean to deduce from his statement? Why, he wished the court to believe, that because the young men were to go there at the age of fourteen, there was nothing which deserved the name of a college, and therefore a school must have been intended. Another point of the hon. gentleman's was this: he complained that persons must in all events go out to India who had conformed to the regulations of the college—that it was absolutely necessary they should go, whether their talents and acquirements rendered them fit for the service or not; and yet the hon. gentleman admitted, that there was a statute by which it was left to the discretion of the directors whether they should go or not. These were curious contradictions. It was not necessary to state the first point as matter of objection, if the existence of the second was admitted. If the hon. gentleman felt that there was no foundation for his complaint, one should have thought he would have considered it unnecessary to make this statement. He (Mr. F.) would not follow the hon. gentleman in reading lord Minto's opinion upon this subject; although he was sure that it would be in the recollection of every one present, who had read the passage in question, that the hon. gentleman had not given a fair com-

mentary upon, or construction of the language of that nobleman.

Another hon. gentleman (Mr. Kinnaird) who spoke at the last court, and whose speech was marked more by pleasantry than argument, had challenged any gentleman to deny, or even insinuate for a moment, that the institutions of this country were not sufficient, or not equal to give that sort of education which was necessary for a gentleman going out to India. Now he (Mr. F.) ventured with humility to assert, in answer to that challenge, that there were no institutions in this country capable of furnishing an appropriate education, according to what marquis Wellesley stated to be the necessary qualifications of a gentleman to serve this Company. There was no institution in this country which would enable a young man to qualify himself for the East-India service. It would not be asserted that it could be obtained in any of the private schools. He (Mr. F.) would not weary the court by stating what was the course of education in the universities; but he might be allowed generally to state (for the hon. gentleman should have told the court by what means such an education should be attained) the leading features of an university education. The university lectures were of two kinds—namely, the lectures of the college and the public lectures. It was well known to the hon. gentleman that the college lectures were confined to the mathematics and classics, and it was equally well known to him, that the public lectures, or those which might be considered as public lectures, were of a different nature from those which were usually delivered to gentlemen going to India. Every one knew that popular lectures might or might not be attended, just as it suited the pleasure or inclination of the student. The hon. gentleman must know that at the universities there was nothing to compel the young men to attend the public lectures. There were two courses of public lectures, both entirely confined to the students. (One commenced about the period of February or May; and the other did not commence until the middle of the Term, in order to take the chance of the students all being there, and then they were so crowded that some of the lecturers were obliged to lecture after their dinner, because some of the students were unable to hear the lectures delivered in the course of the morning. It was for the court to judge whether this sort of education was sufficient to qualify their civil servants, or such, upon which the Company could build in pronouncing, that the candidates for writerships, were sufficiently educated for the various appointments to which they might be called. The hon. gentleman then took up another point, and said

that this was the only instance ever heard of, where the government interfered to legislate upon the subject of education. He (Mr. F.) would not undertake to deny this assertion, but he trusted the court would think with him that it was unfair to draw an argument from such a source because it could not apply to a situation so anomalous as that of the East India Company. It should be recollected that the Company were altogether placed in circumstances of extraordinary peculiarity. It was necessary that they should send out all officers from this country, for the protection, as well as the government of the people of that immense territory. If it were admitted that there was no chance in India of finding persons qualified for these purposes, the necessity of sending them from this country, must be also admitted. Therefore this point being admitted, it was right, it was necessary, nay, it was the bounden duty of the Company to use all the means within their power of sending servants out, every way suited and qualified for the purpose. Consequently no arguments ought to be drawn from what was the conduct of government in other respects, because in fact they could not apply to the case of India, and the peculiarities which were incident to that country.

As little was he (Mr. F.) disposed to follow the hon. gent., or concur with him in his argument, upon the subject of an open college. The hon. gentleman had strongly recommended that this college should be open, and that there should be no compulsion in sending the students to receive their education there. What would be the situation of the Company if this were an open college, and free of compulsion? It would clearly not be consistent with the opinions of the hon. and learned mover, that he should send his son or that he should recommend a relation of his own to be sent to Hertford college, and the same opinion would probably be adopted by many others. What then would be the consequence, why, Hertford college with all its expensive establishment would remain to be supported by the Company at a most enormous and useless expense, for so long as the power remained with the parents of keeping away their sons, so long would the college be without a student.

With respect to the several propositions of the hon. and learned gentleman it was not his (Mr. F.'s) intention to comment upon them at any length, for it appeared to him that they had been most ably and judiciously answered by the gentleman who preceded him on the same side of the question. There were, however, one or two observations that occurred to him, with which he would trouble the court. Upon the first proposition he had only to say, that if the court of di-

rectors thought with the hon. and learned gentleman, (which he was persuaded they did not), it would be their duty to approach this court and declare manfully, that Hertford college was an institution which ought not to be supported. But was it to be doubted that the court of directors, would continue to recommend such an institution, if they really thought it was in such a state as had been described by the hon. and learned gentleman—was it to be supposed that they would sanction the continuance of Hertford college if they thought such was the state of things.—Was it not on the contrary to be supposed, that they would have thrown the responsibility of keeping it up any longer upon the proprietors, if they felt it necessary so to do, in consequence of the continuance of such flagrant instances of outrage as had been referred to by the hon. and learned gentleman, who by the way, grounded his motion not upon a state of things which had formerly existed, but upon the state of outrage and misconduct, which he alleged to exist at this moment. And here it must be observed that if this was not the hon. gentleman's position his argument must fall to the ground. But this was the ground upon which he had set out; and upon this ground he founded his proposition for pulling down the college.

Mr. Jackson.—I never proposed to pull the college down.

Mr. Freshfield.—If the hon. and learned gentleman did not propose to pull the college down altogether, he certainly did propose to remove the students; and thence he (Mr. F.) inferred that his object was to pull down the college.

Mr. Jackson.—Never.

Mr. Freshfield.—Therefore he felt himself warranted in the observation he had made. Whatever might be the opinions of gentlemen on the other side of the question, the court of directors really had no doubt upon the subject. If the result of their information was not satisfactory to them, they would as prudent, nay as interested men, have thrown a large share of the responsibility of continuing the college, upon the proprietors, and not have taken the whole of it upon themselves. Such was the observation he had to make upon the first proposition; and it appeared to him that the second must follow the fate of the first. It certainly had been answered by the hon. ex-director, who had so much knowledge and information upon the subject, and he (Mr. F.) was persuaded the court had heard enough, to satisfy themselves that this was a proposition which ought not to be maintained.

The next proposition desired the court of directors to consider, whether an establishment more in the nature of a school, where masters should attend at stated hours, would not be preferable, under

the circumstances therein stated, to a college. Certainly upon the subject of economy there could be no difference of opinion, if a school would answer all the purposes of a college, and if the hon. and learned mover, could convince the court that a school at a small expense would answer the purpose, he would carry the whole court along with him. In this, however, he had totally failed. But what was the nature of the present establishment? Hertford college partook of both characters combining a college and a school, and afforded a preferable mode of education for the young men who resorted to it, than could be found at any institution either purely of the nature of a school, or purely of the nature of a college. And it could not be successfully contended that a school merely, possessing no other advantages than were to be found at such institutions, or any institution short of the nature of a college, such as Hertford college, could give to the young men, that which it was desirable for the Company to give them in the double sense—namely for their own advantage and that of the Company's service.

The fourth proposition commenced in rather a peculiar manner than the others: "That this court *more especially requests*"—Now he (Mr. F.) knew not why these words should be introduced into this proposition; for surely, if the whole of the hon. and learned gentleman's recommendations were felt by the court, they were all equally interesting. But the hon. and learned gentleman had said in his fourth proposition, that it should be *more especially* considered, whether the expense at present incurred of maintaining the expensive college at Hertford might not be wholly saved, in the event of the parents being suffered to send their sons to particular seminaries, &c. This came to the question to which he (Mr. F.) had before adverted, namely, the expediency of having an open college without compulsion. The object of the hon. and learned gentleman in framing this proposition was quite obvious. It was plain that he hoped, by setting out upon the ground of *economy*, to induce the proprietors to adopt his proposition. In order to this end, it was, that he "*more especially*" recommended it to the consideration of the court of directors. The proposition went on, by suggesting the propriety of giving the parents the liberty of sending their sons to any other institution they thought proper, in order to acquire the necessary degree of knowledge in literature and science, and then to submit the young men to a test such as the directors might adopt; and if they succeeded in that test, whether in that case, it would not be highly expedient and economical, to remove the military

establishment from Addiscombe to the more substantial building at Haileybury? Here, then, was an admirable device of the hon. gentleman to secure the votes of some at least of the proprietors. On the one hand he set out with proposing that the college should be open, and on the other he recommended the removal of the young men from Addiscombe to Haileybury. What the objects of the hon. and learned gentleman were, in acting upon the minds of the proprietors, he (Mr. F.) must leave the hon. gentleman more fully to explain, when he came to reply. It seemed to him (Mr. F.) that the main object of the hon. and learned gentleman in making this double proposition, was to catch some of the proprietors on the ground of economy, and others by recommending Haileybury as a more spacious and commodious place for the friends and relations of such proprietors as happened to have been at Addiscombe. "In whatever way you may be interested in the question," said the hon. and learned gentleman, "let me catch you by this proposition: agree to it by all means—you see what advantages you may obtain by agreeing to it—you save money, and you remove these young men to a more commodious and a more spacious place." It appeared to him (Mr. F.) that this was a most indirect mode of carrying the hon. gentleman's proposition. It was not putting the question broadly and openly—nor candidly or fairly. It was introducing various considerations into the same proposition, in order that by some means, some proprietors might be induced to be in favour of it. This reminded him of an ingenious device mentioned in an anecdote in *Gil Blas*: Two travellers being at supper, a poor beggar boy came to the door of the room and begged that the waiter would give him a little salt. "Salt," said the waiter, "what do you want with salt?" "O!" said the boy, "it is only for the purpose of eating one of those eggs that one of those gentlemen is going to give me." The device of the hon. and learned gentleman was precisely of this kind. He would not venture to advance his whole proposition, which was to abolish Hertford College altogether—to dissolve it entirely, but by the two-fold consideration which he had advanced, he hoped to carry his end. But the comparison with the anecdote of the beggar boy was not complete unless it was carried further, by shewing that there was something like self-interest in the device. The hon. and learned gentleman, however, it seemed had no interest in the question: he disclaimed all feeling of party—he was wholly disconnected with party—he came as a friend. It should seem, however, that the Company's friends were sometimes too ac-

tive—they were also, sometimes, too kind to themselves to leave room to suppose that they had much kindness for their friends. Probably, if the hon. and learned gentleman had shewn less activity the sincerity of his friendship would have been less questionable. This kind of friendship would probably bring to the recollection of some of the proprietors, the old saying, “Take care of my friends, I’ll take care of my enemies myself.” It appeared in this instance, as well as in many others, that the Company’s friends did them more mischief than even their opponents. These observations he felt it necessary to make as an act of justice, in answer to many of the remarks which had fallen from the hon. and learned gentleman, as well as the hon. gentleman who spoke immediately after the previous question was moved.

Now, he would only call upon the court to recollect the circumstances under which, and the time at which, these propositions were brought forward. Were they brought forward at a time when complaints were made either from within or without this court, against Hertford college? On the contrary, were they not brought forward at a period when the court had every reason to believe that the college was in a state of perfect quiet and tranquillity; and brought forward after all complaints against the college had ceased for twelve months? And yet this was the time at which this dangerous experiment was proposed to be tried by the proprietors. It had been truly said that the hon. and learned gent. broached this question with great responsibility to himself. To him (Mr. F.) indeed, the hon. and learned gentleman had contracted a great and a serious responsibility, when he contemplated what would ultimately be the necessary consequence of what the court were now discussing. The court would have to charge him not merely with the indiscretion of bringing forward so dangerous a question as it respected the interests of the Company; but they would have to charge upon him the mischiefs which were likely to arise to the college from the very discussion of the question he had brought forward. For what was more likely to render young men disobedient than to tell them that the system of their education was insufficient and defective? What was more likely to unsettle them in their literary and scientific pursuits, than to say to them, that their education, according to the present system, would never be completed—and that Hertford college was incapable of completing it? What was more likely to unsettle, and even to degrade, the young men than to tell them that their conduct had been disgraceful, that they had lost their honour, and that therefore, they

had no character to preserve? In the estimation of every reasonable and candid man, this must appear to be a particularly invidious and unfortunate period to bring forward this discussion, when the college had now proceeded in improvement, and was daily making progressive advances to perfection—when every cause for inquiry had ceased, and when there were no complaints against the college. It was obvious, therefore, that the agitation of this question was an unfortunate and hazardous experiment, and must be attended with very dangerous consequences; and if such consequences followed, it might happen that those gentlemen, who were alone chargeable with them, would retire from the court—it might happen that they would not venture to face the verification of consequences, which they themselves might reasonably expect would happen. If, therefore, this court should be induced to adopt the resolutions in the terms now proposed, they would give occasion of triumph and exultation to their authors. But if those hon. gentlemen felt triumph and exultation at their success, it would be at the expense of the future happiness of the students of the college—of their numerous, and probably, interesting families, and of the millions of people who looked with hope and expectation to derive blessings from these their future governors. If, on the contrary, these predictions were not verified, and if on the contrary, no mischievous consequences should follow upon the discussion of these charges, it would be the strongest possible commendation of the respectable young men who were students at the college, and who were still able to preserve order, peace, and quietness, under so many circumstances of irritation. It appeared to him (Mr. F.) that in either view of the question, the hon. gentlemen who brought forward and promoted this discussion, had not only taken great responsibility upon themselves, but they had placed themselves in a very painful dilemma. He hoped and trusted, however, that no evil or mischievous consequences would follow; but certainly it was not the less wrong on the part of the hon. gentlemen who brought the subject forward, whatever might be the result. Any favourable issue, however, was rather to be ascribed, as before stated, to the character and disposition of the students themselves, than to the tendency of this discussion, which in every point of view, was calculated to produce the worst consequences.

What was the question which the court were called upon to decide? It was really nothing more than this: Whether these propositions, involving such dangerous consequences, should, without the small-

est particle of evidence to support them, be adopted by the court of proprietors? For it must be in the recollection of the gentlemen present, that some of the very documents read by the hon. mover in support of the propositions, were documents which, if read altogether, would be evidence rather in favour of, than against, the college. It would be recollected, also, that the hon. and learned gentleman had relied more upon opinions than upon facts: but those opinions had been ably answered by those who had preceded him (Mr. F.) on this side of the question. Such a mode of treating the subject, therefore, could not fail of producing a mistrust of every thing which had been advanced by the hon. mover in support of his case. There was not a particle of evidence to justify the court in entertaining those complaints which were contained in the five propositions, and submitted for the adoption of the court. The hon. and learned gentleman had truly said, "You have brought forward these accusations, but you have not produced one atom of evidence to support them, and therefore, the better way to get rid of them is to record a verdict of acquittal, in the shape of the previous question; 'That the previous question be now put' was the safest, the plainest, and the most proper mode of meeting the accusations of the hon. mover; and certainly, he (Mr. F.) should vote for it. Brevity seemed to him to be the strongest recommendation at this advanced stage of the proceedings; and therefore, he should conclude with thanking the court for the polite attention they had paid to him in delivering these few observations.

Mr. Lowndes next rose, amidst a general cry of *Question! Question!* He commenced by stating, that within a fortnight past he had had the honor of addressing two contiguous counties; (Essex and Surry) and on each occasion he was kindly received, and heard with the politest attention, without being interrupted; and why? because those two counties were not prejudiced against him, as he must say the court of directors seemed to be, whenever he ventured to offer his sentiments in this court.

The *Chairman* interposed and said, he believed the hon. gentleman had already spoken before, and had delivered his sentiments at length upon this question.

Mr. Lowndes. I have not spoken before, sir. I will not be put down. No, sir, I have as good a right to speak as any man here. The fact is this:—my worthy friend (Mr. Jackson) has given you such damning facts, that you are confounded; and do not wish to hear any body on the same side of the question.

Mr. Jackson interposed, and assured

the *Chairman* that his hon. friend had not spoken before.

Mr. Lowndes then resumed; and said, that any appeal to his courtesy he should be most happy to admit. But any attempt to deprive him of his right, he should resist with vigour. If the court would indulge him with a hearing, he assured them that he should not trespass at any length upon their time. It appeared to him extraordinary that after his hon. and learned friend had produced such cogent arguments and irresistible facts, that those who supported the present motion should be accused of having advanced nothing in support of the question for inquiry. Why, the whole of his hon. and learned friend's speech was one connected chain of irresistible argument arising from strong and incontestable evidence; to him (Mr. L.) therefore, it appeared impossible for the court of directors to refuse the inquiry which was now demanded. As the hon. ex-director (Mr. Grant) was pleased to turn towards him, he would freely express his sentiments upon the character and qualities of this his adopted child, by which appellation Hertford college seemed to be best known. Undoubtedly he very much admired the *real* child of the hon. ex-director (meaning Mr. R. Grant) for he must say that he never heard a better speech upon so bad a subject as that delivered by the honourable gentlemen to whom he alluded. The conduct of that honourable gentleman was highly creditable to him as a son, and much honour was due to him from the court of directors for the manly, able, and eloquent manner in which he held the shield of protection over that body in this difficult contest. No one could have better said, or with more becoming warmth, what had been delivered by that hon. gentleman in support of the cause he had espoused. But when he praised he (Mr. L.) praised the *real* child of the hon. ex-director, he did so because he thought he deserved praise. But the hon. ex-director must excuse him in saying this of his *adopted* child for it was a bandy, squint-eyed rickety brat (*much laughter*). It was impossible that the court could make him believe that *black* was *white*; and they should never make him believe that deformity was beauty. The court certainly had never heard arguments so powerful against the college, as those which had been delivered by his hon. and learned friend. They were such as it was impossible for any man successfully to combat; and for his part, he had heard nothing from any side of the court which removed his hon. and learned friend from the ground upon which he stood. Though his hon. and learned friend seemed to have exhausted the subject, there were one or two points upon which he had not

touched. In the first place, the hon. and learned gentleman near him (Mr. R. Grant) had produced, out of about four hundred and fifty students, two or three extraordinary instances in illustration of his encomiums upon the state of literature in the college. It appeared to him (Mr. L.) however, that such testimony was extremely equivocal when it was recollected from what country, and under what circumstances those young men went to the college. The instances alluded to, were those of young men who possessed such an extraordinary degree of natural genius, and perseverance, as well as an unexampled degree of previously acquired knowledge, that it was impossible for the college, with such materials to work upon, not to produce such clever men. But it was rather extraordinary that these two clever men were natives of a country celebrated for producing men remarkable for writing well, and exercising a superior judgment. The question therefore was, whether they did not bring all their talents with them, and whether they had not already acquired such superior abilities, that even the professors of the college with all their industry, could not make dunces of them. One of them, a *sterling* man—pure, virgin gold, went to the college with so much credit, that even the professors had nothing to add to his acquirements. He (Mr. L.) had been at college himself; but his experience had taught him, that there were some men who, if left alone, would educate themselves without the aid of a professor. But when he said this, he felt the highest possible respect for the professors of Hertford college, and he would say of them, that if it were possible to make dunces clever, they would infuse something into such persons both useful and ornamental. But it was very well known that there were some young men gifted with such superior genius, that perhaps it would be better if they had never been in a college in their lives. Such, probably, was the case with many of the young men now in Hertford college; but there was another young man whom the hon. and learned gentleman had celebrated as possessing an extraordinary knowledge of oriental literature. Now he (Mr. L.) happened to know something of that young man himself; he knew that he was extremely well versed in oriental literature before he went to the college; so much so, that his father a most respectable magistrate, told him, (Mr. L.) that he was the wonder and astonishment of his master, in having advanced so rapidly in the knowledge of the oriental tongues. The young gentleman he alluded to was Mr. William Bailey. He (Mr. L.) only mentioned this circumstance in confirmation of what his honourable and learned friend had said

upon the same subject. His honourable and learned friend had said, and he trusted that the court would also say, that when the college boasted of the talents of Mr. Bailey, it was like the daw shining in borrowed feathers. The feathers of genius were his. He had none other but those which nature gave him. But the college trumped him up as a specimen of their plumage. He was not surprised that the college should take to themselves all the credit of that young gentleman's proficiency. It was no wonder they should say, "see, there is the advantage of the college at Hertford; look at Mr. Bailey; see this young man the admiration of all the world." But then, let it be noted, that these were not the feathers of the college; let the court look at the bird in its *native* feathers. He (Mr. L.) was one of those, who, when they looked at a medal liked to see the reverse; for that was the only way to judge of it. Here then were three instances of extraordinary talent; the latter, he had proved, was well versed in oriental literature before he went to the college; and as to the others, it was proved that they were young men of natural genius, and not taken from the ordinary class of young men, and who, in all probability, if they had never gone to Hertford college, would have turned out excellent scholars. Now, he thought that this itself was a sufficient proof of the lamentable deficiency of this college in the testimonials of its literary excellence. He (Mr. L.) received his education at Oxford. An hon. gentleman had said, that he entered the university at sixteen years of age, he (Mr. L.) entered at twenty, and did not leave it until twenty-five. So much then for general facts and circumstances peculiar to individuals; one man might go early, and another late to the university; but that proved nothing in estimating the general question. The court of directors could not contradict their own reports; and upon their committee's reports, his hon. and learned friend had built his case. Undoubtedly, the court of directors had been very costive in giving information; but such facts as they had suffered to come out, were not to be contradicted; and he (Mr. L.) must say, that the strongest of all arguments against the court of directors was, that they had left the court of proprietors to grope in the dark, with the eyes of a lynx, as well as they could. Some of his hon. friends near him, however, could work under ground and work well too.—(A laugh.)—But his hon. and learned friend preferred working in day-light, and upon the high road of candour and fair dealing; he confessed he was struck with admiration of the ability with which his hon. and learned friend had managed this important question. On a former occasion, he com-

pared one of his hon. friend's speeches to a marrow pudding; but his speech on this occasion, was like a chokepear.—(*A laugh.*)—He would now come to the cure of the disease. There were two things to be attended to in all maladies; namely cure and prevention. The court of directors did not seem disposed to prevent the disease, and therefore it was necessary to prescribe the cure. He (Mr. L.) would turn doctor, and would take the liberty of pointing out a cure. In his humble opinion, the great evil of the college had arisen from the want of a test; because young men entered the college without, and they went as they came. It seemed to him that the college was like the omnium, which gathered three percents, four per cents, and five per cents; it admitted men of all descriptions. In short the college was like a pig, which ate every thing that came near it; it admitted young men without capacity, of all tastes, dispositions and tempers, without any attention to whether they were fit for the service to which they were destined, or were likely to produce any advantage to the Company. If he could dive into the hearts of the parents who sent their sons to this college, he had no doubt he should hear this soliloquy:—"my son is fourteen years of age, I don't know what to do with him; he is a wild desperate young man, and has a great deal of the devil in him. I intended to bring him up to one of the learned professions and send him to the university, but I find that won't do; he'd be kicked out there as worthless. In short I won't send him there; I'll tell you what I'll do, I'll send him to India." And this was the way that young men were sent to the college at Hertford, just as parents sometimes sent their sons to sea, merely for the purpose of getting rid of them. This put him in mind of a story which bore upon the question. Many years ago, he was travelling along a road, and he saw four or five fellows hauling a dead sow out of a ditch; and he said to the men, "what are you doing with the sow?" "Why" said they, "we are taking the sow out of the ditch to send her to Leadenhall market." The court would easily see the application of the story. Any thing would do for the college of the great house in Leadenhall-street: no matter whether a dead sow or a living one, it would do for Leadenhall market; and so of the college, no matter whether a young fellow of talent or a blockhead, it was just the same to the Company. Now, if the college had something like an annoyance jury, or in other words, some respectable and intelligent visitors to inspect these matters, what would be the consequence? Why the measures of the college would be on a very different foot-

ing. It was for the want of this sort of scrutiny that the college had failed so lamentably; and he thought that after having now stood the test of twelve years, and after the facts that his hon. friend had brought forward, shewing the deplorable state of the college, and which facts were unanswerable; and proving, as they did, that the directors had not a leg to stand upon, nor a reasonable argument to offer in favour of the college; surely it was necessary that some purification should take place in order to cleanse this Augean stable from its filth. And here he must say, that the court ought to be very much obliged to four or five of its members for taking up their brooms and shovels in endeavouring to remove such heaps of rubbish. Indeed he was persuaded that the court of proprietors felt very much obliged to such members for their laudable endeavours: and if they had the fortune to succeed in converting the college to their own purposes it would have this good effect; it would make the professors more strict in their discipline, and at the same time make the young men show more respect to the professors. In all events, he was convinced that whatever might be the fate of the college, even if it should still continue to exist, the speech of his hon. and learned friend, and the very interesting discussion which followed upon it, the college would be infinitely better than it was before.

He would now return to another argument that was to say, if he could read his own hand writing, for he had taken some notes of what occurred in the course of this discussion. Probably he was not a very regular speaker; and therefore, without adhering to any regular order he would go to one or two other circumstances which, in his opinion, if no one had spoken, would of themselves, to make use of an Irish phrase, "would prove that he was a good orator without any oratory at all." To keep back the papers which had been moved for by his hon. friend seemed to him, on the part of the court of directors, to be a dangerous exercise of their power, particularly on the eve of the approaching ballot, when it was probable that some votes would be looked for. If the court of directors were not afraid of investigation, they could not be afraid of producing the papers. If they were conscious that every thing was sound in the cause which they advocated they could not hesitate in submitting the papers to the impartial eye of the proprietors, who had a very good right to say that if the directors exercised their despotic power, for it was an act of despotism to keep back papers of this nature, "Leave your places for you are no longer worthy to hold the situations to which we have elected you." Was it to be suppos-

ed that the court of proprietors would have elected the directors to the posts which they held, if they thought that they would have kept back their papers? For one, he (Mr. L.) would say that he thought if any one of the court of directors conceived that the body to which he belonged was to become a court of secrecy he (Mr. L.) should have said, "I have voted for you now, but I will not vote for you again." He would ask the court of proprietors what sort of characters would their constituents give them, when they saw in the public newspapers an account of their proceedings on this occasion? What sort of idea would they have of their justice when they read in the first day of this debate that one of the directors expressly declared that the court of directors would set their faces against inquiry? And that they would refuse all investigation upon this subject? What was the argument used on that occasion? Why it was this: "We won't give you the smallest information. We will not suffer this inquiry to be gone into. We stand upon such high ground that we set you at defiance. We will not grant you an inquiry; because if we say it is unnecessary the world will believe us. To attempt to question our character is like breathing upon highly polished steel. The more you breathe upon it the more the breath will disappear. We therefore stand upon our high character: and therefore the more you breathe upon the reputation of the college the more you will raise it in the estimation of the world." Surely such a confession as this never was more impolitic under such circumstances; because in the estimation of every man it must operate as the most convincing evidence against themselves. When this investigation was at first proposed the directors declared themselves ready to listen to every thing that could be said upon the subject. Some of them stepped forth courting inquiry, and expressing their willingness to give every information upon the subject. But never was he (Mr. L.) more surprised than to see those very gentlemen who seemed to be anxious for inquiry—nay, to insist upon it, as the only means of satisfying the demands of justice, giving their vote against inquiry—thereby belying their own words, and contradicting themselves. Why what did this mode of acting prove? It proved to demonstration that there was something in the papers which they were afraid of meeting. This he (Mr. L.) really believed to be the fact; for he knew very well that something would be found in them not very palatable to the disordered ears of the directors. His hon. and learned friend had alluded to one of the secrets in the papers, which even the hon. ex-director could not deny—a secret

which he (Mr. L.) meant to have brought forward as one of the charges against the court of directors—namely the restoration of the five young men expelled from the college, but who in less than a year afterwards were sent to India; and he (Mr. L.) believed that at this moment two of them were in higher situations than they possibly could have been, had they gone out in the regular way. At least so he was told, and if he was misinformed it was in the power of the directors to set him right. But certainly he understood that one, if not two, of those young men made a very lucky hit in leaving the college; for it so happened that in less than three quarters of a year afterwards they crept into better situations, than they could have done, had they behaved ever so well in the college from whence they were expelled. Was this the way to preserve the morals of the college—was this the way to correct its irregularities? Did the directors hope to govern this turbulent institution by promoting the ringleaders of riot and rebellion to those places of trust and honour which were the just reward of modest merit? Was any thing more absurd and unjust than this course of conduct? Every man must know that such ill-bestowed bounty only made the young men more insolent and overbearing. As a proof of this, he believed there had been one, if not two, very serious insurrections in the college since; and he would ask whether those insurrections were not encouraged, and he might say, produced by the success of those five young men—who were not only received back into the bosom of the Company but sent out to India, with rewards and honours, after the mark of expulsion had been set upon them? But he (Mr. L.) was never more surprised than when his hon. and learned friend undereceived the court, in the idea with which some of them had gone away, that Lord Minto had approved the college and admired its progress. Undoubtedly he (Mr. L.) should have gone away with the idea, not only of his having approved of it, but that he thought some of the cleverest young men had come from the college; but good God! how different was this from his hon. and learned friend's account of the very same document! This not only shewed how necessary it was to read the whole of a paper, and not to garble it, (which he was sorry to say some gentlemen in this court were too apt to do) but it proved how necessary it was also to avoid garbling an argument arising from such paper. Such conduct always led to confusion, sophistry, and an immeasurable waste of time. How much better was it to meet the question fairly,—and hear all that could be said upon the subject, before a determined opinion was formed.

His maxim always was to hear every thing on both sides with candour, and judge for himself of the soundness of the arguments he had heard. He could not give a better proof of his candour, than the attention he had bestowed to every thing suggested from the other side of the bar. Those hon. gentlemen would acknowledge that he had always supported them whenever he thought they did right;—he had voted for them on ten or twelve occasions, and against them perhaps as often. Therefore having said this, he hoped they would give him credit for not being an opposer of men, but of measures: but that candour which he shewed them he hoped they would shew to him.

Now, what would be the result of all this debating in this house? He would tell the court what the result would be; it would be this, that the affairs of the college and those of India would be found to be so ill managed, that unless some serious effort at amendment took place, ruin must speedily follow. He confessed he had read a good deal of sophistry in the shape of argument, but, what was still worse, he had heard more sophistry without even the colour of argument. Never did he hear such Cambridge *warm water* stuff as had fallen from the hon. and learned gentleman near him (Mr. Freshfield). There was, however, one circumstance in favour of that gentleman's speech which deserved consideration, namely, it was unanswerable; and that for a very obvious reason, there was nothing in it to answer; it was totally destitute even of the ghost of an argument. The hon. gentleman might triumph in being unanswerable, but he really did not advance the cause he had taken up one single jot; and probably it would have been much better for the directors, if the hon. gentleman had not spoken at all. He (Mr. L.) was as much surprized at his speech, as with that of his hon. and learned friend; for he must own, that little did he expect that his hon. and learned friend could have given such facts as he did; not one act of the college, from its beginning down to the latest moment, which was of any importance, but was brought by his hon. and learned friend under the review of the court; and in the course of that detail, he had given the most damning proofs of the deplorable state of the institution. The directors must see, however, that if they *dammed* up the course of truth; if they had stopt up the floodgates of justice, and stemmed the torrent of inquiry so long, it had at last broke out at the cheeks. And what would be the consequence, if they were to dam up his (Mr. L.'s) speeches in that court, as they had attempted to do? Why he should *write*! That would be the consequence.

(*A laugh*). So he would rather advise the court to hear him with patience; but he did not think his speeches would operate any more upon the directors than those of his hon. and learned friend. Never did any thing come before this court so plain and so simple as the case before them; but the very clearness and plainness of it, like the brightness of the sun, confounded and dazzled rather than convinced. Had they been conscious of the purity of their course, they would, like the eagle, have beheld the splendor of the sun with a steady eye; but here, the moment the sun of truth shined forth, their eyes became dazzled, and they shrunk from the contest. As a proof of this, they were bound, in the first instance, to admit the truth of the evidence brought forward by his hon. friend, but they dare not meet the inquiry. With what satisfaction and applause, however, did they listen to those who advocated their cause! but, on the other hand, how discontented and anxious were they in listening to those who moved for the inquiry! He (Mr. L.) would tell the court a proof of this: never did he see such a change of muscles in the faces of those hon. gentlemen, as when an advocate for inquiry ceased to speak, and an opposer of it began; he saw a remarkable instance of this when the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. R. Grant) spoke so well upon the subject; their chins were then so smooth and so short, that a barber would have lowered his price for the job of a shave; their faces were covered with smiles, and they looked so calm and placid, that one would have thought they were conscious of victory; but when his hon. friend Mr. Hume rose to speak, he (Mr. L.) fancied he heard them cry out with one voice, "the cause is lost!"

Here he must take occasion to vindicate his worthy friend (Mr. Hume) from the imputation of having intended to ridicule public worship; if his worthy friend had said any thing upon this subject which could give offence in this point of view, it could only have been in the warmth of the debate. He had so great a regard for his worthy friend, that he would not have it said that he had thrown a shade of ridicule on the young men's attending the morning prayers; his hon. friend meant to do no such thing, nor did he in fact say any thing to bear out such an imputation. It was necessary to say this in his worthy friend's vindication, because without explanation, knowing that the advocates of the college could not attack him by argument, it was very probable that those now cut down by the force of his speech would triumphantly say, "what attention can we pay to a man who attacks religion? what attention can we pay to a man who, after attack-

ing the religious institutions of his country, and after arguing that religious instruction is an essential basis of a good moral character, can publicly deny his own assertion, by calling an attention to morning prayer ‘ridiculous?’ He hoped, therefore, that his honorable friend would excuse him for this observation on his behalf, knowing what handle might be made of the smallest lapse by the enemies of inquiry. An attempt has been made to throw out an invidious observation against his honorable friend, by alluding to the sentiments of the historian Hume upon matters of religion; now, in one point of view, he thought the comparison between David Hume and his honorable friend was a just compliment to the latter; the historian was an able and acute writer, and had done more for philosophy than any other writer in the English language; and, like his worthy friend, he was a most faithful historian; no man was more unbiassed and unprejudiced in the facts which he undertook to detail: so was his worthy friend, who had given the court a most luminous, accurate, and unprejudiced history of Hertford college; and whatever his worthy friend had said upon the subject of religious worship, it was not for the purpose of attacking religion itself, but for the purpose of eliciting truth. This was the great object of his worthy friend; and he could only say for himself, that whenever he got up to defend any cause, important or unimportant, he wished to do it without sophistry, without blinking the argument, and without searching after the means of smothering the real truth of the case. Any man who deviated from this line of duty, really deserved the iron bed of Procrustes. If the truth would not bear him out, why then he would sit down.

There were one or two other circumstances which he could not forbear mentioning; it had been said by the advocates of the college, “why do you now wish to disturb the order of things? every thing is at rest, and peace is restored.” The state of the college so described reminded him of a speech of a Scythian to Alexander the Great; after describing the devastations of the conqueror, and the destruction of the people by the sword, the Scythian concluded by saying, “when you make our country a desert, you call that peace!” so, when the directors made a desert of Hertford college, they called that *peace* and *quietness*. But peace was really not reserved for the college; for it was a singular fact, that at this moment there were no less than seven young men set over every six, for the purpose of guarding them. What did this prove? Why it proved that the college was in such a state, that if pre-

cautionary measures of this kind were not taken, the college was every hour in danger of insurrection and tumult. The court had seen already what happened in the college; they had seen that such was the state of riot and disorder, that the young men had pulled down two staircases, and armed themselves with the iron balustrades, threatening destruction to every man who opposed them; they had heard, from the college reports, that so far from peace being restored, or, at least, the disposition to mischief being eradicated, that it was found necessary to set two guards over each of the young men who were suspected. Why, what did this prove? Why it proved that the college was every moment in danger of explosion. It proved that the smoke which issued from the crater portended another convulsion of the mountain. The crater might be stopped up, and a seeming calm might be restored; but every man knew, from philosophical principles, that in proportion to the force of that resistance was the spring of elasticity; the peace which was talked of was only secured by bars and bolts, and the vigilance of centinels. There were twenty-four chambers containing each six young men, and a guard of seven centinels were placed over each chamber, and yet this was what was called peace. It might as well be said that Newgate was in a state of peace, for the college was regulated upon the same principles; the keeper of Newgate might say, with just as much propriety, I have the most peaceable, orderly, well disposed men in the world under my care, for I have double ironed every one of them. Upon this principle was the peace and good order of the college kept up; but would any man say that bolts and bars changed the disposition of the inhabitants of Newgate? Was the peaceable disposition which they shewed under shackles and manacles, to be built upon as a complete change in their native inclinations? But the court were told that the students at Hertford college were completely changed. How?—Why by double ironing them! That was the change of disposition. But what would they do if the double irons were taken off? Why, they would instantly break out again. He was really astonished at the absurdity of what he heard upon this subject. It might as well be said that the French prisoners confined in England, during the late war, were a very peaceable, well disposed people. But was it not notorious that they broke out in arms the moment they got back to their own country? He had no doubt that, in the same manner, the students at Hertford college would break out the moment their restraints were removed. Who were the persons that were there now? Why they

were all young men who were engaged in the late tumults. It was evident that they could only be governed by a competent dominating power. And so long as the directors set guards over them stronger than themselves, they would be peaceable and well disposed. But surely the disposition to riot and mischief still remained in the heart of the college—and yet this was the institution which called for the high encomiums of its advocates; really, he could not comprehend the wisdom of such an institution—to him it appeared a complete non-descript: and if the court of directors could not make head or tail of his speech, he assured them he could not make head or tail of their college; it was an incomprehensible jumble of incongruity. The argument, therefore, of peace being restored was quite fallacious, when the court looked to the means taken to make it secure; it was only necessary to look at the college itself to prove the fallacy of the argument: and yet the directors with one voice cried out, “why do you bring forward this inquiry? why do you talk of inquiry? when every thing in the college is restored to a perfect state of tranquillity? your demand for inquiry is foolish and vexatious; you propose it for the express purpose of shewing a spirit of opposition; and, so far from wishing to obtain a real and substantial inquiry, or coming at the justice of the case, you have some private spleen of your own to indulge; because if you brought this case forward when there were any overt acts of violence committed, we should have listened with attention to the proposal for an inquiry. Why did you not bring it forward then?” This question was easily answered, the reason why the inquiry was not brought forward then, was because every thing respecting the college was kept secret. All the overt acts, with respect to which the inquiry was now proposed, were kept in the dark. How then could the proprietors move for an inquiry into circumstances which they did not know? The directors, therefore, in this instance, were like the woodman in the fable of the satyr—they blew hot and cold in the same breath. Now, no reasonable man could deny that his hon. and learned friend had adhered to the plain language of truth, and that he had steered clear of prejudice and partiality. He was sorry to say, however, that on the other hand the directors had met his hon. friend with prejudice and something like a splenetic feeling. He confessed that he did expect the case would have been received in a very different way, after the tone and manner at first assumed by the advocates of the college. For his part, he had endeavoured to imitate the example of his

learned friend in a plain and unprejudiced course of argument. This was *two* words for himself and *one* for his friend.—(*Cry of question: question!*)—He should not be put down as he had been heretofore, to-day he had made a resolution to stick close to the point, and he appealed to the court whether he had not kept his word; he was determined to stick close to the skirts of the directors, and he believed on this occasion he had stuck close to them; it was fit that the directors should listen to the reasonable demands of their constituents: and whenever they acted right they might build upon his support; though they had abused him on a variety of occasions he should not be discouraged in the discharge of his duty; he would follow the Christian doctrine: for when they hit him upon one cheek he would turn the other; whenever he found them in the right he would always support them through thick and thin—he was never prejudiced against them in any case, though they might be prejudiced against him; they might not think him their friend, and they might endeavour to put him down; but still he would always support them when they were in the right, because truth was eternal and unchangeable; prejudice never should blind his eyes in estimating the conduct of any man; and, therefore, whenever he found their conduct to be honorable and proper, he should always support them with his life; but, on the other hand, if he found them tripping, he should tell them in a manly and candid manner to their faces that he disapproved their conduct, for it never should be said of him, that he uttered that behind a man's back which he was ashamed to say to his face. He should not trespass much longer upon the time of the court; although there were still several arguments which might be urged in support of the question; but he did not think that long speeches tended to throw much light upon a subject which was already as clear as the noon-day; he entertained a hope that the directors would feel it their interest as well as their duty, to come to a conclusion upon this question, which would be satisfactory to the general body of the proprietors, as well as beneficial to the college; above all things he begged to recommend, amongst the other improvements suggested for that institution, that the directors would order the publication of a new English dictionary, in order that the proprietors and the world, might understand the true meaning of the words introduced into this discussion; for instance, he would have the directors' meaning of the word “*peace*” introduced, and he would have it said that *peace*, according to the East-India Company's definition, meant a state of warfare kept down by a state of

force and coercion, for such he took to be the peace now preserved at Hertford college. It was not that calm placid state of things arising from the conviction of fault, but from a resolution to return to a state of violence and outrage, when the present restraints were taken off; but to come to the point, he hoped the directors would not only have a test to decide upon the merits of the students when they left the college, but that they would establish a rule, by which some selection should be made, in admitting young men to receive their education at the institution; for the chief objection he relied upon was that young men of all descriptions were permitted to enter the college, without any reference whatever to their qualifications for the East-India service; but this fault was carried still further: because young men were sent out to India of all descriptions, whether qualified or not, whether with mind or without mind. How was it possible that the Company's affairs could be properly administered?—how could the laws and constitution of England be preserved in India, if they were entrusted to such hands? If young men were received without test, and sent out without test, what security had they for the due government of their territorial possessions. It was this crying evil that made this college a disgrace to the Company, and how could it be otherwise, if it was open to the admission of every young man, provided he had influence enough to procure an appointment in India? And here he (Mr. L.) could not but admire the candour of those parents, who had confidence enough in the college to send their children there to receive their education; but, at the same time, they must know they were acting against their own interest in so doing. The court of directors, however, must be convinced, after all they heard upon this subject, that inquiry was absolutely necessary for the honor and character of the India Company, and in the confident hope, that they would not shut their ears to the voice of reason and truth, he should conclude by voting in favour of a motion, with which the best interests of the Company were identified.

Mr. *Dixon* rose and said, that long as he had been experienced in the world, and much as he had mixed with it, he never was witness in his life to so lengthened a consideration of one of the plainest question that ever was submitted to human judgment; the question appeared to him to lie in the narrowest compass; and, in his opinion, it might have been contained in the shell of the smallest nut that ever grew. When he seconded the motion of his hon. and learned friend, if he had thought there had been anything of crimination or accusation contained in

it, he should have been the last man to lend his aid to anything of that kind.

A *Proprietor* interposed, and said, that the hon. gentleman had already delivered his sentiments upon the subject: and although he should be happy to hear the hon. gentleman again, yet the order of the proceedings would not permit him to deliver a second speech.

Mr. *Dixon* said it was true that he had seconded the motion, but it would be recollected that he reserved to himself the opportunity of addressing the court upon the merits of the question. He now expressed a confident hope that the question would be carried without a ballot. As every person had now heard out the charges preferred against the college, it must be the opinion of the whole court, that the persons immediately connected with the college were the most unfit to decide upon their merits. Undoubtedly, there was a shorter course which might have been pursued than that adopted by his hon. and learned friend. Namely, that of bringing the subject under the consideration of Parliament. But his hon. and learned friend, with that candour and justice which distinguished his conduct throughout this proceeding, had preferred submitting the case to the notice of those persons who held high and responsible situations in the Company, in order that it might not be said by this court that those who sought inquiry into abuse had gone about, by indirect means, to attain their object. It however had been asserted by a person connected with the college, that if the question were to be decided by the court of proprietors, there would be very little likelihood of justice being done to the college, or to those persons interested in its welfare. Now, the person who made that assertion was in the first place, mistaken in supposing that the case was intended to be submitted to the decision of the proprietors: and in the second, he was equally mistaken as to the sentiments and views of the court. The question was not whether the case was to be submitted to the court of proprietors, but the proposition was whether the court of directors would be pleased to do—what? To inquire whether this establishment had answered the purposes for which it was intended, or no? Could there be greater deference shewn to any body of men than that manifested to the directors in this proposition? Nothing, in his opinion, could exceed it: and undoubtedly, there could not be a more serious subject of inquiry submitted to any tribunal. And whether it was brought forward immediately through the directors, or at the instance of the court of proprietors, it was a question that could not fail to excite the notice of every man who wished well to

the East-India Company: and, for his own part he was quite satisfied that whether the question passed to-day, or a week, or a month hence, an inquiry must be made, at all events, into the state of this institution.

It was his intention not to have said a single word, nor to have given his own opinion as to the merits or demerits of the establishment, except so far as regarded particular circumstances. He certainly had well considered the subject; and he must say, as one of his leading objections to the institution, that he did not like that complete monopoly which went to the extent of saying that no person should go out in the East-India Company's civil service, unless he had been educated in that college. The absurdity of such a regulation must appear obvious when it was considered that by adopting it, the East-India Company shut its doors against native genius and accidental talent. What would have become of the East-India Company, had they acted upon such a narrow policy as this in the early period of their history? It could not but be known to every man acquainted with the annals of the East-India Company, that from the time of Col. Floyd, down to that of General Harris, the Company's history was distinguished by the achievements of men of the first ability, both in a civil and military point of view, who had nothing to guide them but real, native merit, and their own personal experience. Was it to be supposed that the acquisition of the Company's immense territories in India was the result of that narrow policy now contended for? No; certainly not. It was the work of men not educated at any particular seminary, or brought up under any peculiarly auspicious circumstances. Undoubtedly, they were men who had received a good education; but their best tuition was acquired in the school of experience. Surely no man who considered this question with the views of a philosopher, or with the sense of a man of the world, would seriously argue that native merit and natural talent ought to be debarred the chance of rising in the service of the India Company, truly because the persons possessing such talents, did not receive their education at a particular school. As a measure of policy, undoubtedly, the Company ought to secure for their servants the best possible education; and he, for one, should always give the preference to those young men whose minds and habits were formed under the immediate observation of the Company: but he would seriously ask the court of directors whether they would debar themselves of the power of attracting to themselves the services of any person possessed of talent or merit of any description,

which would answer their purpose? Wherever they saw talent, or wherever they saw merit, if they found they could turn it to their account for the benefit of the Company, they ought not to shut themselves out from the power of employing it. If he were to look to the history of those distinguished men who had adorned the annals of this country, and who had risen to eminence by their native talents alone, he should find abundant reasons in support of this observation. In the annals of the army, of the navy, and of politics, he would find innumerable instances of men who had attained distinction by their personal merits, and native talents. The whole history of the army of this country confirmed this statement. With respect to the navy, from the time of Boscaawen, to that of Nelson, an illustrious list of distinguished names was to be found, which were rendered eminent by these qualities alone. In politics, the names of Pitt and Wellesley would alone justify every thing he could say on this subject. Surely, with such a field as the population of this great country opened to the India Company for culling and chusing native talent for their service, he should feel justified in the observation that they were likely to make a better harvest of the human mind than from any partial advantage they could derive from this expensive establishment. How vain and futile would be the efforts of mankind, if they depended upon a particular course of education for the success of their enterprizes. Such a policy as this would cut off and blast the buds of native genius and talent. Let the court of directors look around them, and see the number of respectable and honorable characters who adorned that court, and ask *them* whether they attributed their success in the world to a collegiate education? Let them be asked whether they had risen to their present fortune and rank in the world by being brought up at a particular school? Let them be asked by what means they acquired property and character? and he had no doubt the answer would be that they attained such distinctions in the school of experience. With proper regulations, and under certain restrictions, he had no doubt that Hertford college would produce some good; but surely, when there was reason to suspect that things had not gone on right in that institution, it was but reasonable that the court of directors should accede to the motion for an inquiry how far it had answered the purposes for which it was founded? The very imputations which had been cast upon it would naturally be said were a sufficient reason why the motion for inquiry should be adopted. The public mind was a good deal interested in

the result of this question: and the only observation he should make upon this part of the subject, was that men of the first talents and observation had called out, as it were, with one voice, that this business must be inquired into:—that it must undergo a proper and thorough examination. But here he could not refrain from expressing his astonishment that those gentlemen who appeared to cry out the loudest for inquiry, became in fact, the advocates of the college, and used every effort in their power to stifle inquiry. Circumstanced as the Company were, this was rather an extraordinary mode of proceeding. Many observations had fallen from this part of the court upon the conduct of the hon. ex-director who moved the previous question. Certainly there was nothing absurd in the step itself; but it appeared to him to be a highly mischievous proceeding. He wished not to deprive the hon. gentleman of any merit that might be due to him for such a step; but he always held it to be a fairer mode of proceeding to meet the question, whatever it might be, and let it stand upon its own merits or demerits, rather than get rid of it by moving the previous question.

The hon. gentleman who addressed the court last but one (Mr. Freshfield) had made one very curious observation. And he (Mr. D.) sincerely wished the hon. gentleman might not be an instance of the truth of his own maxim. He said, “keep me from my friends, and I will take care of my enemies.” No doubt the hon. gentleman did his best; but never was any man more unfortunate in all the observations he had made; for the whole tendency of his speech went to cut to pieces those whom he wished to protect. Every observation which had fallen from him exposed the *flanks* of the directors to the *fire* of those enemies against whom he had taken up the cudgels. There was another expression of the hon. gentleman which also failed of its object. The hon. gentleman had accused his (Mr. Dixon's) hon. and learned friend with having embraced various objects in one of his resolutions, in order to catch different persons. Now he (Mr. D.) trusted that there was no gentleman in this court with his eyes and ears open, silly enough to be caught by any thing which his own judgment did not approve. The hon. gentleman, therefore, was mistaken in supposing that there was any body in this court who could be caught by any fresh contrivance, as he alluded to. Having made these few remarks, he should not trouble the court any farther. He was decidedly for the question moved by his worthy and learned friend, that it be referred to the directors to examine how

far the institution had answered the purpose intended.

The *Chairman* then addressed the court, and said, that after this subject had occupied so much time in discussion, and after nearly three days were exhausted in its examination, the opinion he had at first expressed was in no degree altered. He was still convinced in his own mind, notwithstanding all he had heard in the course of the debate, that this motion for inquiry could answer no good purpose. At so late an hour of the day, he had no disposition to trouble the court with a recapitulation of the grounds of his opinion: but as much stress had been laid by the hon. gentleman who opened this debate, upon the particular speech of one of the directors who presided at Haileybury college, he thought it was but fit that other speeches of a more recent date should be read by the clerk.

Mr. *Hume*. I protest against reading any papers that are not in the hands of the court of proprietors.

The *Chairman* resumed, and said that these speeches were before the proprietors. The proceedings at the examinations at the college were before the proprietors, and he would take leave to have them read, not having been done before, with a view to put the court of proprietors in possession of the present state of the college. There were three speeches upon the last three examinations; and if the court would suffer them to be read, they would shew the sentiments entertained by the professors upon the present state of the college, and the inexpediency of interfering to disturb what was doing so well.

Mr. *Kinnaird* spoke to order. He had no objection to any gentleman's reading any paper, as a part of his speech. But if the hon. chairman was about to have documents read by the clerk, which were not in the possession of the proprietors, and which were confined solely to the knowledge of the directors, he (Mr. K.) must insist that the proprietors had a right to call for any other documents which they thought necessary to the elucidation of this subject. He was sure the hon. chairman would feel that his hon. friend did not by any means wish to rest the accusation of the college upon the document alluded to. His hon. friend only read that document for the purpose of shewing that the charges were founded upon documents existing at the time, and by no means to prejudice the question as to the present state of the college. He had no objection to the hon. chairman's producing these documents if he thought they were an answer at all to the object which his hon. friend had in view when he read the paper referred to.

The *Chairman* begged to say, that the particular documents he proposed to read, were the reports of the speeches delivered at the last three examinations, and as they were in the hands of the proprietors, he hoped there would be no objection to their being read. Doubtless many of the proprietors had not had an opportunity of perusing them; and when a great question of this kind had taken up three days discussion, and when so many important consequences might arise from the result, it was very fit that the proprietors should have them read. They were not long, and would not take up five minutes, altogether.

Mr. *Kinnaird* said, that if any part of these papers were to be read, it was but fair that the whole should be laid before the court.

Mr. *Impey* said, nothing could be more proper than when certain documents were read on one side of the question, which were supposed to be unfavourable to the college, that another document should be read on the other side of the question, which was favourable to it. The hon. gentleman might rest assured that the whole of the reports would be read. But if the court were to sit for several days, upon this debate, and it should be found proper to read particular documents on one side of the question, it was but reasonable and fair that other documents should be read on the other side. There could be no objection to the course proposed by the hon. chairman, if the proceedings of the court were to be conducted with any thing like candour and fair dealing.

Mr. *Hume* submitted whether it was proper for the hon. gentleman to read parts of documents without reading the whole. The hon. chairman seemed disposed to give only the report of the college council of December 1815. He (Mr. H.) wanted to have all the documents laid before the court, with a view to enable them to judge what the directors were about. He must protest against garbling and reading only such parts of the papers as suited the purpose of the directors. If the whole were read, he could have no objection to the admission of any documents.

The *Chairman* said, he wished to have the documents read, merely with a view of shewing what were the opinions of the professors and the court of directors on the latest occasion they had an opportunity of judging of the state of the college.

Mr. *Kinnaird* reminded the court that they must be on their guard against receiving papers and documents which were entirely founded upon the reports of the

professors, they being their own historians and their own panegyrists.

The *Chairman* said, that in point of courtesy, he could read all these papers as a part of his speech; and the only reason he called upon the clerk to read them, was, because that person could read them better than he could. They were the reports of the professors, who were, no doubt, interested in the character of the college; but they were the reports of gentlemen who, in the discharge of their duty, were bound to tell the court of directors fairly and candidly the real state of that institution. These reports were not made with reference to the present question; but the ordinary reports made by the professors in the discharge of their duty, without any view to the present discussion, and without any design of giving a false colour to the transactions of the college. The first paper he should propose to be read was the report of the college council of the 18th December, 1815.

Mr. *Hume* said he believed that paper was not before the court, and if it were read he had a right to call for any other document in possession of the directors, upon this subject.

The *Chairman* replied, that all the papers he proposed to read were before the court.

The reports of the 18th December, 1815, and 30th May, 1816, were put in and read as follow:—

“ *Report of the College Council, 18th December, 1815.*

“ That the council would have been better justified in presenting a most favourable report if the term had closed in November, there having been no childish disorder, the forerunner of more serious disturbances, during the preceding term, and no complaints from the neighbourhood of irregularities—that the study of the authorities to administer discipline without causing irritation had not been unsuccessful—and the severe examples which the council had been compelled to make, excited no rebellious motion in the body of the students; for since that period the college had remained in a state of perfect subordination.

“ That nothing, perhaps, could prove more fully the capacities of the institution for producing essential good than the creditable progress which its literature continued to make in spite of all difficulties, interruptions and disturbances—the present term exhibiting specimens of literary excellence, if not perhaps of the first order, yet in an high degree respectable and praiseworthy—and in the *oriental* department the exertions were more than usually satisfactory, &c. &c. &c.

"The *Chairman's* speech commenced by congratulating the students on the eminent proficiency which a certain portion of them had happily attained in different branches of literature, European and Oriental—remarked upon the excellence of an English essay which had been just read, both as to its matter and composition; he addressed the students who had obtained honorary distinctions after the following manner. 'You,' said he, 'experience now the benefits of application; and the salutary consequences of having submitted to discipline—you have entered upon the path that leads to success, it is now open to you—you are only to persevere in the course you have commenced here, and when you arrive on the Indian scene, a more splendid and important career will present itself to you with the most favourable prognostics.' He then declared, that he could not withhold his approbation from those who, though they had not obtained honorary distinctions, had been orderly in their conduct, and diligent in their applications to study—lamented, that Oriental literature had not been so generally attended to, but trusted that the study of it would become more universal in future. He noticed with great pleasure the conduct of those who were termed *seniors*, and the happy effect of their exertions and example—paid a high compliment to the principal and professors for their labours and zeal—alluded to the case of those unhappy young men who had excluded themselves from the benefits of the institution, by a conduct unworthy of the British character, bringing disgrace on themselves, and anguish on their families—he hoped the severe but necessary fate of such misguided young men would have a salutary influence on those he addressed. He concluded by impressively recommending those about to leave the institution, that they would progressively establish that high character which was preceding them to India, and which would lead them infallibly to honor and independence."

Report of College Council, 30th May, 1816.

"This report was to the following effect. It began by stating, that the council had the gratification of reporting—the present term had been happily distinguished by a state of discipline as satisfactory as ever had been witnessed from the foundation of the college, the observance of collegiate rules and duties, had, on the whole, been correct and steady; the conduct of the students in general, remarkable for a steady and respectful submission to authority; though

such a favourable representation was not absolutely without some exceptions, arising from those who had not derived all the reformation to be wished from the punishment of their former misconduct—they commended, in a peculiar manner, the seniors for their excellent conduct and example—bearing testimony to the good conduct of those lately admitted, as more correct and manly than had been usual in the first period of collegiate residence.

"In reference to literature, they stated, that the Asiatic languages had been seldom cultivated with greater zeal and success—lamenting that their report of European literature could not be perhaps quite so favourable as in some former periods—they hoped such a feeling would not be permanent nor prevail to such a degree as to defeat the wise and liberal views, which embraced a sound European education as the essential object of the institution; expressing, that, although the general current of emulation had run in that direction not unusually strong, yet many instances of highly creditable and meritorious services were to be found in the department of classical and mathematical literature, and that it might safely be affirmed there had been a general disposition to pursue some branch of knowledge or other—the instances having been very rare of any abandonment of all literary application.

"The *Chairman* terminated the day in commendation of the general exertions displayed by the college—thanking the principal and professors for the skillful and scientific discharge of their duty—entreating the students to a full exertion of their several talents, and a studious attention to the statutes and regulations—inciting those about to leave the institution, by every motive of honor and policy to obtain the proud and conscious dignity of rectitude. He strongly recommended those who remained to consult their own interest, the feelings and anxious solicitude of their friends, and act up to what they themselves expected, and what those friends felt for them. He lamented that the regulations did not admit of a prize being awarded to Mr. Boulderson for his great proficiency in Sanscrit, because he was not a Madras student, but held up so shining an example as most worthy of imitation, and concluded by taking an affectionate farewell."

Mr. Jackson asked whether these papers were laid before the court of proprietors at the last quarterly court but one, namely in September?

The *Chairman* said he had no doubt that they were upon the table of the court at that time.

The report of the college council of the 18th December 1816, was then put in and read as follows :—

“ Substance of the College Council Report on the 18th December, 1816.

“ They found themselves relieved from offering detailed accounts of the college discipline, as the monthly reports furnished regular and minute information. No case of misconduct had lately occurred, sufficiently aggravated to call for censure affecting the term or the appointment of the offenders—they professed that great improvements were observable, and the college, on the whole, exhibited a gratifying aspect of propriety and order—some little difficulties indeed which the council had to encounter had occurred in the latter end of the term; but too partial in their extent and too short in their duration to have made any serious example necessary. They announced the term to have been remarkable for a praiseworthy spirit of industry and emulation in many individuals and in various departments of literature.

“ The Chairman congratulated the East India Company, the principal, the professors and the oriental visitor on the progress and prospects of the students—he regretted that there should have been even the least irregularity observable respecting regular attendances at chapel and elsewhere, while the general good order and morality was so much to be commended.

“ He commented on the great improvement in literature, and especially in the native languages; and was particularly desirous of marking his sense of Messrs. Boulderson and Morris’s super-eminent attainments in the Sanscrit; which was the more eminently creditable, as, from the rules of the college, they had not a stimulus in expecting prizes of distinction. Impressing on those who remained as well as those who were about to leave the college, the incalculable advantages of moral principles and good education, he concluded by committing them all to the countenance and protection of a beneficent providence.”

The *Chairman* then said that he was a little anxious that the court of proprietors should be in possession of these papers, because they were not made for the occasion; but declaratory of the state of the college at those respective dates, almost up to the present time; and he now put it to the good sense of the proprietors, whether, seeing as they must, from these documents, that things were going on as well as they possibly could, it would be expedient or convenient to disturb the present order of the establishment, by calling upon the court of directors

to institute an inquiry, under the circumstances stated in these papers. The court of proprietors might be assured that the directors felt a lively interest in the welfare of the college; and if they had the least idea of any existing mischief or impropriety, it would be their bounden duty, as a matter of course, to institute every necessary inquiry, and redress every grievance. As a matter of personal interest it was an object with some of the directors to take care that the college was well conducted; for many of them had their friends and relatives there; and this consideration, independent of the duty which they owed to the court of proprietors, would make them alive to every transaction at Hertford. Under all these circumstances, he hoped that gentlemen, would not think the motion now made was at all necessary. In all events, in his view of the case, he should certainly vote against it.

Mr. *Kinnaird* thought that as these were the reports of the professors themselves, they ought to have no weight with the court.

The *Chairman*.—These three reports are certainly the reports of the professors themselves, and I trust they will have their due weight with the court.

Mr. *Hume* denied having ever seen the papers which had been just read, although the hon. Chairman had said that they were before the court of proprietors. It appeared to him that the hon. Chairman must be under some mistake upon the subject. For certainly they were never sent to him (Mr. Hume), nor did he clearly understand that they were actually laid before the general court of proprietors. He did, indeed, hold in his hand the report to which he (Mr. Hume) alluded in support of his argument; but this was the first time he had heard of the papers now submitted to them. Indeed, he believed, that in the ordinary course of business, these papers would not be laid before the court until September next. He was, however, happy to hear them read now, by way of anticipation; because every word of them went to support the proposition for inquiry. From these it appeared, according to his understanding of them that the disturbances had still been going on so late as November last.

The *Chairman* said that what was alluded to in the report which the hon. gentleman caught up, as evidence of the continuance of disturbance, was not at all a serious matter. It was only something about *squibs* on the 5th November.

Mr. *Hume*.—An inquiry will shew what it was.

Mr. *Lowndes* attempted to speak; but was stopped by the cry of *Spoke! spoke!*—

Order! order! "To speak, or not to speak? that is the question."—(*A laugh! question! question!*)

Mr. *Weeding* requested permission to say a few words upon this important subject, but being unused to address a public assembly, he relied upon the indulgence of the court for a considerate hearing.—(*Hear! hear!*) He announced himself as a warm friend of the East-India Company; and, conceiving that the establishment at Hertford College was intimately connected with its interests, he approved of the general principle of that institution: but he must confess that he entertained strong objections to its details. That the institution of this college was right, as a matter of expediency, he would candidly admit; for it was proper, in his opinion, that the Company should have in this country a seminary for European literature. He, however, lamented that it did not embrace more general objects, and that it was not established upon more liberal principles. The intention, however, of the East-India Company in founding such an institution, was highly honorable and meritorious. It became them, as a Company possessing so much power, to make the experiment at least of founding an institution of learning for the dissemination of general knowledge. As a friend to the great object of enlightening the human mind, he would have given his complete and cordial approbation of this institution, had its plan been formed upon that foundation. Having said that he was a friend to the establishment of the college upon its general principle, he heartily wished that he could go on further and say, that he approved of its details. But he was stopped short by that act of parliament which had laid restrictions upon those benefits which it was calculated to produce as an institution of learning, and crippled its efforts for the dissemination of general knowledge. It appeared to him that these restrictions formed an insuperable bar, to the attainment of that good, which the college was capable of producing. It was not for him to inquire into the reasons which might have induced the East-India Company to consent to the introduction of a compulsory clause into the act of parliament, by which students were obliged to spend two years at the college. But to him, at least, it appeared that their consent to this restriction was unwise and inexpedient. He had rather they had been the real friends of the college by setting their faces against the introduction of this compulsory clause; because if the institution had really any pretensions to the merits claimed for it by its advocates, the very idea of compulsion would defeat its object, and make it a place the last that would be chosen by parents, as a

matter of taste, for the education of their sons. But, then, how did the argument stand upon the directors' own shewing? They stated that their principal desire in establishing the college was for the purpose of maintaining the high political interests of the East-India Company; by giving their servants the whole of their European education in England, and keeping them under their own eye for a certain time. But did this prove that they were bound to consent to this compulsory clause? Certainly not; because, to make out that proposition they were obliged to prove that there was no other establishment, or institution of learning in this country, that could afford so good an education as that at Haileybury. This seemed to him to have been a preliminary proposition, which ought necessarily to have been made out, before the directors adopted the plan of this new college. Unless, therefore, this point was clearly established, the directors failed in their argument.

Another argument was, that this institution became necessary in consequence of that evil which the Marquis Wellesley had complained of, and which was the inducement to that nobleman to establish his college at Calcutta; namely, that several of the servants of the Company were sent out to India at too early an age, and before they were sufficiently grounded in those material points of education which were necessary to the due discharge of their duty, and the maintenance of the Company's best interests. Well then, admitting the force of this argument, and admitting that the necessity for a college existed, he should be glad to know what sufficient reason could be urged for the introduction of this compulsory clause which made it imperative upon the students to go to that college? It appeared to him that no sufficient reason could be urged for so unwise a regulation. In the general view he had of the education of youth, it occurred to him that the college should depend for its recommendation and favour, even with this court, more than with the British public, on its own intrinsic merits, instead of having recourse to a compulsory statute for its success. It was upon this ground that he wished for some great amendment in the college, as the only means of silencing every objection to its establishment; and upon this general principle he wished the court of directors should make some inquiry how far it had answered the end proposed.

There was another objection more serious than any which came under his notice: serious, because it more particularly concerned the relation in which the Company stood with the public and the British empire. It appeared to him,

that for the last three or four years, some serious attempts had been made to undermine the credit of the Company in the opinion of the public, and to declare that it was incapable of managing the affairs of the British empire in India. He more particularly alluded to the language of the statutes of the college by which the East-India Company had been compelled to yield their own control over the power of the professors in that institution. This concession was the more extraordinary, when he recollected the anxiety which the hon. ex-director (Mr. Grant) had manifested in preserving the independence and privileges of the Company. It was surprising that that hon. gentleman, who had always stood in the gap when the interests of the Company were attacked, should yield to a measure that aimed a deadly blow at the vital interests of this institution—an institution for which he had always shewn a fatherly attention and a parental tenderness. It was necessary, perhaps, that he should call the recollection of the court (for some of them might not be aware of it), to that provision of the charter act of parliament which had reference to this college. That act of parliament had ordained that the civil servants of the Company should spend two years at Haileybury College. It ordained, likewise, that the college should be governed by rules and regulations framed by the court of directors, with the sanction of the board of control. Then came the regulation upon which he rested his strongest objection to the details of this institution; because it aimed indirectly at the power of the Company itself. He meant that regulation which enabled a majority of six professors to expel any number of students for any act of insubordination, without allowing them the privilege of appeal to the court of directors or the board of control; and, as if this was not enough, it was followed up by a power to which he would not give a name—the power, not merely of expelling the students, but of rendering them incapable of ever being admitted, under any circumstances, into any department of the Company's service. Why, what was the natural conclusion which this argument held out? It was this;—that the court of directors, who arrogated to themselves the power of appointing a governor general for India, had not wisdom or energy enough to reverse the sentence of six professors, even though justice and humanity demanded that it should be reversed. Surely the court of directors must have been asleep when they lent themselves to this concession. The deduction to be drawn from this weakness was quite obvious. It either argued imbecility or a want of virtue: for, could it be imagined that the directors of the East-

India Company, who controlled and governed a large portion of the habitable globe, and claimed to themselves the wisdom of providing for the happiness of millions of people, had not vigour enough to rescue a schoolboy from oppression, or had not so much virtue as six clergymen, to enable them to superintend the prosperity of their own college? This oversight in the directors was the more extraordinary, when it was notorious that they exercised the undisputed power of restoring any military servant who had been dismissed for imputed misconduct. Upon what principle, then, did they deprive themselves of the power of protecting their civil servants? By an unjust sentence of six clergymen, the fortune of a deserving young man might be blasted for ever, and the directors had not the power of rescuing him from his fate. Upon what principle of equity did they give that protection to the officers of their army which they withheld from their civil servants?

On this ground, therefore, he hoped and trusted that the court of directors would consider this question a little more maturely. He should be glad to see the college of Haileybury, not only the ornament of India, but the pride of the British government. The directors might be assured that it could not be supported by compulsion. They must let it stand upon its own merits; for upon that footing alone could it hope for success. He conjured them, therefore, by every argument of self-interest, to accede to the motion of inquiry. He voted for that question, because he thought it a measure of expediency as well as necessity. As a warm friend of the general system of the college itself, he thought the inquiry advisable: and most happy should he be to see the college at Hertford an ornament to the directors, as well as an ornament to the British and India service.—(*Hear! hear! hear!*)

Mr. Grant said that as the hon. and learned gentleman, who brought forward this question, was about to wind up the debate, he (Mr. Grant) must request permission to make one or two observations, by way of explanation and answer to what had fallen from the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume) who had opened the proceedings on that day. He did not wish to interrupt the reply of the hon. and learned gentleman, but he felt it to be his bounden duty to offer something in answer to the extraordinary propositions advanced in the course of the debate. The whole argument of the hon. gentleman was one series of attacks upon the college and upon the court of directors; and more particularly upon (Mr. Grant) himself. He anxiously wished, therefore, for an opportunity of exculpating himself, and of

refuting every one of those charges, which the hon. gentleman had brought forward. If the court would indulge him with a hearing, it would afford him a great satisfaction; and he assured them that, late as the hour was, he should take up very little of their time, although it was quite out of his power to do justice to his sentiments in that time which could be afforded him under the pressure of the question. If, however, the court thought this too great a favour to bestow upon him, he only implored them not to conclude, because of his own silence, that the statements made by the hon. gentleman were true. But if the opportunity was afforded him of reply, he pledged the little credit which he possessed with the court, that he would refute every one of the charges brought forward by the hon. gentleman; at least every one of those that applied personally to himself. He was on the judgment of the court, whether he should go on or sit down? If they did not allow him to proceed, he only hoped they would not take the statements of the hon. gentleman for granted, and that they would suspend their judgment and opinion, until they had an opportunity of hearing the other side.

Mr. Jackson said that as the hon. ex-director had appealed to the candour of the court, whether they would hear him or not, it was for them to decide upon the appeal. According to his (Mr. J.'s) idea of the order of proceedings in that and every other public assembly, it was quite irregular for any gentleman who had once delivered his sentiments at length upon the subject matter in debate, to be allowed the privilege of a reply. The utmost latitude allowed to a person in that situation, could not extend beyond a mere explanation of some part of his speech, which had been misunderstood. If the privilege of reply was allowed to the hon. ex-director, it was impossible to say to what length the debate might extend; for certainly every other gentleman who had spoken upon the subject, had a right to claim the same privilege. But as the hon. ex-director desired, as a matter of favour, an opportunity of expressing his sentiments still further; and, inasmuch as he (Mr. J.) had expressed a desire to hear every thing that could be said on the subject, before he was called on to reply, he would put one proposition to the hon. gentleman's candour and justice. The hon. gentleman knew very well, that by the time he had delivered his sentiments, the greater part of the court would have vanished; and, therefore, he (Mr. J.) might as well at this moment surrender the question into his hands as put it at the hour at which the hon. gentleman would have done speaking: but if the hon. gentleman would, in that spirit of cau-

dour that sometimes characterised his speeches, prevail upon his learned friend Mr. Impey to waive the previous question, he (Mr. J.) would give up all opposition to the hon. gentleman's being heard in reply.

Mr. Dixon said, that if the hon. ex-director sought to go into the general argument over again, after having once delivered his sentiments at length, he must hold it to be the most unfair proceeding in the world: because the hon. gentleman might take occasion in the course of his speech to cast imputations upon him (Mr. D.) and upon any other member of the court; and he should not be allowed the privilege of answering them.

Mr. Jackson said, that if the hon. ex-director merely wished to confine himself to explanation, he (Mr. J.) should not oppose his being heard.

Mr. Grant said, that in the first place, as to the appeal made by the hon. and learned gentleman, he (Mr. G.) had no power to control his hon. and learned friend (Mr. Impey) in the course he should follow. He had no power over any body to consent to any thing contrary to his own inclination: nor did he chuse to put himself in the situation of being refused a hearing on that ground—with respect to the other point, namely, whether he meant to go into the general question, or confine himself merely to explanation, he had only to say, that the charges preferred against him, personally, by the hon. gentleman were so mixed up with the general argument, that it was impossible for him to answer those charges without referring to many points in the general discussion. He felt that in claiming the privilege of this reply, he was open to the objections that had been made, which he must admit were perfectly reasonable: but, on the other hand, it was extremely hard upon him to sit down in patient silence under the very heavy charges which had been brought against him. He was very unwilling to trespass upon the court; but if they indulged him with a hearing, he would endeavour to confine himself within as narrow a compass as possible. But as he must confess, candidly, that at all events he must take up a good deal of the time of the court, he wished them to consider their own convenience in granting the indulgence (a general cry of *adjourn! adjourn!*).

Mr. Kinnaid, as to the point of order, submitted to the court, whether it was fair or reasonable that the hon. ex-director should be allowed the privilege of making a second speech without at least granting the same privilege to other persons; there were many gentlemen who might feel disposed to imitate the

example of the hon. ex-director; and therefore he put it to the court whether they would give countenance to so inconvenient a precedent. If the hon. gentleman had the opportunity of remarking upon the speeches which had fallen from the gentlemen on this side the court, with what justice could they be refused an opportunity of re-inforcing their arguments? He (Mr. K.) should be very sorry to say or do any thing unkind: but he must remind the court that the first stone was thrown by the hon. ex-director.

Mr. *Dixon* moved that this debate be adjourned to a future day.

Mr. *Lowndes* opposed the adjournment as extremely unfair and unjust, it was for the purpose merely of giving the hon. ex-director an opportunity of answering the arguments of his worthy friends on the other side of the court.

Mr. *Jackson* said, that as his hon. friend (Mr. *Dixon*) had moved an adjournment, he should only say a word upon that question. After three days of liberal inquiry, he was persuaded that neither the directors, the public, nor the court of proprietors, would think a few additional hours ill spent in further discussion, provided they were afforded for the purpose of doing justice, and affording satisfaction to all parties. For himself, he could say, that he had a sincere desire to hear every thing which could be urged upon this subject. In a case of this importance he should be the last person to moot points of order; and therefore, though the hon. ex-director had no right to offer any thing beyond ex-

planation to the court, he should waive that objection to his being heard, in the spirit of that declaration which he first made, that he was willing to receive with attention and respect every thing that could be urged by all parties. (A general cry of *adjourn! adjourn!*)

Mr. *Pattison* upon the question of adjournment, begged to say a few words. He should not trespass upon the court for more than a minute. It was impossible to resist the motion for adjournment; for however dangerous the practice might be of adopting an improper precedent, still it was expedient for the purposes of substantial justice, that the hon. ex-director should be heard in his defence against the very offensive charges made by the hon. proprietor. However it might be inconsistent with the exact rules of regularity that the hon. ex-director should be heard, still common candour and common justice demanded that the hon. gentleman should be heard in his own defence. He (Mr. P.) also proposed to offer himself to the attention of the court, and if the motion of adjournment should be carried, he should reserve to himself the pleasure of speaking on another day: and he therefore begged that he might not be considered as forfeiting his right so to do. He now only rose to speak to the question of adjournment, which he thought, in common candour, honesty, and fairness, ought to be received unanimously.

It was then agreed, that the debate should be adjourned until March 4th, and the court adjourned accordingly.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hindu College is stated to be in a state of great forwardness, and it was expected that on 2d January, the persons appointed would commence their instructions.

The Asiatic Society met on the 9th December, for the purpose of electing vice presidents and a committee of papers for the ensuing year. Lord Moira was present, and the vice presidents of the preceding year were re-elected with the addition of the Hon. Sir E. East. Captain Locket was elected a member of the committee of papers in the room of Dr. Hare, and Baron De Sacy and Mons. Langles, honorary members of the Society. The eminent accomplishments of these gentlemen in oriental literature

highly merited this tribute of respect. The following papers and curiosities were brought to this meeting. A statement of the range of the thermometer in Kemaoon by Major Thomas. It extends from 1st January to 23d June 1816. In the morning at eight A. M. the lowest is 27° in January, and the highest in June 85°.

Dr. Tytler read a paper on the existence of a disease which he considered indigenous to the island of Java, but its ravages are more particularly felt at Sourabaya. Contrary to all medical history and experience hitherto known, it is represented to have an epidemic character, and is communicated not in the usual way, but through the medium of the atmosphere, from some peculiarity in which all classes of people are affected by it. For-

unately the island itself produces a cure for the spontaneous and deplorable malady in question. It is a species of pepper called by the Javanese *camookus*, by the Dutch *curcuma*, and by the natives of India *cubab chrena*. A drachm and a half of this substance finely powdered taken in a glass full of water three times a day is reckoned a specific, and effects a cure in the space of ten or fourteen days. The singular facts communicated in this paper, merit attention, and the particular nature of the disease and the general efficacy of the medicine employed, would form an interesting subject of more rigid investigation.

A drawing of the flying squirrel of Dindigul, had been received from Colonel Mackenzie.

Dr. Tyler also read an account of a curious case of a diseased brain, and presented several specimens of Javaese arms and implements; a piece of Tufa with the impression of a foot found at Java was presented by Major Griffiths, and specimens of minerals and vegetables from Himalaya by the President.

We meet with a sentence in a work published by J. V. Klaproth, at Berlin, in 1811, in which he acquaints us with the opinion of Klaproth the chemist concerning the substance employed in making the Ju Yee of the Chinese.

"The appearance of a fragment of Yu which I brought from China, convinced my father that this celebrated stone is our Nephrit—Lapis Nephriticus, the Tartaric and Igorish *ياشم yasham*, Mongolian *Gass*, and the Russian *Jaschma*."

Dr. D. White of Bombay having transmitted a packet containing the seeds of some scarce and valuable plants to the Caledonian Horticultural Society, the thanks of the Society were voted to him at a general meeting on the 10th of June.

We are able to publish a few further particulars of the very fine harbour lately discovered by Mr. Kelly, in the Henrietta packet, on the east side of the South Cape of Van Diemen's Land. Its entrance is about five miles; its southern extremity, called its South Head, lying in lat. 43° 30' S. It runs into the country about 20 miles, and is calculated to afford a safe shelter to vessels in bad weather.

The Governor of New South Wales received a note from a settler in the month of April, 1816, presenting a Swedish turnip weighing *thirty pounds*; a specimen of the favourable soil and climate of the colony. In England this root resists the most severe frosts, whilst in New South Wales it bears heat and drought

better than any other culinary vegetable; the roots there weigh from four to thirty pounds, and the tops grow from two to six feet high. The crop from which this root was selected as the largest, was remarkably fine, though sown in a most exposed situation. The Swedish turnip would appear worthy of a regular trial in India, and no doubt the Horticultural Society at Calcutta will endeavour to introduce it to general growth.

Professor Leslie, proceeding in his experiments, has made a further discovery, that parched oatmeal has a much stronger capacity of absorbing moisture than the substances he had used before. Three quarters of a pound froze nearly a quarter of a pound of water, and preserved it nearly twenty hours in the form of ice. A quantity of the meal one foot in diameter, and little more than one inch deep, froze a pound and a quarter of water. In the former experiment the meal absorbed the 18th part of its weight without losing more than one third of its desiccatory power.

On July 11th, 1816, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, His Excellency the Governor and Staff, accompanied by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the Judge Advocate, and Captain Gill, the principal Engineer, proceeded to the South Head, where (every thing being in readiness for the occasion) His Excellency was pleased to lay the foundation stone of a most useful building, intended for the several purposes of a Signal and Light-house, and a Guard-house and Barrack for a small military detachment. The centre of this building, we understand, is to be raised sixty-five feet above the level of the eminence on which it is placed, and will form a tall pyramidal tower; on the top of which a light is to be placed for the direction of vessels approaching the coast, which, from its elevation, will be seen at an immense distance at sea, and be an object handsome to behold from the town of Sidney. The wings of the building are to form the Guard-house and Barrack.

Huge blocks of excellent stone are prepared for this edifice, and afford the strongest assurance that it will prove a permanent security for all vessels that may approach the coast.

To this building, which opens the prospect of a monument for future ages to contemplate with pride, His Excellency gave the name of *Macquarie Tower*; and when considered with a view to the commercial interests and foreign intercourse of this Colony, it cannot fail of proving a most valuable and important acquisition.

Description of the Signal and Light-house, by the Architect:—

The centre of this handsome building is to be raised sixty-five feet above the level of the eminence on which it is placed, and will form a square base or pedestal with a circular tower, crowned with a frieze, on which will be carved the four winds in *alto relievo*, distributing their different good and evil qualities from their drapery, as they appear to fly round the tower, above which there will be a cornice and lantern, with a revolving light, the whole forming an appropriate capital to the tower; on the inside is intended to be a geometrical stone stair-case leading up to the lantern, and two *basso relievos* will be on the pedestal. The wings of the building are to form the guard-house and barrack.—*Sydney Gazette*.

An animal hitherto unknown here to the European colonist, accompanied by two of its young, was found a fortnight ago at Cox's River, in the new discovered country. From its general conformation it may be pronounced a species of the Jerboa tribe. Its resemblance is about midway between that of the rabbit and the rat, the ears short and erect, like those of the former, the head longer, like that of the latter, as is also the tail, which is very long, but terminating with a thick fur; the weight of the animal to all appearance not exceeding eight or nine ounces. It would appear to be more minutely classed in the following quotation from one of M. De Buffon's annotators:—"The *lori*, something between a rat and a rabbit, and supposed by Mr. Buffon to be the same with the *Aperia* of Brazil, was the largest viviparous quadruped found at St. Domingo (on its discovery by Columbus). This species seems never to have been very numerous, and the dogs and cats of the Spaniards are said long ago to have extirpated it, as well as some other tribes of a smaller size. These, however, together with a pretty large lizard, called *Ivana* or *Iguana*, constituted the principal part of the animal food which the island afforded."—*Sydney Gazette*.

A curious phenomenon recently exhibited itself on board a vessel now in the Cove, to a party while at supper. On the opening of a rock oyster, the shells of which were forced asunder with much difficulty, a small fish of two inches length, which had been curled up in the place which the native inhabitant of the shell had before occupied, sprung out upon the table, and was preserved alive till yesterday. Examined in a glass of clear salt water, the little intruder, which had doubtless devoured its host, the oyster, had a beautiful appearance when alive.

Its great pliancy when in motion determines its species to be cartilaginous, while the back and belly, which were ornamented with a series of spines linked together by a transparent silken membrane, and its fine curling tail, displayed the richest beauties to the admiring eye. The creature was itself almost entirely transparent when interposed between the eye and the sun, and the whole body marked with stripes of brown and yellow, disposed in regular intervals; nor was the head its least curious part, from its being surmounted with a fine crest, resembling the unindented comb of a cock. Many persons have seen it, and all presume it to be a novel species.—*Sydney Gazette*.

Two instances of the extreme virulence and rapidity of animal poison almost unprecedented in well authenticated narrative are recorded in the *Sydney Gazette* as recent information from the party at Bathurst plains.

The sudden death of John Wood, a private of the Royal Veteran Company, on duty at that post, was owing to the bite of a snake, which he survived only a few moments. The melancholy event took place on the 24th ultimo; the fatal wound was inflicted on the foot, and the deceased, putting his hand upon it, had scarcely time to implore the blessing of God, when he fell upon his face, and instantly expired. Putrescence ensued with unexampled velocity, and in a few hours the body of the deceased became entirely black.

The malign effects of the snake poison has in two instances shewn itself more direful in the species found in the new discovered mountain country than any other. We mentioned the melancholy circumstances of the instant death of the soldier at Bathurst, on his receiving the bite of one of them. A sheep belonging to Mr. Lawson was also bit; it died immediately, and exhibited symptoms of putrescence in a few moments after. One of them was known to advance from beneath a rock to the center of a road as a man was passing, with the apparent intention of attacking him. They are said to be generally from five to six or seven feet long, are of a disagreeable dark colour, and have very large heads.

The description of a birling hen egg, remarkable for its size, has been published in the *Sydney Paper*, as being that of an uncommon production. Its oval dimensions are seven inches and a half in circumference; its circuit in about the middle of the egg is five inches and a half; and its weight three ounces and a half after it was boiled.

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ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CHINA.

SHIPWRECK OF THE EMBASSY.

The following is an extract from a private letter.

Batavia.—"His Majesty's ship *Alceste* was wrecked in the Straits of Gaspar, on the 18th of February; the officers, crew, and passengers, were all saved, and landed safely in Middle Island. She was last from Manilla; she struck about seven o'clock in the morning and almost immediately went down; they landed on Middle Island.

"His Excellency Lord Amherst, and his lordship's suite, arrived at Batavia on the 22d February in three open boats, and it happening that some British vessels were then lying in the roads, ready for sea, the *Ternate* was dispatched the following morning to Middle Island to bring away the officers and crew of his Majesty's ship *Alceste*. It is hoped that a considerable part of the baggage and property may be saved from the wreck.

"On the arrival of the *Ternate* she found Capt. Maxwell; and about two hundred and twenty-five people surrounded by seven or eight hundred Malays expecting an attack every moment—they all left the wreck and went to Batavia in the *Ternate*—the *Cæsar* of London is taken up at £13 per ton to take home the embassy and ship's Company, and were to sail about the 9th April. During the first days of their stay on the island they could obtain no water by digging, and were reduced, when at last they succeeded, to one butt. His excellency, his son, and secretary arrived at Batavia on the 23d Feb. in good health. The *Barrosa* has arrived in safety at China.

"The *Elphinstone* has been accidentally burnt at Whampoa. She had only delivered three chop boats of cotton. Capt. Heavside had not lost his arm; he has taken up the *Aurora* to bring home a cargo. The *Wexford* had arrived at Canton."

CALCUTTA.

Advices from the court of Delhi, notice the ceremony of the Durbar, at which the ambassador from Pegue, was presented to the king. A great many preparations had been made for the event. When the levee was opened, his majesty appeared seated under a most costly canopy of embroidered velvet, on the Peacock throne, with twenty princes, standing in submissive attendance before him. After the ambassador had been introduced by the

Resident, several rich presents from China—some curious coins and medals of Pegue—and a box containing portraits and gems, &c. were laid before the king. His majesty was highly gratified, and in return, bestowed on the ambassador and his suite, many marks of his favour.

Extract of a letter dated Mutra, Nov. 20, 1816.—"We have had various reports about a force marching towards Jaypore. General Browne has taken the command of all the troops, and I think in my own mind we shall march ere long somewhere or other—in other respects we have nothing new. The weather is getting pleasantly cold, and all invalids are recovering fast."

The Ukhbars from Holkar's camp to the 31st October, mention, that the Bhare continued to keep herself in the Fort of Kunkeral, not having satisfied the demand of the army. A letter had been received by Holkar's ministers, as the news-writer states, from the Raja of Nagpore; but, from the nature of its contents, as described in the Ukhbar, we can scarcely believe it to be a genuine document.

The Jaypore Ukhbars reach to the 7th November, and state that Rajah Loll Singh was encamped within six coss of the Jaypore army, ready for battle; but that the Jaypore troops were afraid of trying their strength until they obtained a reinforcement.

Accounts from Amritsir dated the 14th October mention, that when Runjeet Singh was encamped at Noorpoor, his Vakeel had returned from Kurnaul with a letter and presents from Sir David Ochterlony. The Sirdar Beer Singh of Ramgurrah had quarrelled with the widow of his late brother Jooda Singh, and had taken possession of the Fort of Dumolah. The widow thereupon applied to Runjeet Singh, and it is expected that he will increase the differences between the parties, so that after they are respectively weakened, he may seize the whole country. Futeh Singh had actually applied to Runjeet even before it has been subjugated, for the management of the Ramgurrah country, and has offered to pay for it two lacs of rupees annually; and to keep at Runjeet's disposal a thousand horsemen.

The Raolpundy Ukhbars to the 23d October mention, that Azeem Beg, Ambassador from Mahomed Shah, had proceeded to Delhi with letters for Mr. Metcalf. Meer Abootalub Khan charged with letters from Shoojah ul Malick, to Mahmood Shah and Futeh Khan, had reached

Raolpundy from Ludhiana, and was to proceed to Peshour. Cazeer Amerudeen, Runjeet's Ambassador had returned from Cabul to Peshour. Mahomed Azem Khan, the Governor of Cashmere, was preparing for the approach of Runjeet and his army, and had encamped at Luckborry. Our latest intelligence from the camp of Ameer Khawn is dated the 8th October. He was then encamped at Nahera, distant about seventeen coss from Joudapore. The Khan declared, that, if possible, he would void hostilities with Bapoojee Sindiah. It appears that letters had passed between the Khan and Bapoojee, and that the Raja of Joudpore had offered two lacs of rupees, if Ameer would forthwith evacuate the Joudpore territories: but, while this negotiation was carried on, it seems that Bapoojee was determined to give battle to the Khan, as soon as a supply of ammunition should arrive from Ajmere.

The Delhi Ukhbars state, that Holkar had discharged all his Hindustani soldiers, and that he had sent a peremptory demand to the Kotah Raja to deliver up Tatiash Aleranker, who had taken refuge in his territories.

It is said a letter from an officer of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, dated Srinuger the 28th November, mentions that Letoo, the principal leader of the Pindaris, was advancing with fifteen thousand men, with the determination of carrying as much ravage and destruction as possible into the Raja's country, and that he had been encouraged by many of his followers, who had been dismissed from the Raja's service, in consequence of his connection with the British Government. It is also stated, that the climate was becoming very unfavourable for field operations.

Shah Shuja the ex-king of Cabul still remains at Loodhiana with his family. In his application to the British government for protection, it was mentioned as a precedent that England had recently afforded an asylum to the sovereign of France, and had protected him against the power of an usurper; they solicited similar refuge under a similar misfortune, and it was granted with every mark of hospitality and respect.

A report was current at Calcutta in December last, that the Pindaris had again crossed the Nerbuda and entered Barar.

A letter had been received from Berhampore, mentioning, that the Peishwa's army and four battalions of British troops had arrived at Aurungabad; and that an attack had been made by the British on a body of Pindaris, near Bhutrooley, in which one hundred and fifty were killed, and an hundred horses taken.

Our advices from Ardooy Malay are

dated the 1st ultimo. Two messengers had arrived at Herat with letters from Prince Hadjee Feerozud Deen, acquainting the king, that the army of Calhar Khawn had withdrawn from Herat.

Letters from the Upper Provinces acquaint us with the seizure of all the deserters, who lately absconded from the European corps at Meerut, with intention of entering into the service of the Raja of Kot Kangrah and other native powers. They were caught in the rear of Nahn, in consequence of the active exertions of Lieutenant Ross, commanding the Simon Battalion. They have since been conveyed back to Meerut, where they are now undergoing their trials.

His Majesty Shah Ukhur went in pilgrimage to the shrine of Shah Murdan a few days since. On this solemn occasion, the procession was swelled by the presence of the principal grandees of the Imperial Court, and as it passed the gates of the fort, saluted by a discharge of artillery from the batteries. There is no important news from Jaypoor. The Raja of that state, ever revolving the means of averting from his country the load of misery by which it is now overwhelmed, has issued letters summoning all his powerful vassals to the capital; and has given directions for the augmentation of the army. Both of these injunctions have, from the total want of treasure, failed in the execution. Mahatah Khan is still before Khooshalghur, and threatens to prolong the siege till the middle of the hot season. The Commandant of that fort has recently been joined by a large reinforcement under Mir Sheo Nurayan and Suroop Nurayan. Constant cannonades and partial skirmishes occur. Mahtab is generally, from a want of cavalry, worsted in the latter. Raja Buhadoor has pillaged a district in Jaypoor more than ten miles in length. Meer Khan yet keeps on the mask of friendship towards Joudpore; but matters there appear to be coming to a crisis, as his vakeel has left the city; and Raja Maun Singh again threatens a junction with Bapoo Jee Sindheea. The Indor papers say, that a large body of Pindaris had recently appeared in the vicinity of Poonah, and carried off two hundred horses from the Peshwa's stables. Our latest accounts leave Runjeet Singh at Nadown, deeply engaged in squeezing treasure from his weaker neighbours. An envoy from the grand vizier of Cabool has reached Lahore, where he is treated with great distinction.—We have news from Cabool to the 15th of November. The court had left the capital in order to winter at Peshawur, and was last encamped at a village named Seeah Sung. Advices from Hirat intimated that Hajee Feeroz Ooddeen, Governor of that city, urged by

the entreaties of the inhabitants of Khorasan, who are weary of the tyranny of their Persian masters, has sent his son, Prince Muluk Kasim, with an army to Mushud. The fort of Kurku has been beleaguered by a son of Prince Kamran, Governor of Candahar. Envoys from Sindh, Mooltan, and Leluh had been presented at court, and graciously received. King Mahmood has written letters to Sher Moohummud Khan, Governor to Leluh, and to Ubd-oos-Sumud Khan, of Daerni Deen Punah, requiring them on pain of the royal displeasure, to desist from the hostilities in which they have been lately engaged.—Sooltau Moohummud Khan, brother of Yar Moohummud Khan, Governor of Peshawur, remains at the head of affairs in Cabool during the absence of his Majesty from the seat of Government. We have no intelligence from Mooltan.

Calcutta Government Gazette, January 9, 1817.—The campaign of Runjeet Sing to the Noorpore hills has closed, and nothing has been done, as expected, against Cashmir. This warlike chief returned to Amratsir, on the 13th ultimo, after having, with an iron hand, oppressed and pillaged almost every Pergunnah situated between Kote Kangurah and that city, for the purpose of realizing his demands of revenue. He and his army left Chumba on the 6th of December, and having marched seventeen koss over a rugged and stony path, reached Hurwal in the evening. He dispatched a strong detachment of troops in advance to take possession of the forts of Alumpore and Maungudda within the district of Ramgudda. One fort had the temerity to fire upon the Raja's troops, but it was soon silenced, and Beer Sing, the proprietor of it, escaped. Runjeet Sing immediately called together all the Zemindars and chief persons, and promised them his protection! Leaving garrisons in all the forts, he prosecuted his march, and successively passed Hurecana, Dusooha and Goondwal. The Killadar of Dusooha abandoned the fort during the night, and it fell into the hands of the besiegers. News reached head-quarters, that Alumpore and Maungudda had also fallen. Immense quantities of grain, ammunition and specie, were found in the fort of Meeauce. The inhabitants of Ramgudda fled with all the property they could carry off on the approach of the army. A great number of horses, camels, and guns, fell into the hands of the victors. Runjeet Sing was, nevertheless, grievously disappointed at the meagreness and unproductiveness of the triumph, the property seized being of little comparative value. He again assembled all the Chiefs and Chowdrie, made them small presents, and recommended them to continue quiet,

and satisfied on their estates. Beer Sing and Dewa Sing, of Ramgudda, fugitives, and expelled from their lands, are represented to be in great distress. Runjeet Sing left the great body of his army within one stage of Amratsir, proceeding thither attended by only a guard of about thirty suwars. The Ukhbars state that he travelled the last seven miles in a buggy.

From Dhoolpore we learn that Rana Keerut Singh of Gohud, had become deranged in his intellects in consequence of the sudden death of a favorite son. An article in the Ukhbars of a subsequent date notices his death, and it is stated that a person in authority had proceeded from our provinces to Gohud, to arrange every thing respecting the family of the deceased on an equitable footing.

The Bachelor's second Ball on Thursday evening last was brilliantly attended; and the dancing and promenade exhibited the best display of Calcutta beauty and fashion. The arrangements were admirable and the supper excellent.—Dec. 9.

The officers attached to the Staff of the Nagpore force, who were at this presidency, set off by Dawk on the 19th inst. It is said that the force is ready to take the field.

On Saturday Dec. 7th, the Medical friends of Dr. Shoolbred gave an elegant dinner at the town hall, on the occasion of his approaching departure for England. Upwards of sixty gentlemen sat down to dinner; and when the cloth was removed, Dr. William Russell who presided, introduced the health of their worthy guest, in a very feeling and affectionate manner; and intimated, that by the retirement of Dr. Shoolbred the settlement was about to sustain a loss almost irreparable—that his great professional abilities and extensive practice, had elevated him in the opinion of his professional brethren; and that no man in his line had received or deserved a greater share of the public confidence—that the institution which had been so long under his charge, abundantly evinced the good effects of his skill and of his benevolence; and that he would carry with him to his native land, the good wishes and blessings of thousands who had benefited by his talents, and who by him had been relieved from their sufferings. Dr. Russell concluded his excellent and appropriate address, of which we offer this very imperfect outline, by proposing the health of Dr. Shoolbred, accompanied by the wish that he might long enjoy health, happiness and prosperity in his native country. The toast was received with enthusiasm by every person present; and when the ac-

clamation had a little subsided, Dr. Shoolbred expressed his sense of the kindness of his friends, in language which denoted the real feelings of his heart; and the manner in which the tribute of respect shown to him, was received and acknowledged, exhibited a pleasing instance of genuine sincerity on the one hand, and of manly gratitude on the other. Many other toasts were afterwards given, including the Prince Regent, the Queen and Royal Family, and the Duke of Wellington, respectively preceded by observations from the chair; and as the day justified a more than ordinary notice of the Earl of Moira, the President took occasion to allude to it, in proposing his Lordship's health, which was received with particular satisfaction. The evening passed as might be expected in hilarity and conviviality, and Dr. Shoolbred unquestionably received every demonstration of esteem and respect, which his medical friends and their guests could manifest for his private or professional character.

Upwards of seven hundred guineas have already been remitted to Ireland from Calcutta for the support of the Belfast institution. The subscriptions from persons residing under the Presidency of Fort William already amount to thirteen hundred guineas.

On Wednesday Dec. 4, the Governor General held a Durbar at the Government House, which was attended by the Vakeels of the native courts, and the principal inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity.

The Portuguese ship the Marquis of Anjega has imported treasure to the amount of twelve hundred thousand dollars.

Calcutta Times, Dec. 31, 1816.—We have republished below from the Calcutta Gazette a paragraph respecting Capt. Weathrall. We understand that on the piece of plate which is to be offered to him, the following inscription is intended to be engraved.

"Presented to Capt. M. T. Weathrall by the Merchants of Calcutta, in testimony of their sense of his meritorious and very eminent exertions in the cause of humanity, in having whilst in command of the ship Prince Blucher, rendered every practicable aid in saving the lives of a majority of a detachment of H. M. 78th regiment, who were wrecked on board the *Frances Charlotte*, on the Island of Preparis, on the night of the 5th Nov. 1816."

We understand that the Supreme Government, impressed with a just sense of Capt. Weathrall's signal humanity in rescuing the persons shipwrecked on the *Preparis*, have resolved on presenting five thousand rupees to that gentleman. It is,

we also believe, the intention of the various Insurance Societies of this city to offer to Captain Weathrall's acceptance a piece of Plate, with an address testifying their admiration of his very generous conduct on this distressing occasion.

*Supreme Court, Jan. 9th, 1817.
Extract from the Charge of Lord Chief Justice East.*

The next crime, to which I think it right to call your particular attention, is one, I am ashamed to say, of the most common occurrence before the court, though in its nature and consequences most flagitious and destructive to the well being of society; I mean the crime of perjury. There are two charges of this kind in the calendar: and without prejudicing either, having no information before me of the facts, I cannot but lament the grievous duty of those who administer the justice of the country to bear witness, that there is scarcely a cause brought into court, which would not furnish grounds for one or more indictments for this offence. The frequency of it is no doubt mainly attributable to the want of religious and moral education amongst the people, for which they themselves as they feel that want, and are the principal sufferers by it, must be the foremost to supply the remedy, by liberal institutions for the purpose. But there is a secondary cause which has contributed not a little towards the frequency of the offence; I mean the disinclination which in former times prevailed very generally, and still operates, though in a less, and I am happy to observe in a declining degree, amongst reputable natives, to appear as witnesses in a court of justice; and which has led them too much to depend upon the testimony of inferior and dependant persons; as if the giving of testimony to the truth of facts before God, and in the face of their country, for the benefit of the injured, and the advancement of justice, truth, and good faith, amongst men, were a mean function, unworthy of a man of rank, respectability, or good sense, and fit only for subordinate ones; an idea more prejudicial, and unworthy of a man either of rank, respectability, or good sense, cannot be stated. The witnesses who offer their testimony in a court of justice, take a share, as it were, in the dispensation of that awful power which is given to us, to protect the lives, the liberties, the characters, and the properties of our fellow subjects, and to punish and redress all transgressions against them. This consideration alone ought to elevate the character and feeling of every honest witness in his own estimation, and in that of his fellow subjects, that the law, of his country have given him the power, and imposed upon him the honorable

duty of bearing witness to the truth in these high and momentous matters. The witness is not the servant of the party by whom he is called, but the servant of God and of justice. In the face of his countrymen he solemnly calls for the blessing of the Almighty upon him, as he shall righteously declare the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, upon the issue to be tried between party and party. It is impossible to affix a higher sanction to the just performance of any duty: and the sanction is well worthy of the occasion, when the nature and extensive effects of the power and duty exercised by the individual witness at the time is duly considered. The witness, therefore, who previously gives false evidence in any particular, or deposes to a fact of which he is ignorant, whether it be true or not, dishonors himself in the highest degree; injures his own relations, friends, and countrymen, by rendering insecure, as far as his example goes, their lives, liberties, character, and property, and rejects the blessing of God upon his future life. I have said thus much upon the general nature of this offence, in order, as far as I am able, to dispel the gross and fatal ignorance which prevails upon it among the people, numbers of whom are always to be found ready to sell their conscience to those who will pay them for it, or in whose service they are engaged; by which vile traffic, both the giver and the taker are debased and polluted; and both are equally subjected to the same severe and infamous punishment of the law. If indeed there be any difference in the degree of offence between the perjurer and the suborner of perjury, the latter may justly be considered as the more infamous criminal, for he is not only guilty of every false word uttered by the other at his instigation, but has the additional guilt of having seduced him to his condemnation.

Extract of a Letter, dated Camp at Kame, 27th of December, 1816, from Major Lushington, commanding the 4th Regt. Native Cavalry.

Having received intelligence at ten o'clock p.m. on the night of the 25th, that the Pindaris had made their appearance at Sogaum early on that day, I put the regiment in motion at Peepulwarree towards that place at one o'clock on the morning of the 26th. Three miles from Peepulwarree one of the Galloper guns upset, and the axle-tree broke. I left it behind, taking along with me the Limber, and leaving four troopers to see it conveyed to Peepulwarree by the villagers. At Rajoory, after descending a stony pass, one of the wheels of the remaining Galloper gun fell to pieces.—I left it at Ra-

joory with two troopers, and desired the head man of the place to get it conveyed within the walls of the fort.

I reached Sogaum at seven o'clock, twenty-two miles, and learned that a body of Pindaris, between two and three thousand, had attacked that place, and been beat off on the morning of the 25th, and left it about noon, taking the road to Kame in an easterly direction. Having made the requisite arrangements, I directed the recruits, sick, led horses, heavy baggage and followers, to remain at Sogaum, under the protection of the gun troop, and rear guard, consisting of one jemadar, one havildar, two naigues and forty troopers, and at half past seven o'clock, a.m. I proceeded on to Kame, twenty miles, with 350 rank and file, and arrived there precisely at noon. I was here informed the Pindaris had halted during the night close to the place, and had marched at day-light, and were supposed not to be very far distant, having been employed during the day, firing and plundering several villages in the neighbourhood.—Having already marched forty-three miles, I halted for three-quarters of an hour, to water and refresh the men and horses, as well as that short time would allow, and then proceeded in the same direction the Pindaris had taken.

At Peeprec, seven miles from Kame, I learnt with much satisfaction, that the whole body of Pindaris were halted at Cowah, distant about three miles from Peeprec, and were said to be at that moment taking their meal. I pushed on at a brisk pace, and on ascending a rising ground, found the information literally correct, and the regiment within one thousand yards of the enemy.

The surprise was complete, the success proportionate, and though the Pindaris were not two minutes before they were on their horses, and flying in various directions, yet the ground was so favourable to pursuit, and it was kept up by the pursuing divisions for ten miles, with such ardour, that I cannot estimate their loss from the several reports I have received, at less than seven or eight hundred killed and wounded, together with a great number rendered incapable of pursuing their plundering excursion, by the loss of their horses. Battiah, the man who was at the head of the party, escaped with about two hundred of the best mounted, and went off in a southerly direction, and I am of opinion, that he will scarcely be able to re-assemble, at the utmost, more than four or five hundred of his late party; and which I learn was estimated at three thousand. Including the pursuit and return to Cowah, I estimate the distance gone over by the regiment, from one in the morning to six at night, on the 26th, at seventy miles.

Though I have only one casualty to report to you, yet I feel it a most painful duty; for in Captain Darke the service has lost a gallant and excellent officer, and the regiment has been deprived of a brother officer, highly respected and esteemed. He fell shortly after I ordered the pursuit to commence, by a thrust from a spear, which proved almost instantly fatal.

I marched from Cowah to this place this morning, and expect that part of the regiment, with the baggage, left at Sogaum, to rejoin me to-morrow morning. As after the fatigue the regiment has undergone, a halt is most desirable, especially for the horses, several of which have died from fatigue, I shall halt at this place for one or two days, and then proceed by easy marches, towards Ahmednuggur.

The Calcutta papers contain the following eulogium on the memory of a gallant officer who fell in the late war with Nepal.

On Wednesday, the 28th of Feb. 1816, whilst gallantly opposing a desperate attack of the Goorkhas upon the advanced posts of Major General Sir David Ochterlony's army, near Muckwanpore, was killed, Lieut. James Bates Terrell, Adjutant of the 1st battalion 29th, or Marine Regiment.

Few incidents have excited more general sympathy than the fate of this promising officer whose enterprising zeal and laudable anxiety to see service, had induced him to resign the situation of Adjutant of his corps at Barrackpore, and volunteer to serve as a subaltern officer with its detached flank companies in the 8th grenadier battalion.

He had left Calcutta by dawk, at his own personal expense, only on the 6th of last month, and had arrived at Bitchecota, at the camp of the centre brigades, on the 16th of the same month, having posted on horseback across the country from Dinapore.

Lieutenant Terrell first joined the 15th regiment, as the 4th brigade was about to advance upon the enemy's stockades in the Cheerial Ghattee Pass. When the 15th regiment received orders to remain at this pass, Lieutenant Terrell joined the 4th regiment; and from this corps, as it had been ordered to remain in protection of the fortified depot at Etoowndah, he was removed, on the 27th of February, into the 2d battalion 25th regiment.

On the 28th, Lieutenant Terrell commanded the detachment of three companies ordered to take possession of the hill in front of the left flank of General Ochterlony's army; a post of infinite importance, evacuated by the enemy in the

morning of that day. In the course of the afternoon, the enemy made a desperate attempt to regain this position, but their attack, although supported by great superiority of force and by artillery, was obstinately and most ably resisted, until the gallant young leader fell. He had exposed himself in a great degree, during the action, and his body was afterwards found covered with sabre wounds.

Thus fell, at the early age of twenty-three years, one of the most promising officers of this army. As a soldier, none could surpass him in zeal or gallantry. As an officer, he was devoted to his profession: and in his situation of Adjutant of a native corps, he was as much distinguished for energy, vigilance and temper, as for a thorough knowledge of the duties of his office and indefatigable application in their discharge. He was skilled in the Persian, Hindustani, and Malay languages. During his services at Bencoolen, he had acquired an intimate and critical knowledge of the last tongue.

In private life Lieut. Terrell was universally beloved and respected; and the memory of the many valuable qualities of his heart, will be long cherished with regret by those who were blessed with his friendship. How much he was prized by his own regiment, the following orders issued by the commanding officer, will best evince:—

'Battalion Orders, by Colonel Loveday, commanding 1st battalion 20th regt.

'Barrackpore, March 11, 1816.

'Colonel Loveday is certain that he anticipates the general sense of the officers of this corps, when he requests them to wear a mourning crape for a period of three months, as a mark of their high respect and esteem for the character of the late Lieutenant and Adjutant James Bates Terrell, whose amiable disposition and many virtues so justly endeared him to the hearts of his brother officers.

'To those who have known Lieutenant Terrell long, and have had many opportunities of appreciating his merits, his fall in the prime of life must ever be a source of regret; but they have still one consolation to alleviate their grief for his loss—he fell nobly in the discharge of his duty, after having, by his example on the 28th, excited a degree of devotion in the Sepoys, which tended greatly to the success of the day. He fell, where it had always been his most earnest wish to die.—in the field of battle.'

The officers at Barrackpore have it in contemplation to erect a Cenotaph at that station, to the memory of this excellent young man, 'to perpetuate the remembrance of his professional gallantry and private worth.'

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. William Robert Jennings, Head Assistant and Secretary to the Resident.

Mr. Walter Nisbet, Sub-Secretary to the Board of Trade in the Commercial Department.

Captain James Young, of the Honorable Company's Artillery, to officiate as Secretary to Government in the Military Department.

Captain John Craigle, of the 24th Reg. N. Inf. Assistant to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department.

Mr. John Adam, to officiate as Chief Secretary to the Government.

Mr. Archibald Trotter, to officiate as Secretary to the Government in the Public Department.

Dr. Thomas Casey, Superintendent of the Botanic Garden.

Dec. 27, 1817.—Mr. A. I. Colvin, Assistant to the Superintendent of Police in the Lower Provinces.

Mr. W. Forrester, Registrar of the Zillah Court at Cutac.

Mr. D. C. Smyth, Registrar of the Zillah Court at Hoogly.

Mr. R. C. Parks, Registrar of the Zillah Court at Rajeshahy.

E. C. Mc Naghten, Esq. Barrister at Law, and B. Turner, Esq. were appointed Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff of Calcutta, for 1817.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

Cornet Edward John Honeywood, to be Lieutenant from the 30th Nov. 1816.

Lieutenant W. P. Cooke, of the 3d reg. N. I. to be Deputy Judge Advocate General to the 2d and 3d Divisions of the Field Army.

Captain H. E. Page, of the Invalid Establishment, to be Fort Adjutant at Monghier, from the 16th October last.

The Governor General in Council, is pleased to appoint Captain Ball of the 14th reg. of N. I. to the situation of acting Fort Adjutant and Barrack Master at Agra, until Lieutenant Arnold shall be able to take charge of the appointment.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to establish the following Staff Appointments for the Nagpore Subsidiary Force: viz.—

Captain W. Henley, of the 24th reg. N. I. to be Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. H. C. Sandys of the 14th reg. of N. I. to be Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, his rank as such in the Department to be settled hereafter.

Senior Ensign James Thomas Kennedy to be Lieutenant from the 5th Nov. 1816.

Senior Ensign George Frederick Agar, to be Lieutenant from the 15th Nov. 1816.

Mr. G. E. Law, Assistant to the Secretary to the Government in the Political Department.

Mr. E. S. Montague, Assistant Secretary in the Persian Secretary's Office.

Capt. Lieut. James Ferris, to be Captain of a Company, with rank, from the 17th January, 1816.

Lieut. Samuel Parlbly, to be Captain-Lieutenant, with rank, from the 8th of June, 1816.

Lieutenant Fire-worker John Buck, to be Lieutenant from the same date, vice Parlbly, promoted.

12th Reg. Nat. Inf.—Capt. Lieut. Alex. McLeod, to be Captain of a Company; Lieut. Broadfield Sissmore, to be Captain-Lieutenant; Ensign Charles Welland, to be Lieutenant.—In succession to Sharp, retired with rank from the 29th Sept. 1816, vice Woollett deceased.

15th Reg. Nat. Inf.—Capt. Lieutenant Hugh Davidson, to be Captain of a Company, vice Bettesworth, whose promotion has not taken effect, with rank, from the 19th Sept. 1816, vice Burgh, promoted.

Lieutenant W. Pickersgill, to be Captain-Lieutenant from the same date, vice Davidson.

Ensign Malcolm Nocolson, to be Lieutenant from the same date, vice Pickersgill.

24th Reg. Nat. Inf.—Capt. Edmund Cartwright, to be Major; Capt. Lieut. Thomas Dundas, to be Captain of a Company; Lieut. Philip Brewer, to be Captain-Lieutenant; Ensign David Sherriff, to be Lieutenant.—From the 20th Sept. 1816, in succession to White, promoted.

26th Reg. Nat. Inf.—Senior Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. Dunlop, to be Captain-Lieutenant; Ensign Philip W. Petre, to be Lieutenant.—From the 1st October, 1816.

The following appointments are made by his Lordship in Council:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Fetherston, of the Invalid Establishment, to command the 1st Bat. of Native Invalids, vice Dick, returned to Europe.

Lieut. Liudcsay, of the Corps of Engineers, to execute the alterations and improvements ordered to be made to the Custom House Ghaut at Calcutta.

Lieutenant Herbert, of the 1st Bat. 8th Reg. N. I. to be Assistant to Capt. Hodgson employed on a Survey in the Province of Kamaoon, with the established allowance of Sicca Rupees 100 per mensem.

Lieut. W. G. Walcot, of the Reg. of Artillery, is appointed to the Staff Situation of Commissary of Stores, with the Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

Surgeons.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Assistant Surgeon Lancaster, to aid in the performance of the medical duties of the Residency of Fort Marlbro' and its dependencies.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Jameson, to be Senior permanent Assistant Surgeon at the General Hospital at the Presidency, vice Nicholson appointed to succeed Mr.

Surgeon Shoobred, in the charge of Calcutta Native Hospital.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Andrew Wood, to be permanent Assistant Surgeon at the General Hospital at the Presidency, vice Jameson.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers having respectively furnished the prescribed certificates from the medical and pay departments, are permitted to return to Europe on Furlough.

Capt. Lieut. Hugh L. Playfair of the regiment of Artillery.

Capt. Francis Dickson of the 26th regt. of Native Inf.

Lieut. George Spellersy of the 7th regiment do.

Mr. Assistant Hough of the 17th regt. of Native Inf.

Mr. Assist Surgeon William Finden of the 4th regt. of Nat. Inf.

Lieut. James Lindsay of the 8th regt. Nat. Inf.

Lieut. C. Christie of the 4th regt. N. I. at present attached to the 4th Bengal Volunteer battalion.

Capt. J. Clarke of the 4th regt. N. I.

Major Keble of the 28th regt. N. I.

Lieut. B. Blake 24th regt. N. I.

Lieut. E. C. Andreu of the 4th regt.

Lieut. P. M. Hay, Adjutant 1st bat. 28th regt. N. I.

Mr. Surgeon James Hare, M. D.

Lieut. E. Pearce of the 5th regt. N. I.

Colonel Robert Haldane of the 30th regt. N. I.

Lieut. Patrick Dudgeon, 10th do.

Lieut. Wm. Lockhart, 17th do.

Lieut. C. H. Raymond, 20th do.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon John Bunce, attached to the civil station of Cawnpore.

Resignation.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon, F. I. Gibb, having produced the prescribed certificate from the pay department, is permitted at his own request to resign the service of the Hon. Company, and to return to Europe.

BIRTHS.

10. Nov. At Allahabad, the lady of H. Gibson, Esq. Garrison Surg. of a son.

24. At Barrackpore, lady of Lieut. N. Wallace, 27th Regt. of a daughter.

At Dacca, the lady of E. C. Lawrence, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.

26. At Allipore, lady of Lieut. Lamb, Adj. Calcutta Militia, of a daughter.

Dec. 4. Mrs. M. A. Dowling, of a son.

6. Mrs. C. Cornelius, senr. of a son.

7. Wife of Mr. I. C. Cavendish, of a daughter.

9. At Lucknow, lady of Lieut. Wreidd. Fogson, 24th N. I., of a son.

Lady of Capt. T. G. Street, country service, of a still born daughter.

At Digah, the widow of the late Lieut. Goad, 26th N. I., of a son.

10. At Garden Reach, Mrs. I. I. Fitzpatrick, of a son.

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14. At Allypore, lady of Captain I. Canning, Com. Prov. Batt. of Moorshedabad, of a daughter.

15. Lady of Lieut. Col. Shaw, H. M. 39th foot, of a daughter.

20th. Mrs. E. Sandford, of a daughter.

22. Mrs. Chanett Green, of a son, lately the lady of Major C. Sealy, of a son. Lately at Gazipore, the lady of C. W. Heriot, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 19. At Patna, by the Rev. Julius Cressar, Mr. I. De Rozario, to Miss Eleonora, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Mills.

30. P. S. Hewett, Esq. Cornet of H. M. 8th or Royal Irish Dragoons, to Miss Sarah Bush.

Dec. 2. Mr. F. E. B. Forbes, to Miss M. A. White.

9. Mr. R. Eaton, Conductor of Ordnance, to Miss M. Kempton.

Mr. C. Winter, to Mrs. Crosthwaite.

Mr. I. Llewelyn, Church and Vestry Clerk, to Miss A. Sheppard.

Mr. I. Saunders, Junr. to Mrs. M. A. Arson.

Mr. T. G. Gunter, to Miss Sarah Hooper.

10. Lieut. I. Paterson, 18th N. I., to Miss Louisa Dawes.

F. Bowyear, late of H. M. 53d foot, to Mrs. Charlotte Garaid, widow.

16. R. Blade, Junr. Esq. to Miss M. Goodall.

21. H. W. Beddy, Quarter-master Serj. 2d divis. field artillery, to Mrs. A. Hughes.

24. W. Stewart Esq. of Tirhoot, to Miss Elizabeth Hunter.

DEATHS.

Nov. 10. At Allahabad, the infant son of H. Gibson, Esq.

15. At Patna, Mr. J. H. Martin, late an examiner in the Board of Revenue.

At Allahabad, Mr. J. Boyd, Conductor of Ordnance, leaving a widow and six children.

Mr. I. Roberts, of the Adj.-Gen. office.

18. At Cawnpore, Mr. S. G. Benjamin.

19. Son of Lieut. and Adj. Mackenzie, H. M. 66th Regt. foot.

21. At Cawnpore, Major E. Coote, H. M. 14th Regt.

24. Mr. G. H. Meyer, Assist. in Secret Polit. and Foreign department.

27. Mr. J. Morris.

28. At Cawnpore, Lieut. I. R. Shawe, H. M. 24th Light Dragoons.

29. Mrs. M. A. D'Souza.

At Pertaubgurh, Capt. and Quarter-master, I. Rainey, 7th Native Cavalry.

30. At Benares, Emina Althea, infant daughter of Maj. L. B. Morris, 3d Regt. N. I.

Dec. 1. Mrs. C. Grant.

5. Infant daughter of Mr. G. Gill.

8. At Mirzapore, Margaret Louisa, eldest daughter of Capt. Blake, 13th N. I.

24. Mr. T. Stewart, merchant.

25. Mr. E. Hyland, Head Master of the lower orphan school.

27. Mr. I. Peter, butcher, aged 95 years.

Johannes Sarkies, Esq.

Mrs. D. Reeves.

Lately at Cawnpore, Lieut. R. C. Wogan, H. M. 66th Regt.

At Mirzapore in Oct. last, Capt. C. W. Burton, 8th N. I.

Jan. 29. Wm. Myers, Esq. much and justly lamented by his numerous relatives and friends.

MADRAS.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Nagpore, 15th Sept. 1816.

The monsoon has been here uncommonly violent, and the quantity of rain which has hitherto fallen is nearly double that of many former monsoons. The camp has however been very healthy and occasional intervals of fair weather have afforded opportunities of hunting tigers,

in which magnanimous sport our party was successful, having shot a fine tigress. An immense royal tiger, which had carried death and destruction to the very houses of the villages in the neighbourhood of his haunts for some years, escaped from the elephants, after receiving seven shots; this animal had killed several followers and wounded some sepoy; he has since returned to his usual place, and may be expected to afford very fine sport. Whilst the country abounds in beasts of prey of every description, you will not meet with a single head of game in a day's march. Peacocks, are in abundance, and some rock pigeon.

The country possesses every beauty peculiar to Indian scenery. The hydrophobia, made its appearance amongst the canine tribe. Several of our followers were bitten, but only one fatal case has come to my notice. The disease is supposed to have been occasioned by some wolves, which had stolen into the lines over-night for predatory purposes.

February 3d.—The spring races having concluded on the first of this month, a private match was decided between two first-rate winning horses, Mountaineer and Favourite. The first was a four mile heat, and after some desperate running neck and neck until they came to the distance post, Mountaineer made a wonderful effort and won the race by about three lengths.

The second race was a three mile heat between the same horses, carrying the same weight, nine stone. This was also a beautiful heat, and Mountaineer having won the first race contrary to general expectation, excited considerable interest. Mountaineer again behaved nobly, but Favourite won the race with difficulty. Both horses were rode this last race to the admiration of every beholder. A few private matches are to be decided to-morrow and are expected to afford sport.

On Friday last, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, paid a visit of ceremony to His Highness the Nabob at Chepuak Palace, and was received with the accustomed ceremonies. His Highness returned the visit on the following day at the Ameer Bag, under the usual salutes from the Fort Saluting Battery.

We have now the pleasure to communicate to our readers that the body of Pindaris which escaped from Ganjam about the 30th of December, was intercepted as anticipated, by a detachment from the force under Col. Adams, on the 24th of last month. A dispatch was received in town by express on Monday night, de-

tailing the particulars. On the 23d in the morning Captain Caulfield, commanding a squadron of the 5th Native Cavalry, received intelligence that the Pindaris were expected at Chandwar that evening or on the following day, and that they intended proceeding westward by the route of Chandeah, Cowreeah, Kiet'hee, and Rampoor. Captain Caulfield left his position on the morning of the 24th, pushed on to Chandeah Chowrah, and arrived at that place at eleven o'clock. He was there informed that they had marched by Chandeah towards Belharee, and that their numbers amounted to about four thousand. The squadron was immediately put in motion, and on reaching the village of Belhout information was received of the Pindaris having passed through that place only three hours before. A march of thirty miles had already been made, and the day was far advanced,—but Captain Caulfield was determined to use every effort to overtake them, and accordingly the cavalry set off at a long trot, which enabled them to come within sight of the enemy's camp a quarter of an hour before sun-set. Unfortunately however at the moment of charging, they discovered a deep nullah in advance, which could only be passed in single files. The delay occasioned by this untoward interruption gave the marauders time to mount, and though they were pursued and attacked with great bravery, they nevertheless continued their flight in regular columns, keeping well together, and protected in some measure by the darkness of the evening. The cavalry followed them four miles beyond Cowreeah, when their progress was impeded by a second and more difficult nullah. The havoc made among the Pindaris was however considerable, four hundred of them having been killed in the attack. Had the light lasted an hour longer, or had his force been greater, it is supposed that not a hundred men could have escaped. On our side one trooper and eight horses were wounded, and five horses missing. About four hundred horses large and small belonging to the enemy, fell into the hands of the cavalry, and plunder to the value of about five or six thousand rupees. Jackets of an officer and two Subadars of the 22d Madras N. I. were found among the spoils.

In addition to this successful enterprise, we have the pleasure to record another which was executed on the night of the 14th of January, to the southward of Cormulla, by Major Macdowall, commanding a detachment of Infantry and the Silladar horse. Having received information that a small party of Pindaris had just plundered a village near Oomurg, he proceeded in that direction. The Bukshree of the Silladar horse had picked up

two wounded men on his march and sent them to the Major, to whom on being promised a reward, they pointed out the spot where a body of a thousand Pindaris was at that time halting, and that another body of about two thousand were some miles in the rear. The detachment was immediately ordered to fall in at nine o'clock that night, leaving an officer and eighty men in charge of the camp. The march commenced at half past ten. The force consisted of three hundred and twenty-five firelocks and a thousand of the Silladar horse. At three o'clock in the morning they reached the Pindari encampment, which was completely taken by surprise. The detachment observed such strict order and silence during the whole of the night march, that it was within one yard of them before they were aware of its approach, and a fire of musketry was instantly opened upon them. Roused from their sleep by this dreadful visitation, they sprung up and fled with the greatest precipitation, leaving all their plunder behind them. The Silladar horse pursued them to a considerable distance and cut up a great number. Twenty-six bodies were found where the surprise took place. When day broke a strong band of them was discovered about a mile off, but they fled on the approach of the Silladar horse, which after a successful pursuit of several miles counted one hundred and twenty-five men killed and sixty wounded, besides about a thousand horses, eight hundred of which have been taken and are of the best description.

These parties of Pindaris appear to have been commanded by a chief of the name of Buksoo. After these destructive engagements they proceeded to the northward with the greatest expedition. Many are described to be wounded, without arms and clothing, and they only stooped to seize the blankets of the natives whom they chanced to pass in the fields. The report of the operations just detailed is dated Pentsanjee, near Carmulla, the 16th January, and it is said that there is not another body of Pindaris to the southward of that place. The only loss on our side is stated to be two men of the Silladar horse, killed, and five wounded.

Having given the above particulars we shall now trace the track which the Pindaris had followed, to evade the troops which had been posted in several parts of the Dekan to intercept them. The party from Ganjam had kept so far to the eastward that they crossed the small branches of the Nerbuda between Munlah and Sohagpore, pushing still further northward to the latter place, to avoid the detachments of our troops known to be on the south banks of the river, and uninformed of the approach of the Nagpore subsidiary force under Colonel Adams.

Belharee, from whence Captain Caulfield was detached to Chandceah Cowrecah, is about forty miles to the N.N.E. of Gurrah on the Nerbudda, so that they intended to return to their native hills in a line parallel with that river and at the distance of about forty miles to the northward. But their views have been fortunately and gallantly frustrated. The route of the body of Pindaris encountered by Major Macdowall however shews in a still greater degree their dread of meeting with any military force, by the immense sweep of country they made to keep out of danger. In both cases they were arrested and attacked, when they had nearly accomplished their purpose. From the accounts given to Major Macdowall by one of his prisoners, it appears that the party to which he belonged, was the same that passed in front of Major Fair's post on the 12th of November, and amounted when it left the Nerbuda to upwards of two thousand men. They advanced by the route of Seony and Kanutee, leaving Nagpore on the right, and Chaudah on the left. It passed Eidclabad, Indoor, and Beider, and penetrated to the Kistna, leaving Kalbergah on the right. Moving up the left bank of the river it took the direction of Pundrupore, which it left to the westward, passing south of Carmulla and Tooljapore, to the spot on which it was so bravely attacked and routed by Major Macdowall.

The distance traversed in this circuitous route from the Nerbuda to Carmulla cannot be less than six hundred miles, and from thence northward it may be about three hundred more to their homes. They will return thither with little more than a skeleton of their force, and deprived of the wealth which they had accumulated in the early part of their career. The signal chastisement which they have thus experienced this season will, we have no doubt, paralyze their resolution and damp their courage for any future extensive depredation.

Letters received some few days ago from Chunar mention that a body of Pindaris had just appeared in the neighbourhood of Mirzapore. Subsequent accounts however shew that the report is entirely without foundation.

Letters from Madras state, that apprehensions were generally entertained in the northern Circars, that the Pindaris would make an effort this season to enter Cutak. Precautions have been taken to guard the places which were subjected to their last visitations, and the passes have been occupied by strong detachments; a large body of Pindaris, about the beginning of this month was hovering between Hyderabad and Jaulna, but the rumours on the coast state, that the Marauders intend to proceed towards Jugannauth,

if they can elude the vigilance of our armies and detachments.

Mr. Hermanson has provisionally assumed the charge of the government of Tranquebar.

Madras, Oct. 30th. 1816.—This is to give notice to the public, that a new flag staff light house has been erected on Hope Island, in Coringa Bay, and that the bearings, with the depth of water, for different sized ships, anchoring in the bay, taken from two different surveys, are as follow :

1st. For ships of 5 or 600 tons, bring the flag staff on Hope Island, to bear S. S. E.; Jaggernaickporam two pagodas N. W. b. W. well open, and the great house at Coringa, S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.; the mouth of Coringa River bearing S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. well open; where you may anchor in four fathoms at low water, soft ground. For middling sized ships, the flag staff on Hope Island to bear S. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.; and the great house at Coringa S. W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.; Jaggernaickporam two pagodas N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. where you may anchor in quarter less three fathoms at low water. For small vessels, the flag staff on Hope Island to bear S. E. b. S.; and the great house at Coringa S. W. b. S.; Jaggernaickporam pagodas N. W.; where you will have good anchorage in two fathoms; Coringa River's mouth, bearing S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. off the nearest shore, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 miles.

2d. For the hon. Company's East India ships bring the flag staff on Hope Island to bear S. b. E.; and Jaggernaickporam two pagodas wide open; the centre of them N. W. b. W. large house at Coringa, $\frac{1}{2}$ S.; where you will have a quarter less five fathoms, at low water, soft ground.

The flag staff in Hope Island to bear S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. and Jaggernaickporam two pagodas, wide open; the centre N. W. b. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. the large house at Coringa S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. a little southerly, and Coringa River's mouth wide open, S. W. you will have quarter less six fathoms, at low water.

The flag staff on Hope Island to bear S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. and Jaggernaickporam two pagodas wide; the center of them N. W. b. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. and the large house at Coringa S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. The River's mouth S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. distance off the nearest shore 7 or 8 miles. The breakers on the extreme end of the Point Guadaware bearing S. E. b. E. : where you will have $6\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms at low water, soft ground.

Published by order of the Marine Board.

(Signed) J. GWATRIN,
Secretary.

Dec. 31. Sir E. Stanley took the oaths as a Puisne Judge on the Madras Bench under a salute of 15 guns.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. I. G. Mason, Head Assistant to the Collector of Ganjam.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

Lieut. W. Marshall, 20th N. I. to act as Aid-de-camp to Major-General Rumley, Senr. Ensign, H. Newman to be Lieut. Lieut. Col. H. Fraser, 25th N. I. to take charge of Nellore garrison, *pro tempore*.

Lieut. Fireworker Seton, posted to the Horse Art.

Cornet D. Macleod, is posted to the 4th Batt. Light Infan.

Surgeons.—Mr. F. E. Gristock.

Surg. Burton, to 8th L. Cav.

Assist.-Surg. F. Sevestre, removed to 1st Batt. Art.

Major Gen. Aldwell Taylor, returns to Europe with high recommendations of faithful and approved services from the Gov. in Council.

The furlough to Europe granted to Lieut. Col. Hamilton, is cancelled at his own request.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 3. At Trichinopoly, lady of Lieut. I. Malton, 92d Regt. of a daughter.

21. At the house of Gen. Bell, St. Thomas Mount, lady of Wm. Bell, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.

Same place, Mrs. Cochrane, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Yanam, Mr. F. Govan, to Miss R. Lecanne, daughter of Mr. Lecanne, French Merchant.

DEATH.

Nov. 13. Mrs. Louisa Rotemeyer.

BOMBAY.

Our letters from Bombay, mention that the pirates have again become formidable in the Red Sea, and one account from Bussorah states, that four vessels had been cut off by them, and that great outrages had been committed by their ships—cargoes to the value of eighteen lacs of rupees are said to have been captured by them. A Company's cruiser has been dispatched by the Bombay Government, to put a stop to the depredations of the pirates, and we understand his Excellency the Admiral intends shortly to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of fitting out an expedition to destroy the haunts and lurking holes of these depredators upon commerce.

VICE ADMIRALTY COURT.

Instance Side.—*Case of the Ernaud.*—On Saturday the 4th January, this came on upon a citation on behalf of the promovents to attend to see the degree signed. On coming before the Judge, he stated that, since stating his opinion, it had been pointed out to him by Mr. Stavelly

that he had over-looked one expression in the Statute of 22 and 23 C. 2. the word "Lading" being there added in the clause of forfeiture, and which had not been in the Statute of 12 C. 2. and he stated that this would alter the effect of his judgement by causing a condemnation of the saltpetre, that the decrees were so prepared, but if the counsel for the impugnant (the E. I. Company) wished to be heard on the effect of the word lading, he was ready to hear him.

Mr. Macklin for the impugnants contended, that the word lading only applied to the particular lading which was the cause of the forfeiture. That a larger interpretation would be manifestly unjust, as it would make the innocent shipper of other cargo suffer, and that at all events, it could only affect the cargo then on board.

The Judge said, that the word "all" at the commencement of the claim prevented all such argument, that the previous shippers of other cargo would have a better title to complain, as they put their goods on board a ship then innocent—but that none of the shippers could be supposed to lose, for they had their remedy over against the owners of the ship.

Mr. Macklin then produced the affidavit of a claimant of a parcel of sugar stating his belief, that his sugar, although shipped in Bengal, was not the produce of any British plantation. Mr. Macklin insisted that he should be allowed a probatory term to prove the fact.

The Judge observed, that unless the claimants should prove all the sugar to be foreign, the proof as to one parcel would be nugatory, as any one parcel of British plantation sugar on board would condemn the whole.

Mr. Macklin stated his instructions to be, that the sugar exported from Calcutta is not produced in any of the British territories, but almost wholly in Oude and what are called the Raja's districts.

Mr. Stavelly pointed out the invoice of one parcel of sugar of Messrs. Bruce, Fawcett and Co. called in the invoices Benares sugar, and stated, that the owners had submitted to a decree by consent for condemnation of this sugar.

In the course of the discussion, it being suggested that the libel had not distinctly stated the fact of those sugars being the produce of British plantation, Mr. Stavelly insisted that by the decisions of the high court of Admiralty, it appeared that these niceties were not expected to be attended to in the courts in the plantations. He relied for this point upon the case of the *Friendship* in Robertson's report; he admitted that as to the claims of the shippers of cargo, as they had not yet

put in their offences, they must have an opportunity of trying this part; but insisted that the Company were concluded, as the fact of sugar being on board without any bonds having been given, appeared in the evidence of their own officer, the commander of the ship.

The Advocate-General on the other side insisted that, that part was not in issue either against the Company or the other claimants, and therefore, that there could be no decree against any of the parties.

The Judge thought the libel not sufficiently precise in defining the offence. He said that the only thing he could do was to allow the promovents to amend their libel, which he accordingly directed; and said, that as all the defences turned upon one point, they ought all to be joined in the whole proceedings.

Mr. Stavelly assented, and stated, that it had only been in the hope of saving expences that one claim alone had been at first brought forward.

Supreme Court, January 11th, 1817.
—The Honorable the Recorder in a short charge stated, that he was happy to observe that there were very few cases on the Calendar. There was, however, one of a heinous nature. The case he alluded to was one of murder. It appeared from the Coroner's Inquest, and from the examinations taken before the Magistrates, that a Parsee had been violently assaulted by several of his own cast, and that he was left on the spot dead from the blows and kicks which he then received. It had been alledged, that he had been thus put to death by his own cast, to prevent disgrace attaching to it from any public punishment which he might receive in consequence of a theft in which he had been detected. The Recorder said, that he hoped that the mob committing this murder could truly plead, in extenuation of their conduct, that they had acted under such an impression, still it was not to be endured in civilized society, that a body of individuals should take the law into their own hands and execute this kind of summary justice on any of their tribe. No one could be punished for a crime, but through the regular channel of the courts of justice, and the present offence was murder, in every one of the parties concerned, whether they were those who gave the blows and kicks which caused the death, or were aiding and abetting by their presence, the law considered all as principals. The coroner's inquest was for wilful murder against some person or persons unknown; and it was for the grand jury to determine, whether there was evidence sufficient against the party charged with the murder in the indictment of his having been present at the time, it was committed.

A new ship was launched from the Moolna's sloop, Surat on the 19th of Dec. she is called the *Bannerman*, 1,000 tons, and although completely copper bottomed draws in her present trim only 11 feet, she has been little more than eight months in hand in a place where there has been nothing of the sort for many years past, the figure head is a very striking likeness of the Prince Regent, Byramjee Cowasjee, the part owner gave an elegant tiffin on this occasion to the whole of the European Society, the Nawab beheld the grand spectacle from one of his gardens on the banks of the Tapee.

A dreadful fire broke out in the native lines of the 9th Regiment, at nine o'clock on Saturday night, which from the dryness of the cadjaus, in a few minutes, destroyed half the houses of the battalion. This melancholy accident was occasioned by a woman going out and leaving a light in her house, and we are concerned to state, that three children were burnt to death, and two seapoys scorched so dreadfully that their lives are despaired of; the calamity has not ended here, for the fire raged so rapidly, that the men had not time to secure their property, and thus the savings of many years past services were all consumed in the unfortunate conflagration.

An alarming fire broke out about 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning in Colabali in the fisherman's village close to the artillery barracks, nearly all the huts and property of the poor fishermen have been destroyed, and we lament to state that an old man and three or four children have perished in the flames. The conflagration raged with considerable violence for nearly two hours, and had it not been for the great exertions of the fire engine department and those of the artillery, the barracks belonging to the latter would have been consumed. We have not been able to ascertain the cause of this disaster.

MARRIAGE.

At Surat, by the Rev. T. Carr, Ensign Lean Assist. in the Surveyor's department to Miss Eliz. Reynolds, niece to Lieut. Gen. Reynolds.

JAVA.

Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 9, 1817.—By the *Cyrus* we have received from Batavia letters of the 2d November, communicating very pleasing accounts of the result of the long pending negotiations between the Dutch Government, and the late British Authorities in Java. It will be recollected, that at the time of the surrender of the island, there was at the various residencies and out-stations, a large quantity of unappropriated stores and colonial produce. This surplus was delivered up to the Dutch agents by the British residents, on vacating their offices, upon the implied condition, that it would

be taken into account by the Commissioners General at the day of final adjustment. Upon a reference however of the business to the new Government, they demurred at taking the produce upon any terms, and even at paying for it any part of the sums affixed by the local appraisers. A long and vexatious discussion occurred, in which the captious spirit and artful evasions of the Dutch Commissioners were stoutly opposed and baffled by the rectitude and moderation of the English Authorities. Nothing could shake Mr. Fendall's firmness. Neither menace nor persuasion could induce him to come down one iota in what he conceived to be the just demands of his nation. Thanks to this spirited conduct, he fully succeeded in carrying every disputed point. All the essentials had been agreed upon before the dispatch of our letters; and on the same day, a meeting of the Netherlands Council was to be held, to place the final seal to the negotiations. As this would put the finishing hand to the business by which Mr. Fendall and his coadjutors in power had been long detained, they may be very shortly expected here, having nothing further to protract their stay on the island. Sir W. G. Keir proceeds, we believe, direct to Bombay, in order to have a permanent station on the staff of that Presidency.

Since the foregoing paragraph was written, we have learnt that Government intend immediately to dispatch the Honorable Company's Yacht to Java, for the purpose of conveying Mr. Fendall back to this Presidency. The Honorable Company's ship *Neachus* will, we hear, also go, in order to take on board Mr. Fendall's suit and baggage.

From the Java Government Gazette.

—"The ship *Perseverance*, belonging to Messrs. Timmerman and Westernmann at Batavia, left China the 10th of May for Batavia; when on the 22d of June, laying at anchor about eight or ten miles to the Southward of Ragged Point, on the coast of Borneo, in the Straits of Macassar, at about half-past ten o'clock p. m. the ship's crew, consisting partly of Javaese, and partly of Malays, mutinied, and murdered the chief officer, who was then on deck. On hearing his cries, the Captain and myself (the Supercargo) together came out from our cabin; the Captain called out to the crew, and asked them what was the matter? when one of them answered, nothing, only that he himself was now the captain of the ship, intending to murder every one of us. The Captain hereupon told him, that if they did not give up their design, he would blow up the ship, and them together with it, whereupon they said that it was well. Meanwhile the Captain, the

second Officer, and myself, returned into the cabin, where we got up a barrel of gunpowder, loaded all the muskets and pistols we had, and in this situation we were waiting for them, in case of their coming down. In about an hour, they threw down every thing that was loose on the deck, and broke the lantern which was in the cabin; we also heard them work with one of the guns, being loaded with double shot, which after having got up the hatch, they tried to point down; but, as we understood, they were unable to point it low enough for the purpose of their intention, the Captain told me that in case of their coming down he would blow up the quarter deck, on which the greatest part of the crew were standing, because he saw no possibility of saving the ship, or defending their lives any longer. We then brought one barrel of gunpowder into the fore part before the cabin, and laid a train to it from the cabin; I placed myself in one of the stern windows with a couple of loaded pistols, so did the Captain and the second Officer; on a sudden they came down, upon which I fired off one pistol, when at the same time I heard a horrible noise, and almost without sense I found myself in the water near the wreck; when coming up, I was surrounded by pieces of plank, &c. I got hold of a large log of wood which appeared to be the boom, astern of the main braces. The whole after part of the ship being on fire, I got along side, and came over by the gangway, where I saw the most shocking sight man ever beheld.—The greatest part of the crew, laying within the flames, some without arms and others without legs, crying very hard. One of them laying close to the gangway got hold of my leg on coming over, calling out to the other, who, with about eight or ten men, was endeavouring to get the long-boat over the ship's side, which they effected, after which I saw one coming up to me with a criss in his hand, and leaping upon the fore-castle, intended to jump overboard; but when he saw me on the bowsprit, he went back, and called out to me to leave the ship and follow him into the long-boat, which I refused. On the bowsprit, with me was sitting a Chinese passenger, Aley, who would not leave me; we in the mean time saw the remainder of the crew leave the ship with the boat, others of whom being wounded, slung themselves overboard when the fire came close to them. At about one o'clock the flames came up from all the hatches, and the ship went down. When I came up the second time, I got hold of the fore yard, which was just above water, there I found the above mentioned Chinese again, who assisted me in getting over the yard, and one Javanese, who was wounded severely in his foot. The

ship was now standing on the ground, being in low water, only eight fathoms where she was laying, the main-top and mizen-top were entirely on fire as she was laying wind right, it blowing a fresh southerly wind, I had hopes to save the fore-top, as our only resource. I went aloft, and got out the top-gallant-studding sail halyards, which I fastened close to my waist, letting it down to the Chinese in the top, which he continued to make wet, and I continually hauled it up, to quench the fire, yet I was obliged successively to retire down below, until the fire had got down as far as about a fathom above the cap. At day break I could see none of the boats from the fore-top-sail yard. The above-mentioned Javanese told me that he intended to swim ashore, leaving us one of the studding sail booms. The third day after, several dead bodies came floating up; fifth day, which was the 27th, about eleven o'clock, we saw to our great joy, the prows coming out, and afterwards a great number of them; one of which took us on board, and brought us to Passir, where we arrived about seven o'clock P. M. I was the fourth day after carried to the Raja of that country, where I found the seacunny Leonard Hoogerward, the carpenter Francisco, and six Javanese, among whom was one of the principal mutineers (being a Joromoddie on board). As I understood, he had related there that the ship had caught fire, without knowing how: when in their presence I was questioned about it, I said the same, because I was apprehensive my life would be in danger, the Javanese being very well with the natives on shore; but afterwards I told the Raja the real circumstance, and requested him to secure the Javanese, which he told me he could not do. In the mean time I brought it so far, that on the 17th of July I was informed by the Captain of the Bugees at Passir, that I should be sent to Macassar by order of the Raja, with a prow belonging to a Hadjee, which was to sail on the 22d of the same month. When I left Passir, I took with me the above mentioned seacunny, the carpenter, and the Chinese, and arrived on the 14th of August at Macassar.

“Six or eight days before I left Passir, three of the above-mentioned Javanese had run away in a prow, without knowing whither they went. One died since of his wounds, and two still remained on shore on my departure. I requested the Raja to take care of them, and if possible, try to get the other three back again, who I believed, had gone no further than Cootee.”

CEYLON.

During the march of the British forces upon the capital of Kandy, Lieutenant

Lyttleton and a serjeant of the 73d regiment having attacked a wild elephant, were pursued by the gigantic animal; and the latter, whose name we cannot learn, was unfortunately overtaken and torn piecemeal. Lieutenant Lyttleton found safety in a tree, where he was obliged to remain many hours closely watched by a dreadful adversary, whose sagacity exceeds that of almost any other animal, and whose swiftness in a woody country is very far superior to that of the fleetest horse, as from his ponderous weight he overthrows those obstacles which the horse is obliged to shun.

Extract of a Letter from Trincomalee, dated the 15th January, 1817.

"The Albion, free trader, which quitted Madras Roads so very recently, full of passengers, all high in hope, is at this moment, going to pieces at the entrance to the Bay of Trincomalee on the Beach at Foul Point. The ship appeared off this part of the coast on Sunday morning; the weather was very squally with considerable rain. Contrary to our expectation she kept standing off and on, while in communication with the shore. An officer of the 19th regiment and Major Cleaveland, of the Company's artillery were landed, and in the evening the ship appeared to take her departure for the southward.

"Early on Monday morning she was seen at anchor off the Foul Point with her fore-top mast gone. It appears she was struck by a squall in the night which carried away that and some other smaller spars and thereby occasioned their anchoring, as they found themselves driving fast on shore. While at anchor the ensuing morning (Tuesday) the ship touched, when the cables were cut, and sail made on her. Unfortunately their situation was the worst possible, being surrounded by rocks to a very considerable distance. The anchor was let go a second time, but the ship struck again so violently as to render prompt measures indispensable. The masts were therefore cut away which contributed a good deal to their safety, for it appears the ship was beaten by the sea over the rocks on to the beach, where they were very near the surf.

"Immediate assistance was afforded from the squadron; the *Iphigenia* weighed from the inner harbour, and all the boats went out towards the wreck which was distant about eight miles—Mr. Pitt brought in his boat two ladies (Mrs. Shepherd and Mrs. White with their children) first, and the *Albion's* boat carried General Taylor, Colonel Lewis, their wives, children, and most of the other passengers. Mr. Coleman and Mrs. Griffiths were on board all night, and serious fears

were entertained for their safety but this morning all are safe.

"I am thus minute that you may give certain information in the event of any unfavourable report reaching you. General Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, and children are with the Admiral, Colonel and Mrs. Lewis, with the Commissioner, Mr. Shepherd, with Mr. Waring, Mrs. White, with Capt. Purvis, and Mrs. Griffiths, with Mr. Pitt. The other passengers are distributed in the houses of the several residents, as they could find accommodation; which is difficult enough, heaven knows. We hear this morning that some few trunks have been saved but whose we do not know. The cargo must be lost, as well as the ship, at least such part as may be washed on shore must be spoiled. These particulars being authentic will doubtless be very satisfactory to the friends of the passengers, and you will of course be glad to communicate them. I write in a great hurry, and perhaps incorrectly."

SUPREME COURT.

The trial of the case of Witane-gay Samie for the murder of Mabottowne-gay Wattowe at the late Session held at Matura on the 4th December 1816, before the Hon. the Puisne Justice.

The case having been stated by the Advocate Fiscal for the Crown, the first witness called was

Gollogoddeey Punchey, knew Mabottowne-gay Wattowe; he is dead: saw him alive about two months and a half ago on a Friday, he was my husband; he was going to the house at Calloa Aratchy Appoohamy in the same village to cut corn: I saw him no more. The same evening my brother came to another house in the same garden, he said he came from the house where he had been to reap corn; he told me that my husband was going first to Dennopitty Appoohamy and thence he would come to his own house: Dennopitty Appoohamy is the same with Don David Wickrems Aratchy and keeps the tavern. My husband did not come that night, I expected him on the morning; he did not return; as soon as it was day-light I went to look for him; I looked in the huts. I met one Adrian, a Lascreeen; I asked him if he saw my husband, he said why not, he left the tavern some time before day-light, and went in company with Witane-gay Samie; from thence I went to the tavern where I heard they had gambled—there I met another man who gave me the same information. I went to the tavern, and then returned to my house, thence to the chena, thinking to find him in the hut of the chena; not finding him there, I again went to the chena; when I was going I found a place with some blood and two teeth. I took

the two teeth and told my brother who accompanied me in the search, and said, these are my husband's teeth, and I fell down and cried out. It was then about ten o'clock in the morning, the blood was on the road; I had not gone that way, before, I saw my husband's body that day; my brother found it; it was found in a place where there was water as deep as my neck; at my brother's desire I went for the Police Vidhan and others, they came and proceeded to search for the body and found a track, as if some one had been dragged, and following the track my brother discovered the body; I was close to him, I do not know what distance from where the blood and teeth were.

Examined by the Court.

I met Hinna Hewaya in the morning, he said he saw the prisoner six hours before day-light; Hinna Hewaya's house is about thirty-two fathoms from the place where the blood was found; I met Hewaya on the road through the field: he was coming from his garden not from the direction where the dead body was found: his garden lay to my left, and the body to my right, the common road is close to Hewaya's house, the door of his house is towards the road—no jungle near his garden: he said his dog barked, and the deceased asked "is the dog barking at me," at the same time he said, speaking to the dog—"I went the day before, and I am now going back;"—Hinna Hewaya said he knew him by his voice and by seeing him; there was star light.

Witanagey Bale knew the deceased; he was my brother-in-law—went to search for him; I went to the tavern keeper's; and in consequence of what I heard, went on, and on the road saw some blood; the blood was on the road which leads from Hewaya's house, to deceased's house—on seeing the blood I told my sister to go and inform the Police Vidhan; and I went with the two teeth to the tavern, and having shewed the teeth, then I returned to the spot and found the Police Vidhans and others there; we were ordered to look for the dead body, and when we came to the field, we saw a track which led us to the dead body—it appeared to have been dragged through the water and placed on the dry ground, it had its hands tied behind it with a handkerchief, I do not know if it was the deceased's handkerchief or one which he had gained gambling; I saw a large cut on the cheek from the left ear to the mouth, and a bruise on the breast: the cut appeared to have been inflicted with a heavy instrument such as a bill-hook would inflict, not a mammotty: the teeth were knocked out.

Dennipittagey Don David. I was at a house where gambling was, and deceased

and several others were there; I was in their company until four or five hours after sun set—prisoner was there: they remained until eight hours before day-light. I was awakened by the deceased, he asked for a mammotty which he had given to me to keep, I returned it to him: he gave it to me in the evening; they came in the evening, and when I left them to go to sleep, he gave it to me; I do not know to whom it belonged; deceased called Samie and went away; they had the mammotty with them. I think by the road it is half a mile to the deceased's house from the tavern, the long road is sixty or seventy fathoms longer than the short one; the house of deceased lies west of the tavern—prisoner's house is east of mine—prisoner going to deceased's would have his back to his own house. Eder one of the gamblers lighted a choul and went home; the rest slept at my house.

Examined by Mr. Prins.

The deceased took the mammotty—prisoner had nothing in his hands; I knew the deceased; he was about thirty-three or thirty-four, not very strong; not so as to wrestle with two or three; not so strong as prisoner.

Sannesoorigey Edire, knew the deceased—saw him at Kerewakbokke the night before his death with others—prisoner came afterwards; we continued until about eight hours before day-light. I gambled and lost three satallies, not a mammotty—I never said, I did. Dingy Appoo lost a mammotty: the deceased won—he won the mammotty—he won from every body; deceased went away before me in company with prisoner—the deceased took away the mammotty—I remained two hours after him; I went eastward, deceased westward; I live about half an Hetekme from prisoners—his house is nearer to the tavern than mine.

Hinna Hewaya, lives at Kandangodde Mallidoewe—knew deceased, heard he was missing; I had seen them both about five hours before day-light, deceased and prisoner. I was in my own house: (Vattoos) it is about two hundred fathoms from mine on the opposite side of the river; there is a road by Watton's house and mine, to go to the deceased's; when I was sleeping I heard the dog bark, then I heard the voice of both prisoner and deceased; they were talking; they were saying it was very late to go to their huts and they must go quickly; afterwards I came to the end of my fence; I heard them both talking, they did not speak to me, or I to them; it was towards morning, there was no rain—star-light; I am quite certain it was deceased; and prisoner I saw. I know Medegasgo-Gedelle; it is about something more than one hundred fathoms from my house.

Don Bastian de Silva Barlessie Ap-pookamy found the body of deceased—saw prisoner before I found it: he came of his own accord on receiving information from the wife of the deceased, I sent for the prisoner, the police Vidhan and others. I do not know if he could have escaped.

By the Court.

It was eight or ten hours after day-light when we sent for prisoner—he came upon my sending for him; he was in the garden of Vitanagey Wattoa's as I heard.—*Verdict Guilty.*

ADMINISTRATIONS.

Jan. 4th 1817.—Capt. I. Fitzgerald, Probate to Capt. E. Lockyer, Capt. Dobbin, and Capt. W. Cox.

J. C. Gilbert, Probate T. C. M. Nagel. Hon. G. Turnour, Administ. V. W. Vanderstraaten, Esq. Act. Regist.

Capt. P. Wade, Administ. do.

W. Greenslade, Esq. Adm. do.

Jan. 11.—G. Gunn, Adm. do.

J. Gordon, Adm. do.

I. G. Kerby, Esq. Adm. Joaues Fernando.

Lieutenant R. Gardiner, do. V. W. Venderstraaten, Esq. Act. Regist.

Capt. Ph. Peckham, do. do.

Rev. Mr. W. Ault, Adm. V. W. Vanderstraaten, Esq. Act. Regist.

Joseph Beatty, do. do.

H. Hunter, do. do.

G. Miller, do. do.

Lieut. W. Atkinson, do. do.

Adj. Eb. Eaton, do. do.

S. Daniel, Esq. do. do.

Lieut. I. McDonnell, do. do.

W. Kerr, Esq.

Capt. A. M'Pherson, do. do.

W. Tolfrey Esq. Lieut. of Adm. with Will annexed, do. do.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The schooner *Edwin*, Mr. Mathews master, had been wrecked somewhere about Cape Hawk, between seventy and eighty miles north of Port Stevens, owing to the loss of all her sails, whereby she drifted into a violent surf, and was thrown on shore. Mr. Mathews, with his wife and child, and crew of two men, had been blown off on a passage for lime to Broken Bay, and as soon as the wreck of the vessel was descried by the natives, they immediately flocked to the beach, robbed the wreck of all provisions, and plundered the unfortunate sufferers of their cloaths, leaving them in perfect nudity to make their way through a trackless, if not impenetrable scrub, for upwards of one hundred miles, or otherwise much lengthen the journey by keeping the sea coast; which latter was adopted, not only from its being the easiest route made out, but from the possibility of affording

oysters or other small shell-fish for their subsistence. Living partly upon grass, and partly upon shell-fish, they travelled fifteen days, and were then fifteen miles distant from Newcastle. They could travel only in the day time, and by night bury themselves in sand and heather, in some measure to mitigate the rigors of a total exposure to the severity of the season. When within about fifteen miles of the settlement the unfortunate woman was exhausted, and the men were scarcely able to proceed further. The prospect of relief was within the compass of a few miles, and hope at once encouraged their exertion, and sweetened resignation. At this severe crisis night approached, the poor woman could not travel further, and the men could scarcely crawl; time was precious, and a prompt decision was requisite: it was therefore determined that the female sufferer should remain with her infant seven or eight months old in the place where she was, until relief could be sent out to her; and after a painful exertion having reached Newcastle, the worthy Commandant dispatched a party instantaneously in quest of Mrs. Mathews and her child: but the party, in the dead of the night, unhappily passed by them, and travelled to a considerable distance beyond the spot of their distress, as at length totally to give them up for lost, till guided by an all merciful Providence, they found them on their return, and being provided with necessaries for their comfort, conveyed them in, among the greetings of the many, who had sympathized in their distresses, and rejoiced that their lives had been preserved.—*Syd. Gazette.*

Jan. 1816.—William Langford and Thomas Hill, the first for highway robbery, and the latter for cutting and maiming a constable near Parramatta, were executed pursuant to their sentence, passed at the last session of the Court of Criminal Jurisdiction. About seven o'clock on the morning of execution, they requested the door of the cell in which they were confined together, as one could read and the other could not, to be nearly closed upon them, there being at the same time a prisoner for debt audibly reading prayers to them on the outside. The time of their departure being at length arrived, a constable went in to summon them to their fate, and instantly sprung back, aghast and paralyzed with horror. One of the criminals, Hill, lay to all appearance dead; the other laid motionless, and the cell streamed with their blood. A surgeon was immediately called in, and it was found that the unhappy men had endeavoured to destroy themselves by cutting the veins and arteries of the arms, the hands, and

of each instep. Hill appeared to be at the last extremity; but the other, who was yet vigorous, started up suddenly, and declared that he was doomed to die the death which the law had allotted to him, as the blood refused to leave his body through the apertures he had desperately laid open. The other unhappy culprit, who had bled more copiously, was recovered from a state of apparent death by the application of cephalics. Hill was taken in a cart to the place of execution; and Langford walked behind it. When arrived at the awful spot, they were joined by the minister, the Rev. Mr. Cowper, who conversed with Langford for more than half an hour, on the doleful circumstances of his condition, and endeavoured to produce in his mind a state of resignation and penitence, to which it was too evidently estranged. His answers to the exhortations of the minister were acute and petulant. He never attempted to deny that he was guilty of the offence for which he was about to suffer; he admitted that he was guilty, but shewed no contrition with respect to that crime. He confessed, however, that his former offences had been numerous, and that the one which gave him the greatest concern, was the murder of an unfortunate man who kept a tollgate at or near Cheltenham; he said he regretted the circumstance the more, as the man had a large family; that he shot him for an attempt to stop him; this melancholy event happened, he said, in September, 1811, and no person had been executed for the crime, though many had been apprehended and examined on suspicion, as he had himself been. He said he was transported to this colony for the crime of desertion; and had committed many offences in England upon the highway. Towards the conclusion he inclined more to the exhortations of the minister, and joined in prayer with apparent fervor. He regarded the preparations for his execution with extraordinary composure, and at length ascending the platform, directed the executioner to give him as great a length of cord as possible, in order that his neck might be broke at once. The other unhappy man was so much reduced from loss of blood as to be incapable of standing or kneeling without support. He was conducted up the steps of the platform, and a few instants before it fell, Langford threw himself off. The fatal drop then immediately took place, and Hill died almost without a struggle; while the body and limbs of Langford were a long time affected by a strong muscular motion, owing to the cord's being displaced by his leaping off before the platform fell.—Thus has ended the worldly career of two unfortunate fellow

creatures, whose crimes were of a nature that required a suitable atonement; and who were no longer useful upon earth than by the force of example to deter others from falling into their miserable courses.

We are extremely sorry to learn from Hunter's River, that His Majesty's colonial schooner *Estramina*, and Mr. Underwood's schooner *Elizabeth* and *Mary*, went both on shore near the entrance of the river, and that no hopes were entertained of saving the former: the latter it was expected might, with persevering effort, be preserved, but not without considerable expence and trouble. The two vessels sailed from the settlement of Newcastle in company on Sunday last, the *Estramina* with coals and cedar, and the *Elizabeth* and *Mary* with coals only, for Sydney. The *Elizabeth* and *Mary*, in standing over to the north shore, in the act of staying got stern way, and lung aft, and with a strong N.E. wind and ebb tide, found it impossible to get her anchor out in her boat. In five minutes after, the *Estraminer* went on shore a little to windward; she soon filled, and at seven in the evening she upset. The *Elizabeth* and *Mary* was once got afloat by the exertions of her people, but unfortunately drifted again upon the point where she at first touched, and broke away the rudder, stove in part of her counter, and also filled. She still lies aground; but the master informs by letter that, with proper assistance, he expects she may yet be got off.

Jan. 27.—William Godwin, a non-commissioned officer of the 46th regiment, in charge of the government mill situate on the eminence between St. Philip's Church and Cockle Bay, was indicted for the murder of Edward Hall, labourer, by forcibly throwing him down an abrupt part of the same eminence, by which his skull was fractured, and death speedily ensued. The evidence on the trial was in all respects exculpatory of the prisoner; who, it appeared, had no intention to harm the deceased; the latter having gone to the mill in a state of inebriety, and commenced a quarrel with one of the labourers; which the prisoner at the bar had repeatedly interposed to prevent, but in vain; as the deceased persisted in his intemperate manner, and at length reduced the prisoner to the necessity of endeavouring to turn him away from the mill altogether; in endeavouring to effect which the melancholy accident occurred; and which appearing to the Court to have proceeded from accident alone, a verdict of acquittal was returned.

Sydney, Oct. 12.—The brig *Endeavour*, whose arrival from the Marquesas and

Otaheite we last week mentioned, brought from the latter place two of the crew of the ship *Betsey*, whose loss at New Zealand we had some time since unfortunately to report. These persons are, Thomas Rodgers, second officer, and Thomas Hunt, seaman, who are the only survivors out of thirteen that composed the crew when she last left Macquarie Island, at which time there were also on board six lascars and Chinamen, of whom four survived, and were left at Otaheite under the humane care of the Missionaries. The miseries endured by the ill-fated crew of this vessel are almost incredible, as will appear from the following narrative, taken from a journal kept by one of the survivors. "The *Betsey* sailed from Port Jackson on a sealing and oiling voyage to Macquarie Island, the 28th of Dec. 1814, her crew, consisting of twenty-seven Europeans and six Asiatics, under command of Mr. Philip Goodenough. She arrived at her destination the 13th of February following, where she landed thirteen Europeans for the purposes of her voyage, and then proceeded to Bristow's Island, from whence she returned to Macquarie Island in August, with the loss of one European (Thomas Wilman) and a lascar, both of whom died of the scurvy, which had considerably spread throughout the ship's company. They endeavoured in vain to recover the island, and after three weeks in the fruitless toil, determined to bear up for Port Jackson, in which they were also opposed by the setting in of heavy gales from the N.W. and they were reduced to the necessity of shaping for New Zealand. The allowance of water was now limited to three half pints a man per diem, the greater part of which they were obliged, from the want of bread, to mix with flour; they had a stock of salt pork on board, but could not use it, owing to the scarcity of water. On the 18th of September, the rudder was carried away, and an attempt was made to steer with a cable, which being too laborious for the few hands that were able to work, a rudder was constructed, which was carried away upon the 26th day of the same month, when to steer with a cable became their only resource. The master and eight Europeans were now lain down with the prevailing malady, which swelled the limbs, contracted the sinews, and gave excruciating pain; the lascars were of little service in the work of steering, which was dreadfully fatiguing. The allowance of water was reduced to a pint per day, with six lbs. of flour per week, the sick only four lbs.; and as the flour and water constituted their only aliment, the few that were capable of exertion became too weakly to continue labour during the night time, and therefore lay the vessel to at sun-set, leaving her to the caprice of currents, which sometimes drifted her fur-

ther out of the course she had adopted than had been gained the preceding day. On the night of Sept. 28th, died Laurezo a Portuguese, and John Wilson on the 30th. On the 5th of October, James Moffatt, first mate, was committed to the deep; and upon the 8th of October was followed by Cordoza, a Portuguese, when becalmed within sight of Cook's Strait. The allowance of water being now reduced to half a pint a day, the hope of being able to get on shore for a moment elated the minds of the unhappy sufferers; but the vessel was again blown off. On the 23d, having a good offing from the land, and well to the northward of the Bay of Islands, she endeavoured to run in, but a sudden squall coming on, the main brace and topsail sheet gave way, by which the topsail was blown to shreds, and the jib and fore topsail were rent to pieces at the same time. She in consequence drifted again off the land, as there was not sufficient strength left to repair the damage; and she thus drifted to and fro for several days, experiencing repeated dangers of striking upon rocks, or of being overwhelmed in an unfathomable abyss. On the 28th the last water cask was dry, and all that still survived gave themselves over to despair. The boats became their last hope; and having with much exertion got a whale and a jolly boat water tight, they left the ship twenty miles at sea, on the morning of the 29th, having previously committed the body of William Grub, third officer, to the deep. Four helpless men were put into the jolly boat, to be towed ashore by the whale boat, in which were eight, namely, the master, who was himself in the last stage of disorder, Thomas Rogers, Thomas Hunt, and five lascars, a 6th having been shortly before drowned; but, dreadful to imagine, after rowing for upwards of an hour and a half without sensibly making way, the jolly boat was cut adrift, and the unfortunate men she contained abandoned to a dreary, certain destiny. The whale boat, now unincumbered, made way perceptibly, and after twelve hours labour reached one of the most inhospitable parts of the coast of New Zealand. The persons who were unhappily abandoned to perish from thirst and famine, from disease, or to be entombed alive within the watery waste, were, John Tire, John Gable, John Davis, and Frederick Holstein. A few days after reaching the shore Mr. Goodenough died, and the survivors learnt that the vessel had gone ashore at a distant part of the same coast, and went to pieces."

In an account of the distresses endured by the crew of the ship *Betsey* of Sydney, it is mentioned that she returned from Bristow's to Macquarie Island in August (1815); unfortunately she was a few days afterwards blown out to sea, and

could not again recover the island. The account given by the two surviving Europeans who were part of the whale boat's crew when the jolly boat was cast adrift twenty miles at sea, with four sick men in her, is, that it was an act necessary to the preservation of their own lives, as there was not sufficient strength in the whale boat to make head with so great an incumbrance, and that all must have perished had the effort to save the whole been persisted in. They further declare, that after the melancholy determination had been voted, the sick boat was drawn alongside, and a bag of flour taken out, together with a lascar that had been placed in her to bale her, as she leaked very fast, and that with the exception of one of the unhappy men requesting to have his jacket given to him as he complained of cold, no conversation passed when they were abandoned. They are of opinion that the boat could not have remained above water more than two hours, owing to her leaky condition; and that the four unhappy victims of a sad necessity would have been also taken out, had it been possible for the whole boat to receive them. The arrival of the whale boat on the coast of New Zealand, after twelve hours severe exertion, has been already mentioned. Out of the nineteen persons who were in the vessel, eight got on shore alive, viz. the master (Mr. Goodenough), Thomas Rodgers, Thomas Hunt, and five lascars, one of whom died shortly after landing, as did also Mr. Goodenough, on the 1st of November. They were all stripped by the natives, their remnant of flour, about fifty pounds, was taken from them, and a few potatoes given to them. The survivors were in constant apprehension of being massacred by the natives, who, disregarding their bodily sufferings, drove them from place to place, and frequently turned their spears upon them, with furious menacing gestures. The two Europeans were separated from the lascars, and taken away at dusk in a canoe for the purpose, as they were made to understand, of being devoured; and after proceeding about a mile and a half they perceived a large fire on shore, which confirmed them in the belief. They were here landed, and received by a concourse of natives, who obliged them to carry a basket of potatoes towards another groupe of men and women, among whom were the four lascars; who, upon being questioned by Rodgers and Hunt, as to the treatment they were likely to receive, told them it had been resolved upon to eat them both, to which dreadful expectation every circumstance concurred to give probability. They were the same night (Nov. 2d), placed in a hut, and next morning advanced further along the coast, though sinking with fatigue and

long fasting, in addition to their other ailments. Being thus harrassed for several days, they at length received the gratifying information that their lives were to be spared, upon the principle of their becoming the property of their first captors. The root of the fern, and dried fish, were the only articles of sustenance the place afforded, and both these in very sparing and insufficient quantity. On the 9th, a ship hove in sight, but did not approach the land; and on the 11th saw a brig coasting near in shore, which the native chiefs consented they should get on board of, if they could. Flattered with the hope of accomplishing this desired object, they obtained and repaired an old canoe, but could not afterwards reach the vessel. On the 29th of January they left this place, the native name of which is Mooramoota, situate on the N.E. part of the North Cape, and went to Ringatau, thirty-five miles N.W. of the former; but being worse off here than before, they returned to Mooramoota, and on the 23d of Feb. were taken up by the brig Active, the master of which had learnt their condition at Ringatan. The four lascars were left under charge of the Missionaries at the Bay of Islands, and the two Europeans lately arrived in the Endeavour proceeded in the Active to Otaheite, where they joined the Endeavour, and continued till her return to this port.

Mr. Powell, Commander of the Queen Charlotte, informs us of the interesting circumstance of his having recovered from a rock twenty-one miles N.W. of Nooaheevah (one of the Marquesas), a man that had been its solitary inhabitant for nearly three years. His account stated, that early in 1814 he proceeded thither from Nooaheevah with four others, all of whom had left an American ship there, for the purpose of procuring feathers, that were in high estimation among the natives of Nooaheevah; but losing their boat on the rock three of his companions in a short time perished through famine; and principally from thirst, as there was no water but what was supplied by rains. His fourth companion continued with him but a few weeks; when he formed a resolution of attempting to swim, with the aid of a splintered fragment that remained of their boat, to an island, in which effort he must have inevitably perished. He had once himself attempted to quit his forlorn situation by constructing a catamaran, but failed, and lost all means of any future attempt. They had originally taken fire with them from Nooaheevah, which he had always taken care to continue, except on one occasion, when, it became extinguished, and never could have been restored but by a careful pre-

servation of three or four grains of gunpowder, and the lock of a musket which he had broke up for the construction of his catamaran. The flesh and blood of wild birds were his sole aliment: with the latter he quenched his thirst in seasons of long droughts, and the skulls of his departed companions were his only drinking vessels. The discovery made of him from the Queen Charlotte was purely accidental: the rock was known to be desolate and barren, and the appearance of a fire as the vessel passed it on an evening, attracted notice, and produced an inquiry which proved fortunate to the forlorn inhabitant of the rock, in procuring his removal to Nooaheevah, whither Mr. Powell conveyed him, and left him under the care of an European of the name of Wilson, who has resided there for many years, and with whom the hermit had had a previous acquaintance.—*Gaz.*

Court of Criminal Jurisdiction.—The Court re assembled on Monday morning, and proceeded to the trial of Elizabeth Anderson, James Stock, and John Rawlins, for the wilful murder of John Anderson, a settler, at Pitt Town, on the evening of the 26th of February last.

The first witness called in support of the charge was, Ralph Melkins, who deposed, that two days previous to the death of the deceased he had entered into his employ as a farm servant; that upon the evening of the murder the deceased went early to bed apparently indisposed; that he, the witness, went from the farm about seven in the evening, and returning without loss of time, he saw his mistress and the other prisoners at the bar in company; that the two male prisoners at the bar soon afterwards went away, saying they were going to bed, and witness did the same, leaving Mrs. Anderson at the door of her bed room, seated; that he, the witness, did not find Stock in his apartment (in which they used to sleep together), and which was between twenty and thirty yards distant from their master's dwelling; that the witness went to bed, and was in about half an hour afterwards disturbed by Mrs. Anderson, who said she had been alarmed by some person who had attempted to break into the house; to which the witness replied, it could be no stranger, otherwise the dogs, which were several in number, and all furious, would have made a noise. That she then went to the prisoner Rawlins, and to the like declaration received a similar answer; that she then went away, and returning in a quarter of an hour, declared she had been robbed, and desired the prisoner Rawlins to go with her to the house, with which he immediately complied, witness following them; that they found the prisoner Stock near the

house without any hat, whom Mrs. Anderson immediately accused of having robbed her; that they all went into the bed room, in which was a light faintly burning; the witness saw a watch on a table, and secured it, as he had lent it to the deceased, and believing the alarm about the robbery of the house to be true, was glad to find it had escaped. The cars of the witness were now assailed by a loud declaration from the prisoner Rawlins, that his master had been murdered: to which Mrs. Anderson replied, "that she hoped they would not suppose *she* had murdered her husband." The witness, seeing that his master was not in bed, and considering his own safety as precarious, secured a musket, which he loaded unperceived, as Stock and Rawlins were employed in searching for their master. Stock, in a very short time called out, informing that he had found the body of his master, which upon examination was still a little warm, but without any symptom of remaining life. It lay extended on the back, with an apron about the head, and a rope passed doubly round the neck. The witness dispatched Rawlins with information of the fact to Thomas Arndell, Esq. who resided half a mile distant, whilst he, being armed, remained on the alert to prevent any person's escaping until assistance should arrive. Stock requested to be allowed to wash his hands, which were stained with blood; this appearing highly suspicious to the witness, he demanded the cause, and was answered that the stains came from the apron which he had taken off the head of the deceased. The prisoner Rawlins exhibited no symptom of embarrassment, but appeared on the contrary to be sensibly affected by the horrible event: Stock, upon the contrary, betrayed a degree of apprehension which the witness could not avoid remarking: at length, begging that he would not shoot him, he proffered a voluntary declaration of his own guilt, at the same time implicating his mistress as a principal in the murder, by a declaration that *she* had killed him, and promised to give him £30 for removing the body—which declaration was made by Stock in Mrs. Anderson's hearing. In less than half an hour assistance arrived, and the witness resigned his charge to a peace officer and his attendants, with whose assistance he examined the house, and found that the alarm about the premises being robbed must have been an invention to give a colouring to the murder that had been perpetrated. The witness during the time of the examination of the premises picked up a hat in the space between the house and the spot where the body was found. This hat was quite flattened, and exhibited every appearance of having been recently ill used, which the

witness attributed to the body of his master passing over it when the murderers, whoever they might be, were dragging him from his bed-room: the direction that he had been drawn in led towards a creek. It was Stock's hat, who immediately claimed it. A quantity of blood was found by the bed-room door, which appeared to have flowed from a wound under the right ear, occasioning a small incision; and the witness knew the rope that had entwined his master's neck to be part of a tether rope which he had the same evening seen in the kitchen, adjoining the premises, when getting his supper.

Thomas White deposed, that he went to the house on the night of the murder with the constable and others, conducted by the prisoner Rawlins; and that but for the protection afforded by the presence of the latter, he considered the dogs would have torn him piece-meal, for they were so extremely furious that it seemed impossible any stranger should approach the place without the most imminent danger.

Thomas Arndel, Esq. gave evidence, that from the immediate contiguity of his residence with that of the deceased, it was not possible that any noise or alarm could have escaped his hearing, the more especially as the night was very serene and fine. He had often heard the deceased and his wife, Elizabeth Anderson, quarrelling; and had heard her call out murder, but on that night he heard no noise whatever.

The evidence for the prosecution here closed; and the prisoners were put upon their defence, which consisted chiefly in calling witnesses to character: that concluded, the Court retired between four and five in the afternoon; and after an hour's absence returned a verdict—*Guilty*, against Elizabeth Anderson and James Stock; John Rawlins acquitted, and discharged.

Government House, Sydney, June 1st, 1816.—*Civil Department.*—In consequence of Mr. Thomas William Birch, Merchant at Hobart Town, in Van Dieman's Land, having at considerable expense to himself, and from truly patriotic and praise-worthy motives, fitted out a small vessel, called the *Elizabeth*, under the command of Mr. James Kelly, an experienced and active master mariner, for the purpose of circumnavigating and exploring the coast of Van Dieman's Land, and making such discoveries of ports and harbours on those coasts as were likely to conduce to the public interests of these settlements; and the said vessel having proceeded on that expedition on the 16th of December, 1815, and returned to Hobart Town after completing the entire circumnavigation of Van Dieman's Land, on the 24th January last, occupying a period of thirty-nine days, and discovered some harbours hitherto unknown, particularly

one to which Mr. Kelly gave the name of Port Davey, which lays N. N. E. and S. S. West, situated at its entrance in latitude 43° 28' South, and longitude of N. Head 146° East; and another to which he gave the name of Macquarie Harbour, lying N. W. and S. E. in latitude 42° 12' South, and longitude 145° 28' East; which said port and harbour are represented as peculiarly well calculated for the reception and sheltering of shipping, with the advantage of fresh water rivers, on the banks of which valuable timber has been found; his Excellency the Governor deeming these exertions of great benefit to the Colony, and entitled to his public acknowledgements, hereby expresses his sense of Mr. Birch's services therein; and in remuneration of the same, is pleased to grant unto the said Thomas William Birch the exclusive privilege of trading to Port Davey and Macquarie Harbour for twelve months from the first day of July next; during which period His Excellency commands and directs that no other vessels or boats than those belonging to Mr. Birch, or in his immediate employment, shall trade to and from the said port or harbour; reserving, however, to this Government the right of sending such boats and vessels thereto for timber, or other produce as may be required for its use.

And all merchants, ship-owners, and masters of vessels of every description, are hereby strictly enjoined not to resort to the said port or harbour for any lading or cargo of articles produced therein, during the said prescribed period of twelve months.

By Command of His Excellency,
J. T. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

The sandal wood has become difficult to procure, owing to the constant wars and feuds among the various tribes or parties of natives, who exchange for muskets and ammunition in preference to any other articles of barter, but even for these are far from liberal in their dealings. An American ship had shortly before gone for China with one hundred and thirty tons of wood, all procured for muskets and ammunition, which were in general so very good as to render the natives indifferent to arms of inferior quality and appearance. The 16th of June the *Endeavour* left the Marquesas for Otaheite, which she left the 31st of July, leaving the missionaries and families all well, and the islands in a state of tranquillity, Pomarrée retaining the supreme command of the whole, throughout which the love of prayer seems to have almost universally diffused itself.

Sydney Gazette.—The following are the extraordinary circumstances that at-

tended the death by lightning of the young woman Mary Ezy. Between two and three in the afternoon the atmosphere darkened, and showers set in, accompanied by light thunder, with vivid lightning, which continued in very rapid succession until half after four. The deceased had been ironing at a window of her father's house about a mile and a half from Windsor, on the Richmond road, and was removing from her seat when the flash struck her. Her brother, aged twenty, and a young woman of the name of Mary King, were in the room. The latter, alarmed by the flash, had risen suddenly from a small form on which she sat, and being knocked down by the percussion, remained some moments senseless. The brother was also knocked down; but first recovering, ran to raise his sister, who was lying prostrate on the floor. The young woman, M. King, then also recovering from the state of stupor produced by the violence of the shock, perceived the head of the deceased to be nearly enveloped in a blaze, her hair having taken fire; and flying to her aid assisted the brother to quench the flame, but found her lifeless. Mr. Assistant Surgeon Milcham, who was immediately informed of the melancholy event, attended with every possible dispatch, and in vain endeavoured to restore her to a state of being, of which a fatal instant had deprived her. A dog that lay beneath the seat from which the surviving female had arisen was found dead; and but for her own sudden and involuntary change of situation, she doubtless would have experienced a similar fate. The breast, the back, and one of the arms of the deceased, were much scorched. What rendered this occurrence the more afflicting was the circumstance of the deceased being on the eve of her wedding day, when the vehicle which her mother had dispatched to bear her to her bridal joys returned with a corpse for the grave.

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The feelings of hostility and revenge against those whom they must naturally consider as intruders, have recently been manifested by the aborigines of New South Wales, in a manner so alarming to the settlers as to require the most energetic attention of the colonial Government. Subjoined are a few details of their terrific atrocities.

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The melancholy instances of the fate of those deluded people who venture to desert from their duty, we should hope would operate as a warning against any future attempts of this nature, by shewing them what they have to expect from rashly exposing themselves to the hostility of the natives, rather than cunda-

vouring, by habits of industry and attention to their duty, to open a path to their future comfort and prosperity.

The body of a shepherd belonging to the estate of Mulgoa, who had been recently murdered by some natives, was found on Monday last on a grazing ground near the farm, in a most mutilated and mangled state, having been perforated with spears in several parts, and otherwise most barbarously used. The flock in the charge of this unfortunate man consisted of upwards of two hundred very fine sheep, most of which were thrown down an immense precipice by the savages, and the remainder, about fifty in number, were barbarously mangled and killed, many of the unoffending and defenceless creatures having had their eyes gored with spears, which were afterwards driven into the head. Parties went out in quest of the murderers as soon as the melancholy information reached the contiguous settlements; who will, it is to be hoped, fall in with this desperate horde of wanton assassins.

From the account of the deserters from Hunter's river, who have been reduced to the necessity of returning to that settlement for the preservation of their lives from the fury of the natives, it may evidently be implied that a connexion or correspondence must subsist between the hordes in our vicinity, and those considerably to the northward, and that all within this circle of communication are determined upon the destruction of every white person that may unhappily fall into their power. We have heretofore experienced their savage cruelty indiscriminately satiating itself on the mother and the infant. Pardon, amity, and every effort to conciliation, which to all appearance they received with gladness, have been perverted to the ends of a vile and most malignant treachery, whenever an occasion offered for the exercise of their natural ferocity, which is the same on every part of the coast we are acquainted with. An unrelaxed spirit of hostility is the undeviating feature in their character. If the exhausted mariner attempt to quench his thirst upon their inhospitable shores, he dries or falls beneath their sullen vengeance; while the nearer tribes, to whose incursions our settlements are exposed, are rendered formidable by the facility of retreat, and the difficulty of penetrating into their concealments. They no longer act in small predatory parties, as heretofore, but now carry the appearance of an extensive combination, in which all but the few who remain harmless in the settlements, are united, in a determination to do all the harm they can. In self defence we can alone find safety; and the vengeance they provoke, will, it may yet be hoped, however mildly it may be

exerted, reduce them to the necessity of adopting less offensive habits.

Unpleasant accounts are received from the farm of Captain Fowler, in the district of Bringelly, of the murder of several persons by the natives frequenting that quarter. The above farm was occupied by Mr. Edmund Wright; whose account of the transaction states, that on 21st. Dec. last the servants dwellings of G. T. Palmer, Esq. at the Nepean, were plundered by a groupe of twenty or thirty of the natives. On Sunday four of Mr. Palmer's men, namely, Edward Mackey, Patrick M'Hugh, John Lewis, and—Farrel, accompanied by John Murray, servant of John Hagan, Dennis Hagan, stock-keeper to Captain Brooks, and William Brazil, a youth in the employ of Mr. Edmund Wright, crossed the Nepean in the hope of recovering the property that had been taken away the day before, and getting into a marshy flat ground nearly opposite Mr. Fowler's farm, about two hundred yards distance from the bank of the river, they were perceived and immediately encircled by a large body of natives, who closing rapidly upon them, disarmed those who carried muskets, and commenced a terrible attack, as well by a discharge of arms they had captured, as by an innumerable shower of spears. M'Hugh, Dennis Hagan, John Lewis, and John Murray, fell in an instant, either from shot, or by the spear, and William Brazil received a spear in the back between the shoulders, which it is hoped and believed will not be fatal. Some of the natives crossed the river over to Captain Fowler's farm, and pursued the remaining white men up to the farm residence, but being few in number they retired, and re-crossing the river, kept away until the day following (Monday last), when at about ten o'clock in the forenoon a large number, sixty it was imagined, crossed again, and commenced a work of desolation and atrocity by beginning to destroy the inclosures of the various yards. The house they completely stripped, and Mrs. Wright, with one of the farm labourers, having secreted herself in the loft in the hope of escaping the cruelty of the assailants, their concealment was suspected, and every possible endeavour made to murder them. Spears were darted through the roof from without, and through sheets of bark which were laid as a temporary ceiling, from which the two persons had repeated hair breadth escapes. William Bagnell, who was the person in the loft with Mrs. Wright, finding that their destruction was determined upon, at length threw open a window in the roof, and seeing a native known by the name of Daniel Budbury, begged their lives; and received for answer, that "they should not be killed this time." After completely plundering the

house, they re-crossed the river, very dispassionately bidding Mrs. Wright and Bagnell a good bye! Mr. Wright's standing corn has been carried away in great quantity, and all provisions whatever were also carried off.

The Macquarie left Otaheite the 24th of April, with a cargo of between fifty and sixty tons of pork, excellently cured.—She sailed from this the 24th of November, and reached Morea (Eimao), one of the Society Islands, where the Missionaries have latterly dwelt, about the 6th of January; opened no trade with the natives, as there was little pork on the island. Sailed the 10th of February to Huaheine, and thence to Uhtea, where she procured a few tons; went thence to Bolabola, and received the main part of her cargo; went thence to Mobiddee, and traded for a few tons; from thence returned to Eimao, and got eleven tons of pork. The difficulty of procuring a cargo was extremely great, owing to various causes, one of which was, that the women are now allowed to eat pork as well as the men, which formerly was not the case, and the consumption is consequently increased, or perhaps doubled.—The war that has almost desolated the main island of Taheito (Otaheite) in the next place produced a universal lassitude with respect to a property that was almost open to spoliation and destruction, and of course but little stock was cultivated; whilst the general state of poverty that prevailed scarcely left the means of supporting themselves.—Their war was conducted perfectly upon a marauding system; burning and pillaging, but with the loss of a very few lives. An army of three hundred was considered a numerous force; and although they have a number of muskets, and know tolerably well how to use them (which is at the same time but little creditable to those who first put such weapons into the hands of an uncivilised people) yet they do but little execution with them, and if two or three fall, the main body immediately give way, and fly in all directions. They have a great quantity of poultry, such as cocks and hens; a few Muscovy ducks, and a number of goats.—The Missionaries, as we formerly noticed, have a few head of horned cattle and a few sheep; but hogs and the bread fruit constitute the chief dependence of the islands.—The banana seems to have been indigenous to the islands; the sweet tropical potatoe, the pumpkin and melon, are cultivated with success; and Captain Campbell has, we understand, during his late excursion, sown among the islands the loquet, the peach, the celery, and other garden seeds. Cotton is of spontaneous growth almost on all the islands; and its quality

very various. The country, which was beautiful in itself, has derived luxuriance from its intercourse with the British nation; the aborigines, who but a few years, or indeed but a few months since, were cruel pagans, are now converted to Christianity; their idolatry is past; their wars are at an end; and under the guidance of their Missionary friends and brethren, they promise to become a good and happy people.

The inhabitants of Bolabola made Captain Campbell a present of their deity, which consisted of a log of wood from five to six feet long, and two or three inches thick, with a number of faces carved upon it. They parted with it as a proof of their reformation, and a token of con-

tempt towards their former prejudices. Pomarrée has not been re-invested with absolute power; the chiefs are still afraid that he might abuse it; but he is so much the convert to christian principles, that the fear is supposed ungrounded. He resides on a small spot a few hundred yards distant from Taheite; and seems in the enjoyment of perfect content of mind, distributing books to all his countrymen that apply for them, and indiscriminately bestowing his favours upon those who had been his enemies as well as upon his approved friends. In fact, so wonderful has been the change, that it may truly be concluded a miracle has been wrought upon the minds of the people.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Bill to exempt the territories within the limits of the East-India Company's Charter from certain of the Navigation Laws, has been amended on recommitment, whereby it is enacted, that nothing in the said Acts shall affect the importation and exportation by the Company, or others, his Majesty's subjects, within the limits of the East-India Charter. No persons or bodies to be sued for penalties, and those sued for before the 25th of Dec. next restored; this act not to affect certain acts. The Cape of Good Hope to be considered within the Charter limits.

The Bill authorizing the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to make extraordinary allowances to certain ship-owners, has been further amended on recommitment; allowance not to exceed 8*l.* 10*s.* per ton. In case the ship be lost owners not to pay; bond rights of owners to remain unprejudiced, should they not pay or secure penalty; owners taking advantage of this act not to claim peace freight.

East-India House.—Robert Spankie, Esq. has been appointed to succeed Edward Strettel, Esq. as Advocate General to the Company at Bengal, and took the oaths on the 9th July accordingly.

Lieutenant Heysham, late of the Bengal Establishment, has been restored to the service.

Ensign Brooke, of the Bengal Establishment, who had resigned, has also been restored to the service.

On Saturday the 5th of July, the Duchess of Cumberland, attended by General Vyse and suite, visited the East-India House and Warehouses. Her Royal Highness was received by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, and several of the Di-

rectors. Her Royal Highness expressed herself highly gratified on viewing the extensive establishments of the Company, and paid particular attention to the splendid Manuscripts and subjects of Natural History in the Museum, her Royal Highness afterwards partook of an elegant cold collation at the India House, and in the evening returned to Kew.

July 23d, a ballot was held at the East-India House, for the election of a Director in the room of Richard Parry, Esq. deceased. At six o'clock the glasses were closed, and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election to have fallen on Robert Campbell, Esq. who on Wednesday the 30th, took the oaths, and his seat accordingly.—The numbers were—

Robert Campbell, Esq.	793
Charles E. Prescott, Esq.	352
J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq.	297

Carlton House.—Among the presentations to the Prince Regent at the levee held at Carlton House, on the 2d of July, were—

Mr. Hugh Hope, on his return from Java, by Lord Binning; Mr. Shore, on his coming of age, by his father Lord Teignmouth; and Sir George Staunton, on his return from China.

The President of the Board of Control gave a grand dinner on Tuesday 22d of July, at Gloucester Lodge, Brompton, to the Directors of the East-India Company.

The catastrophe of the death of Lieut. Keighley, noticed in our last number under the head of Madras Intelligence, we are happy to say, remains unconfirmed at the date of our last accounts so late as the 10th of February.

Since the preceding pages went to press, Calcutta Papers have been received in town, enabling us to add the subjoined domestic news. Political intelligence has also been conveyed in private letters, which if authentic, wears too important an aspect to be omitted.

It is stated on the authority of private letters, dated in February, that the Bengal Government was preparing to begin hostilities with the Mahratta chieftains.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer serving with the British Army in India, dated Setapore, Oude, Feb. 14, 1817.

The Goorka war at an end, it was supposed there would have been a long season of tranquillity here; but the scenes now acting shew how unfounded such expectations were. In point of the equipments of the army, and the nature of troops composing it, it is superior, I imagine, to the force with which Lord Lake overran Hindostan. There are two regiments of his Majesty's Dragoons, and two of his Majesty's Foot, the Company's European Horse Artillery, an infant rocket corps, two regiments of Native Dragoons, and numerous battalions of Native Infantry, with the largest and heaviest battering train that ever moved in India. For a long time their precise object seemed to be a mystery; but I learn, that on the 12th instant, this army invested the fort of Hattras, near Allyghur or Coel, which is the second strongest fort in India, of those not in our possession. Near it is another similarly circumstanced, belonging to an independent Chief, — Bhurt-pore.

Report says that Lord Moira will be at Cawnpore in August, and that circumstances have made another Mahratta war probable, as during the winter the devastations committed by the Pindaris, have rendered it absolutely necessary for his Lordship to put an end to their ravages. Sindeah, the Head of the Mahrattas, it is rumoured, almost openly encourages the Pindaris, giving them free passage through his extensive country, and thus enabling them to commit their depredations and cruelties with impunity. It is generally surmised that the Bhurt-pore Chief will endeavor to assist Hattras, in which case very many lives will be lost before it falls; but fall it must before such a force as is opposed to it. It is said that Mr. Strachey has left his situation as Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude, in order to proceed over land with important dispatches. If I were to hazard an opinion upon Indian politics, it would be that Lord Moira's measures and councils appear to be dictated by wisdom, firmness, and moderation; that he undertakes no step which has not for its object the stability of our India possessions,

and of the necessity of which he has not previously entirely cured himself.

CALCUTTA.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES, For January, 1817.

Captain Thomas Evans; Executor, Peter Lumsdain, Esq.

Mr. Thomas Stewart; Executor, John Palmer, Esq.

Captain Charles Dudley; Administrator, Dempster Heming, Esq. Registrar.

Lieut. Gilbert Cowper; Administrator, D. Heming, Esq. Registrar.

Lieutenant John Lawson Byers; Administrator, Dempster Heming, Esq. Registrar.

Henry O'Hara, Esq. Administrator, Dempster Heming, Esq. Registrar.

Mr. St. George Gwynne Benjamin; Executor, Mr. John Havell.

Mr. Edward Hyland; Executrix, Mrs. Jane Hyland.

Mr. John Norris, of the ship Georgiana; Administrator, Dempster Heming, Esq. Registrar.

Lieut. William Sheppard; Administrator, Dempster Heming, Esq. Registrar.

Captain James Lumsdaine; Executrix, Mrs. Selena Lumsdaine.

Ensign William Young; Executor, Arthur Jacob Macan, Esq.

Lieut. Robert C. Wogan; Executor, John Fullarton, Esq.

Mr. George Mullenger; Executrix, Mrs. Matilda Ann Mullenger.

Lieut. Charles Webster; Executor, Lieut. Thomas Webster.

Lieut. Arthur Macartney; Executor, Colonel F. Newberry.

Cornet David Armstrong; Administrator, D. Heming, Esq. Registrar.

Lieut. Daniel Smith; Administrator, D. Heming, Esq. Registrar.

Mr. Andrew Moffat; Executors, Mr. Michael Meyers and Mr. Richard Pauling.

Bernard Reilly, Esq.; Executor, Roderick Robertson, Esq.

Christopher Childs, Esq.; Executors, Lieut. J. P. McMillan, Lieut.-Col. Skinner, and Thomas Dunn, Esq.

Lieut. Edward Wilson Broughton; Administrator, D. Heming, Esq. Registrar.

Mr. William Pollock; Executor, Mr. John Smith.

Major John Home; Executor, David Clark, Esq.

Mr. John Osborne; Administrator, D. Hemmings, Esq. Registrar.

Lieut. James Rainey; Executor, Lieut. William Henry Rainey.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.—Jan. 1817.

From Calcutta.

To Madras 335 Sa. Rs. for 100 Star Pagodas. Bombay 100 Sa. Rs. for 109 Bombay Rupees. England 2s. 7d. and at six months sight.

Dollars in quantity, at 207 Rs. per 100.
A Guinea to purchase in the Bazar is
at 10 Rupees 4 As.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 5. Lady of the Rev. H. Townley,
of a son.

4. At Penang, Lady of Capt. Hamp-
ton, 20th Batt. Nat. Inf. of a son.

Dec. 16. Lady of D. Darling, Esq.
Civ. Surg. of twins, a daughter and son,
the latter still born.

16. Lady of Capt. Duncan McLeod of
Engineers, of a daughter.

21. At Murut, Lady of Major Baldock,
17th Nat. Inf. of a daughter.

Dec. 27. At Serampore, Lady of the
Rev. Mr. Randall, Missionary, of a son.

30. At Meerut, Lady of Lieut. E.
Gwatkin, Deputy Paymaster, a daughter.

At Agia, Mrs. C. Lyons, of a daughter.

Dec. 31. Mrs. J. Cockburn, of a
daughter.

31. Lady of the Rev. J. Keith, a son.

Jan. 2. Lady of Capt. K. Twicken-
ham, 2d Regt. Nat. Cav. of a son and heir.

2. Mrs. Calman, of a daughter.

Jan. 3. At Secrole, Lady of Lieut.
Col. Voyle, Com. Ben. Prov. Batt. of a
daughter.

4. Mrs. Randolph, of a daughter.

Jan. 11. At the house of Lieut. Col.
Fagan, Judge Adv. Gen. Chowringhee,
Lady of Major C. S. Fagan, of a daughter.

20. Lady of L. A. Davidson, Esq.
of a son (still born.)

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 12. At Bareilly, Lieut. Hoggan,
27th, Nat. Inf. to Miss Welland, daugh-
ter of the Rev. R. P. Welland of Devon.

Dec. 31. Lieut. W. Cunningham, Dep.
Paymaster at Mutra to Rebecca, eldest
daughter of W. Armstrong, Esq. Coll. of
Nudeca.

Jan. 11. Nath. Hudson, Esq. to Miss
M. Williams, daughter of the late Robert
Williams, Esq.

20. Mr. J. Pinnah, to Miss M. Autumes.

22. Mr. F. D'M. Sinaes to Miss J. Mas-
carennas.

23. Mr. J. Cearnas, Pilot service, to
Miss M. Youngs.

24. A. C. Seymour, Esq. to Miss M.
Browne.

DEATHS.

July 29. Unfortunately drowned on
his passage to Fort Marlborough, whither
he was proceeding on the *Malabar*
cruizer, Lieut. C. L. Walker of 20th or
Marine Regt. Beng. Nat. Inf.

Nov. 25. Mr. G. H. Walters, mer-
chant of Lucknow.

Dec. 2. At Cawnpore, Surg. W. O'Hara,
H. M. 17th Regt.

Dec. 14. At Sea, on board the *Junar-*
thun, Lieut. Cameron, H. M. 78th foot.

27. At Cawnpore, J. Maxwell, Esq.

Jan. 3. Mr. W. Saunderson.

4. Mrs. Sarah Hall.

5. Mrs. J. A. Tucker.

7. Mrs. Belnos.

7. Mr. H. Smith.

8. Infant daughter of Mr. J. Colman.

Jan. 8. Mr. A. Moffat.

Jan. 9. At Chunar Ghur, Rev. Pere
Benois.

14. At the house of her son Judith
widow of the late T. Wilkinson, Esq.

30. At Jaunpore, Sarah, infant daugh-
ter of R. Davies, Esq.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 31. At Secunderabad, Lady of
Lieut. E. Collins, 8th Regt. Nat. Inf. of a
daughter.

Dec. 16. Lady of H. Spottiswoode,
Esq. of a son.

Dec. 18. At Madras, Right Hon. Lady
Eliz. McGregor Murray, of a daughter.

23. Lady of W. McTaggart, Esq. of a
daughter.

31. At Wallajabad, Lady of Baron
De Kutzleben, Cantonment Adj. of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Jan. 27. Capt. I. Mayne, H. C. S. Ba-
tavia, to Mrs. T. E. White.

DEATHS.

18. At Nagpore, infant daughter of
Lieut. E. Clarke, 20th Regt. Nat. Inf.

25. At Vizagapatam, Major C. Lucas,
Carn. Europ. Vet. Batt.

Nov. 25. Mr. J. Maryon, Garr. Serg.
Major.

Same day at Nellore, Lieut. Col. T.
Gurnell, 2d Nat. Vet. Batt.

29. At Scroor, Lieut. G. Birch, 14th
Regt. Nat. Inf.

Nov. 30. Major R. E. Langford, Com.
2d Batt. 22d Nat. Inf.

Dec. 2. At Calicut, G. Reade, Esq.
civil service.

Dec. 12. John Stevens, Esq.

Miss C. M. Jeremiah.

Dec. 28. Mrs. M. M. Moralls, aged
115 years.

Jan. 9. At Madras, Mrs. A. M. Greig.

30. At the Government Gardens, Rev.
Frederick White, Chaplain on that esta-
blishment, and formerly of Trinity Col-
lege, Cambridge.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 14. At Surat, Lady of Major
Inlack, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Dec. 19. At Bombay, Rev. G. Hall, to
Miss M. Lewis.

JAVA.

DEATH.

Aug. 29. Lieut. J. Dillon, H. M. 59th
Regt.

CEYLON.

MARRIAGE.

Dec. 14. Mr. C. Walker, of Gov.
Brig. Kandyan, to Miss S. Dalrymple.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS
HOME LIST.

BIRTHS.

June 30. The Countess of Minto, of a son.
July 17. Lady of Mr. W. Johns, Surgeon, at Birmingham, late Act. Surg. at Serampore, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 21. By special license, at the Hon. Mrs. Rawdon's, Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, by the Lord Bishop of Limerick, the Right Hon. Lord George William Russell, second son of the Duke of Bedford, to Miss Elizabeth Anne Rawdon, only child of the late Hon. John Rawdon, and niece to the Marquis of Hastings.

July 1. At St. George's, Hanover-square, J. Maddocks, Esq. of Wroth, in Denbighshire, to Sidney, youngest daughter of the late Abraham Roberts, Esq. of Lower Grosvenor-street.
Same day. At Marybone Church, Major Gabriel, 2d Drag. Guards to Marian, daughter of the late Col. Charles Russell Dears, of the Bengal Artillery.

July 22. At Bath, Major Gen. Sir J. Buchan, K. C. T. S. to Louisa, only daughter of Col. Mark Wilks, of Kirby, in the Isle of Man, late Governor of St. Helena.

At Stratforth, near Barnard Castle, Mr. Charles Addison, to Miss F. Bowman. This lady was long detained a prisoner in the Seraglio of the Dey of Algiers, from whence she lately made her escape.

At Edinburgh. Count Flahault (who was Aid-de-camp to Buonaparte at Waterloo) to Miss Marg. M. Elphinstone, eldest daughter of Viscount Keith.

July 5. At Poncailand-house, S. M. Thriepeland, Esq. late Advocate-General in the Honorable East-India Company's Service, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Walter Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield.

At St. Omer, in France, by the Rev. R. W. Tunney, of the 2d Brigade of Cav. Joseph Farrar, Esq. of the 18th Hussars, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late General Burn, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

DEATHS.

At Barnstead, in Surrey, on Monday 30th June, Richard Parry, Esq. a Director of the East-India Company, and formerly Resident at Fort Marlborough. Mr. Parry was in the 41st year of his age, and was elected to the Direction on 16th August 1815, on the decease of Robert Clark, Esq. He survived his father, Thomas Parry, Esq. (who was many years a Director) very little more than a twelvemonth.

June 17. At the Château de la Chauxière, near Lausanne, Mrs. Stratford Canning, wife of his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons.

July 15. At Torr, in Devonshire, Capt. G. Williamson, late of H. E. I. Company's naval service.

July 20. At Epsom, Mr. J. Phipps, in the 20th year of his age, late sixth mate of the Hon. Company's ship *Scaleby Castle*.

May 11. In the 19th year of his age, on his voyage to India, Mr. J. Barlow, fourth officer of Hon. Company's ship *Union*.

On board the Europe East-Indiaman, on his passage from Bengal, Brevet-Major W. Hederick, 24th foot.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, July 25, 1817.

Cotton.—The purchases in the late sales by private contract would have been more extensive, if the holders would accept less than 1d. per lb. profit on the last India sale, which they decline acceding to at present.

Sugar.—A public sale of East-India Sugars took place yesterday; the prices were at the advance of 2s. a 3s. per cwt.

Coffee.—The East-India Company brought for-

ward about 25,000 bags yesterday; the whole went off with much briskness at an advance of fully 8s. per cwt. on the prices of last sale. The prices of the other descriptions of Coffee are little varied.

Rice.—The sale of Rice at the India House consisted of middling descriptions, the prices 24s. a 26s. 6d.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

PRIVATE SHIPS.

Ship's Names. Tons. Probable Time of Sailing.

Cape of Good Hope.

Albion..... 150 July 30.

Perseverance.... 200 July 30.

Brixton..... 300 July 31.

Calcutta.

Marq. Anglesea. 400 July 30.

Caledonia..... 414 From Deal, July 27.

Bombay.

Orphans..... 415 July 26.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

June 22d.—At Dover—Hebe, Porter,—from the Cape.
30th.—The Prince Blucher, Weatherall,—from Bengal.

July 6th.—The Dowson, M'Donald.
—Aberdeen, Fenwick,—from Bengal.

10th.—The Partridge, Clarkson,—from the Cape.

14th.—The Batavia,—from Bengal and Madras.
17th.—The Lord Cathcart, Talbert,—from Bengal.

20th.—The Cornwallis, Huntly.
—Susannah,—Ward, in the Downs,—from the Cape.

—The Pallas,—Elsworth,—from the Isle of France.

24th.—H. M. S. Volage, at Portsmouth,—from India.

26th.—The Mary Anne, Patterson,—from the Cape.

—The Princess Amelia, Balstons,—from China.

Passengers per Hebe.—Mrs. Stuart and family, from Bombay; Cornet Willan, 23d L. D., Rev. J. Thacker, Mr. C. Gray.

Passengers per Aberdeen.—Mrs. Moore, wife of Major Moore, His Majesty's 14th foot, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Jeremie, Capt. Jeremie, T. Moore, H. Moore, E. Moore, children of Major Moore, N. L. Johnston, daughter of Mrs. Johnston, E. Jeremie, daughter of Mrs. Jeremie.

Passengers per Batavia.—Major Gen. Sir J. M. Chalmers, Lady Chalmers, Miss Chalmers and Miss F. V. Chalmers, Mrs. Whyte, F. De Grenier, Esq., Lt. Courtenay, H.M. 69th regt., Mrs. Courtaine, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. O-bone, R. O-bone, Capt. Stuart, 53d regt., Lts. Ternan, Vryd, Hughes, Waters, Newall, Madras N. I., G. Colman, Esq. civil service, J. Gilmour, Esq. super-surg., R. Filsen, Esq. assist. surg., Mr. Blair, Mrs. Mayne, Mrs. Munt, charter-party passengers, Mr. T. Clubby, Mr. T. Cannel, J. Rothwell, Bridget Rothwell, and four children, J. Rogers, R. Leonard, E. Hart, J. Cheshire, six servants, thirty invalids H. M. 50th regt., Mrs. Woodcock. From Madras, Mrs. Gurnell, Mrs. Turnau, Mrs. De Lisle, Miss Gilmour, Miss A. J. M. C. Gilmour, Misses R. Flowers, Munt, J. Munt, Woodcock, Masters J. W. Chalmers, J. Blair, W. Woodcock, Al. Fernau, R. Fernau.

Passengers per Astell.—Mrs. Fombelle, Mrs. Shakspeare, Mrs. Bayley, Mrs. Templeton, J. Fombelle, Esq. civil service, Al. Russell, Esq., Henry Stone, Esq., R. E. Nisbet, Esq., George Monckton, Esq., Capts. W. Hiatt and Clark, Lt. E. J. Buynham, Assist. Surg. Pollock, Miss H. Shakspeare, two Misses Wood, two Misses Templeton, Miss Blake, Masters Blake, Edmonstone, W. H. Bayley, Capt. Heyland, Lt. Kennicott, eleven servants, Europeans and natives, seven charter-party passengers, twenty-eight invalids, two women, and two children.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1416-17.

When sailed.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Surgeons.	Passengers.	Consignments.	To be afloat.	To sail to General Dumra.
1816. 96 July ..	Princess Amelia.	1200	Robert Williams.	Edward Balston	Samuel Lyde	James Kellaway	Nathaniel Grant	James Thompson	China.	1816. 13 June	To be in Dumra.
1817. Dumra, 7 Jan.	1 Bombay	1200	John Forbes	Arch. Hamilton	Jacques Percival	P. A. Cunyngname	James Simpson	George B. Key	Bombay & China.	31 Oct.	3 Nov.
	2 Cheret Grant	1200	James Sims	George W. Elatton	John Maitland	Henry Kemp	James Simpson	W. C. Drysdale		1817. 5 Feb.	17 Feb.
	3 Charles Grant	1200	William Moffat	Hugh Scott	William Packer	Henry Lee	Patrick Murray	Edward Cunial		1817. 5 Jan.	25 Feb.
	4 Penetration	1200	John P. Larkins	Rob. S. Duns	John Fullerton	James Sexton	Adam Walker	Richard Stewart		1817. 5 Jan.	9 Mar.
	5 Lowther Castle	1200	James Mang'es	Charles Morlock	Henry Hill	Richard W. Smith	James W. Wilson	Edward King		1817. 5 Jan.	9 Mar.
Porta- mouth, 14 Mar.	1 Hercules	1200	Robert Hudson	William Hay	Joseph Rudman	Thos. Borradaile	Richard H. Cox	Edward King	Madras, P. of W. Holland and China	4 Dec.	18 Dec.
	2 Bridgewater	1200	John Card	Philip Hughes	Robert Rogers	V. J. Drummond	George A. Brown	John Alder		1817. 5 Feb.	17 Feb.
	3 General Kid	1200	James Walker	Alexander Nairn	Eglinton Maxwell	Henry Hutchison	Samuel P. Attyen	James C. Glas		1817. 5 Jan.	25 Feb.
	4 Atlas	1200	John Stanforth	Charles O. Mayne	Eoger B. Everest	John Alder	Robert W. Agins	Robert Mait		1817. 5 Jan.	9 Mar.
	5 Mary Wellington	961	Henry Bonham	Robert Johnson	Edward Moul	George Aug. Bond	Robert W. Agins	Wm. Mait		1817. 5 Jan.	9 Mar.
Downs, 14 Mar.	1 Minerva	919	Kennard Smith	Gen. Richardson	Thomas A. Dixon	Richard A. Allen	Francis Parsons	Andrew Wright	Madras & Bengal.	17 Do.	1 Feb.
	2 Strathmore	919	Rich. Borradaile	John Dale	John Lowther	Frederick Orlicbar	Richard Gilpin	Ed. Hewish Coffin		17 Do.	1 Feb.
	3 Rose	955	Stuart Donaldson	Thos. Mc Taggart	John Adair	Thomas Sandys	Wm. Midlam	John Mait		17 Do.	1 Feb.
	4 Princess Charlotte	978	Miliken Craig	Chas. Bely Gribble	William Swinton	John Levy	William Scott	Stoddart Drysdale		17 Do.	1 Feb.
	5 Carnatic	980	William Agnew	John Blanshard	John Day Collis	Edward Rogers	James Stewart	James Smith		17 Do.	1 Feb.
Downs, 14 Apr.	1 William Pitt	1200	Henry Bonham	Charles Graham	Henry Hanner	John R. Mait	John R. Mait	Joseph Cragg	Pr of Wales Isl. and China	15 Feb.	9 Mar.
	2 Waterloo	1200	Comp'g's Ship	Jonathan Birch	William Manting	James E. Burnett	Herz. L. Van Clark	Wm. Rob. Smily		30 Jan.	13 Feb.
	3 Brackley	1200	William Moffat	Wm. Adamson	Wm. K. Best	Fitzwilliam Young	J. M. Mackenzie	Henry Wright		30 Jan.	13 Feb.
	4 Dorsetshire	1200	Robert F. Timins	Nath. Turner	Henry Ager	Thomas Williams	Robert Alexander	Chas. Fearon		15 Feb.	3 Mar.
	5 Lord Castlereagh	1200	John F. Timins	Charles S. S. Timins	Christopher Bidden	George Osborn	Thomas Hag	Edward Fearon		15 Feb.	3 Mar.
Downs, 13 Apr.	1 Lord Castlereagh	1200	Henry Bonham	Richard Woodcut	Richard Woodcut	James Jilbert	Walter L. Turner	Ellis Bostock	Bengal	17 Do.	9 Mar.
	2 Lord Castlereagh	1200	Comp'g's Ship	Richard Alsager	Charles Shea	George Williams	Richard Shaw	George Homer		17 Do.	9 Mar.
	3 Lord Castlereagh	1200	Comp'g's Ship	Richard Alsager	Charles Shea	George Williams	Richard Shaw	George Homer		17 Do.	9 Mar.
	4 Lord Castlereagh	1200	Comp'g's Ship	Richard Alsager	Charles Shea	George Williams	Richard Shaw	George Homer		17 Do.	9 Mar.
	5 Lord Castlereagh	1200	Comp'g's Ship	Richard Alsager	Charles Shea	George Williams	Richard Shaw	George Homer		17 Do.	9 Mar.
Downs, 8 May	1 Unions	350	John Campiell	John E. Johnson	John L. Studd	John Gooch	Minnoch MacLeod	Jonah S. Well's	Mad. Beng. & Beac.	9 Mar.	9 April
	2 Northumberland	600	William Sims	William Mitchell	Ambrast Procter	Mark Clayton	Thos. J. Fricklin	Thomas Clark		9 Mar.	9 April
	3 Huddart	347	Robert Burrows	Charles Weller	Richard Weller	Timothy Curtis	James Anderson	Joseph Johnston		17 Do.	9 April
	4 Carnarvon	350	James Williams	James Ross	Thomas R. Leath	Alex. Moutcrieff	John Winton	John Ward		17 Do.	9 April
	5 Carnarvon	350	James Williams	James Ross	Thomas R. Leath	Alex. Moutcrieff	John Winton	John Ward		17 Do.	9 April

Price Current of

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	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0 4 0	to 0 5 0	Turmeric, Bengal.cwt.	1 5 0	to 1 10 0
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	5 4 0	— 5 8 0	— China.....	1 18 0	—
— Cheribon.....	4 13 0	— 5 0 0	Zedary.....		
— Bourbon.....			Galls, in Sorts.....	9 5 0	
— Mocha.....	6 0 0	— 6 5 0	— Blue.....	9 0 0	— 9 5 0
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 1 1	— 0 1 4	Indigo, Blue.....lb.		
— Extra fine.....	0 1 5	— 0 1 8	— Blue and Violet.....	0 9 0	— 0 10 0
— Bengal.....	0 0 9	— 0 1 1	— Purple and Violet.....	0 7 6	— 0 8 9
— Bourbon.....	0 1 10	— 0 2 6	— Fine Violet.....	0 7 0	— 0 7 6
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			— Good Ditto.....	0 6 6	— 0 7 0
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	6 0 0	— 14 0 0	— Fine Violet & Copper.....	0 6 3	— 0 6 6
Aniseeda, Star.....	4 10 0	— 5 0 0	— Good Ditto.....	0 5 9	— 0 6 0
Borax, Refined.....	6 0 0	— 6 5 0	— Good Copper.....	0 5 6	— 0 5 9
— Unrefined, or Tincal.....	5 5 0	— 5 10 0	— Middling Ditto.....	0 5 3	— 0 5 6
Camphire unrefined.....	10 10 0	— 13 0 0	— Ordinary Ditto.....	0 4 0	— 0 4 9
Cardemoms, Malabar..lb.	0 3 0	— 0 5 6	— Fine Madras.....	0 6 3	— 0 7 9
— Ceylon.....			— Good Ditto.....	0 5 6	— 0 6 0
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	20 0 0	— 21 0 0	— Ordinary Ditto.....	0 4 0	— 0 4 9
— Ligna.....	9 0 0	— 12 0 0	Rice.....cwt.		
Castor Oil.....lb.	0 3 3	— 0 4 0	Safflower.....cwt.	3 10 0	— 5 10 0
China Root.....cwt.	2 0 0	— 2 5 0	Sago.....cwt.	1 15 0	— 2 15 0
Coculus Indicus.....	2 0 0	— 2 15 0	Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	2 5 0	—
Columbo Root.....	2 10 0	— 2 15 0	Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.		
Dragon's Blood.....			— Novi.....		
Gum Ammoniac, lump..			— Ditto White.....		
— Arabic.....	3 10 0	— 5 0 0	— China.....		
— Assafetida.....			— Organzine.....		
— Benjamin.....	7 10 0	— 65 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 9 6	— 0 13 0
— Animi.....cwt.	5 0 0	— 7 0 0	— Cloves.....	0 3 4	— 0 3 6
— Galbanum.....			— Bourbon.....		
— Gambogiun.....	17 0 0	— 22 0 0	— Mace.....	0 5 2	— 0 8 6
— Myrrh.....	8 0 0	— 10 0 0	— Nutmegs.....	0 5 2	—
— Olibanum.....	5 0 0	— 8 0 0	— Ginger.....cwt.	2 5 0	—
Lac Lake.....	0 1 6	— 0 2 0	— Pepper, Company's..	0 0 9	—
— Dye.....	0 5 11	— 0 6 0	— Privilege.....	0 0 9	—
— Shell, Black.....	2 10 0	— 2 15 0	— White.....	0 0 11	— 0 1 0
— Shivered.....	3 10 0	— 14 0 0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	2 3 0	— 2 8 0
— Stick.....	3 10 0	— 8 0 0	— White.....	2 6 0	— 2 18 0
Musk, China.....oz.	0 15 0	— 1 0 0	— Brown.....	1 19 0	— 2 2 0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1 10 0	— 1 15 0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0 2 5	— 0 2 6
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0 2 0	— 0 2 3	— Congou.....	0 2 0	— 0 3 5
— Cinnamon.....	0 14 0	—	— Souchoing.....	0 3 10	— 0 4 6
— Cloves.....	0 3 0	—	— Campoi.....	0 2 9	— 0 3 9
— Mace.....	0 1 4	—	— Twankay.....	0 2 11	— 0 3 4
— Nutmegs.....	0 1 4	—	— Pckoe.....	0 4 6	— 0 5 0
Opium.....lb.			— Hyson Skin.....	0 2 10	— 0 4 3
Rhubarb.....	0 4 2	— 0 10 6	— Hyson.....	0 4 4	— 0 5 6
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	5 5 0	—	— Gunpowder.....	0 5 6	— 0 6 2
Senna.....lb.	0 1 6	— 0 2 6	Tortoiseshell.....	1 8 0	— 1 15 0
Turnerick, Java.....cwt.	1 6 0	—	Woods, Saunders Red..ton	9 0 0	—

Goods declared for Sale at the East-India House.

On Friday, 1 August—Prompt 31 October.

Private-Trade.—Shawls—China Silk Handkerchiefs and Crape Scarfs—Sewing Silk—Wrought Silks.

Private-Trade and Licensed. — Nankeens — Wrought Silks—Madras Handkerchiefs—Sallampores—Choppas—Baftaes—Gurrahs—Emmertics—Silk and figured coloured Handkerchiefs—Crape and Silk Scarfs and Shawls—Longcloths—Bandannoes—Sarsnets—Cauze—Crapes—Lutestring—Cotton-yarn—Cotton-wool.

On Monday, 11 August—Prompt 5 November.

Company's. — Cinnamon — Nutmegs — Mace — Cloves—Oil of Mace and Nutmegs—Sapan Wood—Keemoo Shells—Gonotoo Yarn—Black Pepper.

The Nutmegs will be put up to sale at five shillings per pound for the best sort, and at three shillings and sixpence per pound for the inferior; the Mace will be put up at eight shillings and seven shillings per pound for the two sorts respectively; and the Cloves at three shillings per pound.

Private-Trade and Licensed. — Cassia Ligna—Nutmegs—Mace—Cloves—Oil of Spices—Ginger—Rattans—Nux Vomica—Galanga Root—Turmeric—Rhubarb—Mats—Soy—Indian Ink—Sago—Shellack—Cane Table Mats—Rattans—Ebony Wood—Saltpetre.

On Monday, 11 August—Prompt 7 November.

Private-Trade and Licensed.—Castor Oil—Mother-o'-Pearl Shells—Rattans—Oil of Cassia, Aniseed, and Sassafras—Saltpetre—Red Saunders—Soda—Turmeric—Ginger—Sago—Senna—Myrrh—Aloes—Lac Dye—Cassia Ligna—Galls—Camphire—Shellack—Cornelians—Canes—Hides—Assafetida—Hartall—Cassia Buds—Munjeet—Ebony—Pepper—Mace—Safflower—Lac Lake—Chillies—Bees'-wax—Elephants' Teeth—Rhubarb—Gamboge—Soy—China Ink—Seedlac—Tamarinda—Tortoiseshell—Aniseed—Gum Arabic—Olibanum—Horns—Nux Vomica—Tincal—Tin—Borax—Benjamin—Cochineal—Sal Ammoniac—Sticklac—Seed Coral—Rice Paper—Table Mats—China Root—Dragons' Blood—Gum Animi.

On Tuesday, 2 September—Prompt 28 November.

Tea Bohea, 500,000 lbs.—Congou, Campoi, Pckoe, and Souchoing, 4,450,000—Twankay, 850,000—Hyson Skin, 100,000—Hyson, 250,000—Total, including Private-Trade, 6,150,000 lbs.

On Monday, 15 September—Prompt 5 December.

Company's.—Bengal Piece Goods, viz. Callicoets, 96,976 pieces—Prohibited Goods, 45,578—Coast Piece Goods, viz. Callicoets, 87,016—Prohibited, 2,130—Nankeen Cloth, 73,995.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of June to the 25th of July 1817.

1817. June 26	Bank.	5 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	5 p. Cent. Nav.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	Omnium for Payment.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old Mo. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto.	5 per Cent India Bonds.	£ per Dy. Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets.	1817. June 26
27	—	75 75 1/2	—	94 94 1/2	—	19 19 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92 94 p	9 11 p	70 76 1/2	18 18 0	27
28	—	75 75 1/2	—	94 94 1/2	—	19 19 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96 p	9 10 p	76 76 1/2	—	28
30	274	75 75 1/2	—	94 94 1/2	—	19 19 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 100 p	10 11 p	76 76 1/2	—	30
July 1	274 27 1/2	75 75 1/2	—	94 94 1/2	—	19 19 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 100	10 11 p	76 76 1/2	18 18 0	July 1
2	274 1/2	75 75 1/2	—	94 94 1/2	—	19 19 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103 105	9 11 p	76 77 1/2	—	2
3	—	76 76 1/2	—	95 95 1/2	—	19 19 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101 103	6 8 p	77 78	—	3
4	275 1/2	77 77 1/2	—	96 96 1/2	—	20 20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 p	78 77 1/2	—	4
5	—	76 76 1/2	—	95 95 1/2	—	19 19 1/2	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 101	17 p	78 77 1/2	18 18 0	5
7	275 1/2	76 76 1/2	75 76 1/2	95 95 1/2	104 105 1/2	19 19 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 101 p	15 18 p	77 78	—	7
8	275 1/2 27 1/2	77 77 1/2	76 77 1/2	96 96 1/2	105 105 1/2	20 20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 p	16 18 p	78 78 1/2	—	8
9	278	77 77 1/2	77 77 1/2	96 96 1/2	105 105 1/2	20 20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97 95 p	18 p	78 78 1/2	—	9
10	279 1/2 28 1/2	78 78 1/2	78 78 1/2	97 97 1/2	105 105 1/2	20 20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95 92 p	16 19 p	78 79 1/2	18 18 0	10
11	281 282	79 79 1/2	78 79 1/2	98 98 1/2	106 106 1/2	21 21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91 92 p	17 19 p	79 80 1/2	—	11
12	290 1/2 29 1/2	81 81 1/2	80 81 1/2	101 99 1/2	107 107 1/2	22 22 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93 100	19 20	82 83 1/2	—	12
14	—	82 83 1/2	82 83 1/2	100 101 1/2	108 108 1/2	22 22 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101 103	22 24	83 84 1/2	18 18 0	14
15	294 292	82 83 1/2	82 83 1/2	100 99 1/2	107 107 1/2	21 21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103 106	24 25	83 84 1/2	—	15
16	292 293	82 83 1/2	82 83 1/2	99 98 1/2	105 105 1/2	21 21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108 103	21 24 p	81 82 1/2	—	16
17	292 293	82 83 1/2	82 83 1/2	99 98 1/2	105 105 1/2	21 21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104 105	22 19 p	83 84 1/2	—	17
18	293	81 82 1/2	81 82 1/2	98 97 1/2	105 105 1/2	21 21 1/2	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102 104	18 26 p	83 84 1/2	18 18 0	18
19	—	82 83 1/2	82 83 1/2	99 98 1/2	106 106 1/2	22 22 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 108	18 26 p	83 84 1/2	—	19
21	293 293 1/2	83 83 1/2	83 83 1/2	100 99 1/2	106 106 1/2	22 22 1/2	81 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 108	24 26	83 84 1/2	—	21
22	291 290 1/2	82 83 1/2	81 82 1/2	99 97 1/2	106 106 1/2	20 20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109 110	27 30	82 83 1/2	—	22
23	291 298	82 83 1/2	81 82 1/2	98 98 1/2	105 105 1/2	21 21 1/2	81 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109 112	30 32	82 83 1/2	—	23
24	—	81 82 1/2	80 81 1/2	97 98 1/2	104 105 1/2	21 21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110 112	30 32	81 82	—	24

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

SEPTEMBER 1817.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—You will much oblige a numerous body of your readers, by informing us, through the medium of your valuable miscellany, of the best and least reprehensible mode of bringing to the notice of our honorable employers, the impropriety of that system of invidious distinction shewn by the ruling authorities in continuing the Madras and Bombay armies on reduced allowances to that of Bengal.

If we memorialize the honorable court in a body, however respectful the prayer of it may be, conformably to the new military code, we become guilty of mutiny; and if on the other hand, a private and obscure individual makes a representation on a subject regarding the general body, it has been the custom from the most ancient times to the present, to treat such a representation with silence or neglect.

In justice however to the honorable body in Leadenhall-street, I am induced to suppose from a late letter of the honorable court's,

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which mentions that there is but *little difference* in the allowances of the two presidencies (Bengal and Madras) that that difference has not been correctly stated to the honorable court: whilst the fact is, that a subaltern on the Bengal establishment in charge of a company receives at every station, with the exception of the few officers with European corps serving in the Forts of Allahabad and Calcutta, very nearly fifty per cent. more than a subaltern of the Madras army; viz.—

Difference of Batta in favour of Bengal	Sunaut Rs.	60
Difference of tent allowance		8
The Bengal officer receives when in charge of a company for repairs of arms, stationary and writing, Rs. . .		50

From which however deduct the repair of arms; this being done at the expense of the government at Madras, Rs. 20

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Stationary allowance at Madras, thirty fans. or Rs. . . 2½

Additional clear sum received by the Bengal officer for stationary and writing, more than at Madras. 27½

Balance in favour of the Bengal officer, Sicca Rupees 95½

So that a subaltern on the Madras establishment receives only fifty-seven pagodas or arcot rupees two hundred, the Bengal subaltern receives, as I have already stated, nearly fifty per cent. more than the Madras officer does in every situation, except in the field, or with the Nizam's subsidiary, the only occasions in which the Madras army receives full batta.

Independent of the full batta, the Bengal subaltern when travelling on duty by water, receives one hundred rupees per mensem; whilst no allowance in addition to the full batta is ever granted to the less favoured subalterns of the coast army.

The allowances of the Madras army have been so much reduced, that I am perfectly sensible that no farther reductions can be made; but if the honorable court should ever come to the determination of trying any more economical measures, justice requires that the rising generation should be apprised of it in sufficient time, to prevent them from making choice of a profession, in which death and banishment are only to be obtained.

I have been myself, Mr. Editor, for these last ten years in India, and unless when in the field, when an officer's expenses are much increased, I have never been on the receipt of more than two hundred and eighty pounds per annum, every item included; and I see little prospect of my situation being bettered for these six years to come.

With such an income as this on the Madras establishment, instead of being able to save, I solemnly declare, I have had considerable difficulty in keeping out of debt; and there are few of my brother officers who are not considerably involved: and yet this is the line which some on your side of the water look up to as the high road to wealth and independence.

On my first arrival in India, it is true, my prospects were much more pleasing, and I was not without hopes that a few years after I had obtained the command of a battalion, I should have had it in my power to have spent the winter of my life in my native country; but my hopes were nipt in the bud at the reforming period of Sir G. Barlow's government. I have long ago discovered with the eastern sage, that in this sublunary sphere there is no rose without a thorn, so that I am now prepared to leave my bones to moulder into Indian instead of British dust.

As every officer, however young in the service, expects one day to command a battalion; I hope the honorable court will yet see the necessity of rendering this situation a little more respectable in point of emolument; and that the Madras and Bombay officers, if considered by our honorable employers as equal in military prowess to their brethren in Bengal, may be placed in every respect on an equality with them; so that when the day shall arrive, that the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay armies assemble together to fight the common foe, the fiend of jealousy, fostered by invidious and partial distinctions, will nowhere find a place amongst our ranks.

A MADRAS SUBALTERN.

Fort St. George, 25th Jan. 1817.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

*Chart Office, East-India House,
Aug. 16th, 1817.*

SIR,—As the dangerous rock or reef, on which his Majesty's ship *Alceste* was lately wrecked in entering the Straits of Gaspar, is a *new discovery*, and situated in the hitherto supposed fair track, I will thank you to assist in pointing out its situation to navigators, by inserting the following description of it in your valuable *Journal*, which has been transmitted to me from Batavia, by an Officer of that ship.

Yours, &c.

(Signed) J. HORSBURGH.

Batavia, March 11th, 1817.

SIR,—As the unfortunate loss of *H. M. ship Alceste*, by striking on a sunken rock, when entering the Straits of Gaspar, on the 18th of last month, may, when communicated to you, prove of infinite utility in preserving future navigators of these straits from the danger, I embrace the earliest opportunity of informing you, that the west side of Gaspar Island, bore from the wreck, N. 8 deg. E. North end of Rilo Heat S. 40 deg. E. and the small island on the west side of Rilo Heat (called by the Malays,

Rilo Chikalla; or Saddle Island) S. 5 deg. W. distance from the nearest part of Rilo Heat between three or four miles. The rock, or rather small coral reef, is steep to; the cast of the lead just before the ship struck was seventeen fathoms; which was about the depth we had by both hand and patent leads, kept constantly going, from passing Gaspar Island.

By the above bearings, you will perceive we were steering in the fair open channel, as laid down in all the charts for passing about midway between Rilo Heat and the three feet rock discovered by Lieut. Ross, and perfectly clear of all indicated dangers.

It is very probable the look out man at the mast head, would have seen and given notice of the rock time enough for us to have passed on either side of it, but the sea had the whole morning been discoloured by fish spawn upon its surface. During the fortnight we remained on Rilo Heat, we had opportunities of observing how very inadequately these straits have, as yet, been surveyed, and how much is still wanting to render them securely navigable; upon which interesting subject, I shall take an early opportunity of communicating with you, on my return to England.

Capt. Horsburgh, East-India House.

PERSIAN ANTHOLOGY.

(Concluded from page 115.)

The Saki-namah, or Hafiz's address to his cup-bearer.

1. Come, Saki! and go from me to the king, deliver this message, and say; oh! prince crowned like Jamshed! first make sure of the blessings of the poor and indigent, then search for that which is the world-reflecting goblet.

2. Reach me, Saki! that cup of Kal-khosro, administer it, for I am sadly dejected by my sorrows; and I may manage with wine to banish from my mind the cares of this world, where all is vanity.

3. Advance, Saki! now that this assembly is made happy as the region of bliss with thy presence, and seize the

goblet; as in so doing, thou can'st give no offence, or there is no sin, for wine is not forbidden in the bowers of paradise.

4. Haste, Saki! I have no alternative but wine, let me lay my hand on a single cup; for I am sick at heart from the tyranny of my fortune, and go reeling towards the cellar of the Vintner (God):

5. Fetch, Saki! that wine, by which the goblet of Jamshed could boast of perspicacity in the midst of nonentity; give it me, for through the grace of the cup, I may like Jamshed, explore all the mysteries of the universe:

6. Present me, Saki! with that exhilarating potion, give it that I may get upon the back of the horse Rakhsh; like

the able-bodied Rostam, I will turn my face towards the plain, and ride up the steep side of mount Julian :

7. Bring, Saki ! that carnelian-colored liquor, which throws open to the heart the door of the season of precious enjoyment ; come and hear this maxim from me, " this world is a compendium of affiction, therefore drink wine : "

8. Attend, Saki ! and dread the uncertainty of this life, and make up with wine for the misery of thy present existence ; for wine must render all thy remaining life happy, and be momentarily affording thee a glimpse into futurity :

9. Step forward, Saki ! and greet the assembly with wine, for this world holds good faith with nobody ; the bubbles of the wine should be thy frail memorials, and warn thee, how the hurricane swept away the crown of king Kai-kobad ;

10. Come, Saki ! and let us seek in wine our heart's full enjoyment, for without wine I never yet met any cordial comfort ; could the body once reconcile itself to separate itself from the soul, then might the mind wean itself of wine :

11. Prepare, Saki ! and fill that goblet with wine, that it may divulge to us the story of Klara and Kai ; during a state of intoxication we can pierce the pearl of mysticism, for in our enthusiasm nothing can remain hid from us :

12. Be aware, Saki ! for how can you rest secure, now that fortune in her tyranny is studying how she can soonest shed thy blood ? rather in this gore-drenched field of the day of judgment, do thou empty thyself the blood-charged decanter into the goblet :

13. Come, Saki ! use no refractory shyness with me, for is not thy origin after all, earth and not fire ? fill a bumper of wine, for wine can make us happy, especially such wine as is pure and unadulterated :

14. Bring, Saki ! that fragrance-breathing wine, present me with it, for neither gold nor silver has any permanency ; that gold, which must surely go to waste, squander in wine, for wine is the solace of our hearts.

15. Reach, Saki ! that ruby-coloured wine, and give it me, how long am I to boast of my coyness and modesty ? I have mortified enough with my beads and sackcloth, take both in pawn for a cup of wine, and peace go with them.

16. Approach, Saki ! and depart not far from the corner of the Vintner's cellar, for that thou must find a *Ganj-rowan*, or never-failing treasure ; and if thy ghostly instructor tell thee not to frequent the tavern, thou must answer him by saying, thou hast his blessing in thy recollection :

17. Ply me, Saki ! with that bright and sparkling goblet, that it may open the gate of divine knowledge upon my mind ; give it, that it may convey purity to my heart, and expel every breath of sin from my bosom :

18. Present, Saki ! that radiant flame, which Zardasht (Zoroaster) is searching for under the earth ; give it me, for, by the creed of the intoxicated debauchee, what matters it whether we worship the fire, or are devoted to the world !

19. Haud me, Saki ! that wine, in decanting which the reflection from the glass may give intimation of Kai-khosro and Jamshed ; administer it, that with the accompaniment of the music of the flute I may proclaim, that Jamshed was King, and so was Kai-kaus :

20. Bring, Saki ! that flame-coloured water, give it me, for I may perhaps be able to banish sorrow from my heart ; and thus backed with the goblet of Jamshid, I may like Firidoun, rear the Gavi-an standard, or that of the blacksmith, Gaoh :

21. Come, Saki ! and listen to this maxim anew, that a single cup of wine is preferable to the imperial diadem ; breathe forth the mysteries of this ancient house, and enlarge upon the chronicles of its former kings ;

22. Administer, Saki ! that all-catholic noutrum, which together with the treasure of Carown, bestows the long life of Noah ; prescribe it, that the destinies may disclose before thy face celestial felicity and eternal life :

23. Bring, Saki ! that arghowani, or purple-coloured bowl, by which the heart can feel serene, and the soul be filled with joy ; give it me, that it may rid me of care, and point out the path that leads to the society of the Elect .

24. Present, Saki ! that wine, which is cherishing to the soul, and is comforting to the wounded heart, as its mistress lying on its bosom ; fetch it, that I may pitch my tent beyond the bounds of this world, and hang my tapestry high above the spheres :

25. Bring, Saki! that wine, which can exalt my present condition, increase its dignity, and perfect its integrity; present it to me, for I am fallen into a most wretched state, and in both these have been badly deficient:

26. Fetch, Saki! that care-consuming beverage, which if drunk by the lion he might set the forest on fire; give it me, that I may mount into the lion-enthral-ling mansion, and enclose within a snare that ancient prowler.

27. Bring me, Saki! that veiled and intoxicated virgin, who has taken up her abode within the verge of a tavern, give her me, for I wish to blast my reputation, and become a disciple of the wine and pitcher:

28. Present, Saki! such wine as the Huris or Nymphs of Paradise have sprinkled with the perfume used by the angels; give it, that I may cast incense on the fire, and scent the brain of the intellect with everlasting gratification:

29. Ply me, Saki! with that wine which can inspire me with a lively wit, and breathe a musky zephyr through the garden of my heart; give it me, that I may drink to the remembrance of her, in the melancholy recollection of whom my heart bleeds profusely:

30. Administer, Saki! that wine which can bestow a sovereignty, to the purity of which my heart must bear testimony; hand it me, for perhaps I am purified from sin, and in my enjoyment of it can extract a secret from this dungeon, or the world:

31. Present, Saki! that goblet, which is like the sun and moon! reach it me, that I may pitch my pavilion above the celestial spheres; since that spiritual bower was the seat of my abode, why should I remain on this earth, a beer-bound corpse!

32. Bring forward, Saki! that cup like

the Salsabil fountain, which can impress upon my mind an emblem of Paradise; put it into my hand, and let me view the face of good-fortune; overwhelm me with intoxication, and let me behold the treasure of divine knowledge:

33. Ply me, Saki! with generous and old wine, make me drunk by presenting me with cup after cup of it; when thou has intoxicated me with thy pure spirit, I can entertain thee with a fresh and cheerful song.

34. I am such a personage, as by taking a goblet in my hand, can discern within that mirror, whatever there is in existence; during my intoxication I can knock at the gate of sanctified devotion, and in a state of mendicity breathe the spirit of a sovereign.

35. For when Hafiz chants his song, like one drunk with wine, Venus in her orbit joins in the dance and concert!

The Persian text of the above sublime and elegant oriental poem I have collated with three valuable copies in my own possession, and them I had formerly compared with others; and should hope from my practised knowledge of my author's style, this copy must prove of itself a precious record. Of my translation I shall only add, that like those I have before communicated to you, it is almost verbal. In the Diwan of Hafiz it is followed, as the author promises in the 33d stanza, with another similar poem of the same length; and in the most correct of my own three copies, instead of the 34th and 35th stanzas, the present poem is made to terminate with the following three stanzas, borrowed from that, which are as follows:

* چو نوشی دمی باده آئی بهوش	اگر هوشمندی بها باده نوش
* ندانم در دهد سویی جانست سروش	که هردم که مطرب بر آرد خروش
* ره میفروشان فرزانه روب	در خاک روبان میخانه کوب
* بمستی ز هستی خلاصت دهند	مگر آب آتش خواصت دهند
* بوحادث رسی پرده افتد ز پیش	بجام برون آوردند ز خویش
* چو از خرد برون شد مجانان رسید	چو حافظ که در عالم جان رسید

1. If wise, thou wilt come and drink wine, after taking one draught thou mayst recover thy senses; for every time the minstrel raises his voice in chanting, an angel reveals an annunciation through the medium of thy soul:

2. Knock at the gate of the sweepers of the tavern, sweep the path of the intelligent wine-dealers; perhaps the destinies may administer to you the fervour of the elect, and in a state of intoxicating enthusiasm give thee deliverance from thy present being:

3. By administering the cup they may bewilder thy senses, by communicating a knowledge of the Divine unity the veil of separation (from the Divinity) may drop: like Hafiz, who attained a knowledge of the soul; when he lost a knowledge of himself, he came to a knowledge of his mistress!

Sir John Malcolm in his History of Persia, Mr. Elphinstone in his Embassy to Cabul, and many of our late interesting travellers in the East have found it necessary to descant on the subject of the Sufiasm and mysticism of the Persian poets; and our English critics deem it a duty as regularly to rail against it; but begging all their pardons, I scarcely think, that any of them have shown sufficient knowledge to qualify them to speak rationally and intelligibly on the subject; and a fair and distinct history of it, like many other parts of eastern literature, is yet a desideratum with the learned of Europe: and what contributes to bewilder this subject are such interpolations, as the one I have noticed in the above poem, in many of the most valuable manuscripts of the Persian classics, owing seemingly to men of taste in former days having transcribed a coinciding passage on the margin of their favourite copy, which some

ignorant transcriber had afterwards inserted in the text. Indeed the incorrectness of the best Persian manuscripts begins to be truly deplorable; and unless this be speedily remedied by printing impressions of the best manuscripts without version or comment, future scholars will be at a loss to have any Persian books to refer to; and oriental literature will suffer more even during our present boasted enlightened days, than the Greek and Latin did during the dark ages; when fortunately the monks were alone occupied in studying and copying the ancient classics, as well as the fathers of the church and their own humbler homilies. Permit me, however, before I conclude to make one idiomatical remark, that in stanza 22 of this poem, and in the two last stanzas of the interpolation, in compliment to the prejudices of your readers, I have introduced the destinies or fates as the agents of intimating to the Sufi an immediate knowledge of the Divine Essence, when in fact it ought to be the Deity; for only in the instance of the Almighty do the Persians use the plural verb with a singular nominative, whereas they often give the singular verb a plural sense, considering it rather a connective than a verb; as indeed according to its Saxon origin we ought to do in English, had not our philologists of late absurdly and irrevocably, I fear, put our ancient idiom into the trammels of Greek, Latin, and French Grammar.

Thus, Mr. Editor, have I complied with your notice to correspondents in your Journal of last May, and remain, &c.

GUL-CHIN.

On the following page we republish from a Madras Paper, another instance of a cure of hydrophobia by blood letting: too great a publicity can never be given to any probable remedy for such a dreadful calamity.

REPORT OF A CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA, SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY VENESECTION.

By Assistant-Surgeon Gibson, H.M. 691A Reg.

ISABEL, the wife of Serjeant M'Daniel, of his Majesty's 80th Regiment, aged 22, was taken ill this evening (19th September,) about five o'clock, complaining of head-ache and pain at the Scrobiculus Cordis,—about an hour afterwards, refused to take her tea and showed a degree of horror at the sight of it: her husband then offered her some spirits and water which she also refused, and looked at it with dread; was immediately seized with a violent convulsive fit, in consequence of which I was sent for, and found her labouring under strong muscular spasmodic action of the whole body, her countenance expressive of a degree of furor I had never before witnessed, her eyeballs were turgid and glistened with a vacant stare, attempting to bite the attendants and every thing that came in her way. While she was in this state, some officious person threw a cup-full of cold water in her face which aggravated the spasms very much, and increased my suspicion of the disease being Hydrophobia. This fit continued about an hour, when she became a little quiet, I desired some water to be offered her, at which she shuddered, yet attempted to swallow and succeeded with great difficulty in taking about a table spoonful, which produced a repetition of the spasmodic fit considerably more violent than the former, and attended with a most dreadful sense of suffocation; during this paroxysm the saliva collected in increased quantities and was discharged. As the violence of the muscular action subsided, she cried loudly in a peculiar tone of voice, sighed deeply and applied her hand to her breast expressive of severe pain. Pulse one hundred and twelve in a minute and small. Having now a thorough conviction of the real nature of the disease, and having predetermined in the event of a case of Hydrophobia ever coming under my charge to follow the practice successfully adopted by Mr. Tymon, of the 22d Light Dragoons, and afterwards by Dr. Shoolbred of Calcutta; I opened a vein in the right arm which I allowed to bleed until the pulse at the wrist ceased, the strong convulsive muscular action also ceased, her countenance became placid and the turgidity of her eyeballs diminished. For 1½-2 ounces of blood were extracted,

no delirium supervened—the Patient being kept in the horizontal position; the blood was extracted from a large orifice, but it exhibited no buffy coat, nor was it cupped. Pulse shortly after the bleeding ninety-six. Rec. Tinct. Opii grt. L, Aq. Menth. Pipp. oz. 1; mix; to be taken immediately.

19th, 10 P.M.—Succeeded in swallowing the draught and shortly afterwards at her own request had two cups full of tea which she swallowed with avidity and without much difficulty, has great aversion to strangers, and in her placid intervals does not recognise those she formerly knew, has also great aversion to the admission of light into the chamber.

11 P.M.—Has taken, with a great effort two cups full more of tea, which brought on a slight spasmodic action of the muscles of the throat and was succeeded by vomiting. Pulse eighty. Adplecet. Emp: Mel: Visicat: cervice. Being now sensible, has informed her husband that she was bitten by a dog supposed to be mad, about ten weeks ago at St. Thomas's Mount. Anodyne to be repeated.

20th, 6 A.M.—Has not had a return of the convulsive paroxysm during the night, drank water twice but vomited immediately afterwards; is now much dejected and melancholy, is extremely sensible to all external impressions, sighs frequently and appeals to the scrobiculus cordis as the seat of great pain.

10 A.M.—It being necessary to raise her in bed, Syncope was induced until she was again put in the horizontal position, still expresses the greatest dread of water, and can take her drink only from a tea pot (the sight of it producing a recurrence of the spasms) succeeded at each time by vomiting, &c. slight return of the convulsive muscular action of the throat, her eyes are slightly turgid, but her countenance is still placid. Pulse one hundred in a minute. Sumant. Extract. Opii grs. II.

7 P.M.—Since my last visit has had occasional slight returns of the spasmodic fits, brought on by the least exciting cause, particularly by seeing some of her relations and children: has swallowed tea in the same manner and with the same difficulty

as before, but was not followed by vomiting. Has had rather a severe fit since I entered the room, caused by seeing some water accidentally. Pulse seventy-two, skin moist, no stool since yesterday morning. Sumat Pill: Calomel grs. VIII. Repr: Extract Opii grs. ij.

21st, — 10 A. M. Mr. Steddy, garrison surgeon, whose absence from the cantonment these two days, I very much regretted, visited the Patient with me at this hour, and coincided with me in opinion with respect to the nature of the disease and approved of the plan of treatment adopted. She has enjoyed good rest during the night, but is still extremely irritable, has the greatest aversion to the sight of a mirror and shuddered at the idea of drinking water, the sight of which produced a recurrence of the spasms. Pulse one hundred, heat of surface increased, tongue white. No alvine evacuation since she has been taken ill. Habt: Stat. Enema. com. et. Capt: Pil: Aloe: Comp: No. ij.

12 A. M.—The spasms have been frequent and severe since last report, excited by her repeated attempts to satiate her thirst; in consultation with Mr. Steddy, it was determined to repeat the bleeding, I accordingly opened another vein and extracted twenty-four ounces of blood. Pulse immediately after the bleeding ninety-six, she became extremely weak, her eyeballs less turgid, and her features altogether assumed a more favorable expression: has retained the enema.

6 P. M.—Has not had a return of the spasms since the last bleeding. No alvine evacuation. Repetant. Pilulæ et Enema. com.

9 P. M.—Has had a very severe fit, caused by the administration of the Clyster, but is again perfectly sensible and calm. Pulse seventy-two. Rec. Extract. Opli. gr. ij. Gum. Camph. Scr: 1 M. ft. Bolus Stat. Sumendus.

11 P. M.—No return of the paroxysm, is at present in a sound sleep. Pulse and heat of surface natural.

22d, 6 A. M.—Has enjoyed good rest—she has drank freely out of a tea cup, and can look at a mirror without experiencing any disagreeable sensations; the turgidity of her eyes entirely gone and her countenance is calm. One copious evacuation from the Clyster. Pulse and heat of surface natural, quietness to be observed and all irritations removed.

12 A. M.—No return of the spasms, although she has drank tea out of a cup twice, pain at the scrobiculis cordis much abated: the extreme sensibility which has marked the disease throughout, very much diminished—she having now no dreadful apprehensions of her fate, aversion to strangers, or the admission of light; has even no dread of water which I brought to her, but said it was still disagreeable to immerse her hand in it.

9 P. M.—Continues tranquil—no alvine evacuation since the operation of the Clyster—Pulse and heat of surface continue natural—Rept. Pil Aloe. Comp. No. ij.

23d, 10 A. M.—Had troublesome dreams during the first part of the night, towards morning enjoyed good rest. Has had her hands washed in water this morning without any reluctance; the other symptoms of the disease have entirely yielded: leaving her very much debilitated.

24, 10 A. M.—Amendment progressive.

25,—Discontinued my attendance: having the pleasure of observing my Patient recovering her strength rapidly.

REMARKS.—I think there cannot exist a single doubt of this being a well marked instance of *Hydrophobia*; and that the happy result is to be attributed to the early and cold use of the lancet, seems equally doubtless. When the subject of it was apprehensive of instant death, she informed her husband that she was bitten by a dog supposed to be mad, as stated in the report communicated at my third visit: I think it proper however to mention that for reasons which I cannot define, she now, after her perfect recovery says, she does not recollect that the dog bit her, but that it leaped on her, worried her and tore the bottom part of her gown.—She had several small sores on her leg at the time; and on examination I have discovered a scratch on her left heel which she cannot account for: It is slightly swelled and inflamed. I have to regret the want of professional evidence from the commencement of the disease; yet I think the concurring opinion of Mr. Steddy who witnessed every symptom of *Hydrophobia* in this case, should strengthen that of a much younger and less experienced Surgeon.

JAMES GIBSON, *Assist. Surge.*
His Majesty's 69th Regt.
Poona Mall, 26th Sept. 1816.

EMBASSIES TO CHINA.

(Continued from p. 343, Vol. III.)

In 1715, the Czar, Peter I. sent Lawrence Lange (accompanied by an English physician) as envoy to Kang-hi, Emperor of China. They were received with equal attention as the preceding embassy from Russia experienced. After an audience of the Emperor and dining at the palace, they received a royal message to the purport that his Majesty the Emperor of China, and first King of the whole world, sends word to the Russian ambassadors, that he knows them to be strangers in his empire, so remote from Europe, unacquainted with the customs and language of the country, but that they need not be under any concern, because his Majesty will protect them, not like strangers, but as his own children; and in the true spirit of Chinese jealousy, a mandarin was ordered to keep them company, and take care they wanted for nothing; at the same time a guard was placed at their door.

The ambassador in his journal speaking of the Emperor Kang-hi, and his attention to the welfare and interests of his subjects, says, "the merchants in particular who trade with the Russians receive frequent marks of his bounty, for frequently when they are not able to make their payments at the time prefixed, he advances them the money out of his own treasury, that their creditors may not complain of being detained. In 1717, trade being so dull at Pekin that the Russian merchants could find no vent for their goods, he gave his subjects leave to traffic with them without payment of the usual duties, which occasioned in that year a deficiency of 20,000 ounces of silver in his revenue."

The governor of Western Tartary, when he gave Lange notice to prepare for his departure, acquainted him that the Emperor had resolved to send ambassadors with him to Russia; two Chinese, and two Tartar lords were accordingly nominated for the embassy.

In 1720, Mezzabarba was sent as legate from the Pope to the Emperor Kang-hi, the legate was received with outward marks of distinction, and the Emperor condescendingly lent his assistance to make peace among the wrangling missionaries of different orders, whose dissensions the

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Pope had vainly hoped to reconcile by this mission. After a short time, the legate had his audience of leave, Ocani who published the journal of this legation says, "the first of March the legate had a new and last audience; Kang-hi loaded him with honors, gave him a thousand marks of friendship, and astonished all his court by the affectionate manner in which he dismissed him, and solicited his return to China. He made him promise to bring with him men of learning and a good physician, the best geographical maps, and most esteemed new books in Europe, chiefly mathematical; also the particulars relating to any new discovery that might be made with respect to the longitude. Soon after his Majesty called for a spinnet and played several Chinese airs. Hence he took occasion to observe to the legate with what familiarity he treated the Europeans whose learning he said he greatly honored; and causing him afterwards to ascend the throne, he there presented him with a gold cup full of wine; as in the other audience he put an end to this, by taking his hands and pressing them between his own in the most cordial manner."

The Emperor Kang-hi died in December 1722, and his successor by an edict dated 10th Feb. 1723, banished the missionaries to Canton.

Of all accounts of embassies to China none are deserving of more attention than that published by Mr. John Bell who proceeded to Pekin with an embassy from the Czar Peter in 1719. M. Ismayloff was ambassador, and M. Lange (who has already been mentioned) was secretary to the embassy; the ambassador had also a secretary in his train, which consisted of six gentlemen of the embassy, a priest, interpreters, clerks, a band of music, footmen, valets, &c. in all about sixty persons besides a troop of twenty-five dragoons for the escort from Tobolski to Pekin and back.

On the 23d Dec. they entered the Chinese territory, Mr. Bell says, "this day we commenced guests of the Emperor of China, who entertains all ambassadors and bears their expences from the day

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they enter his dominions till the time they quit them again." The ambassador's public entry into Pekin is detailed by our author; he was treated with great respect, but the outer door of the house where he lodged was locked and sealed with the Emperor's seal. M. Ismayloff's spirited conduct however removed this mortification as well as many others to which a man of less resolution would have been subjected during his residence at Pekin.

On regulating the ceremonial of audience, the principal points insisted upon by the ambassador were, that he might deliver his credentials into the Emperor's own hand, and be excused from bowing thrice three times on entering his Majesty's presence; these requisitions however were deemed inadmissible. After a negotiation of some days, the affair was adjusted on the following terms: "that the ambassador should comply with the established customs of the court of China; and when the Emperor sent a minister to Russia, he should have instructions to conform himself in every respect to the ceremonies in use at that court."

Mr. Bell in describing the audience which took place on the 28th Nov. says, "after we had waited a quarter of an hour, the Emperor entered the hall at a back door, and seated himself upon the throne; upon which all the company stood. The master of the ceremonies now desired the ambassador who was at some distance from the rest, to walk into the hall, and conducted him with one hand, while he held the credentials with the other. Having ascended the steps, the letter was laid on a table placed for that purpose, as had been previously agreed; but the Emperor beckoned to the ambassador, and directed him to approach; which he no sooner perceived, than he took up the credentials, walked up to the throne, and kneeling, laid them before the Emperor, who touched them with his hand, and inquired after his Czarish majesty's health. He then told the ambassador, that the love and friendship he entertained for his majesty were such, that he had even dispensed with an established custom of the empire in receiving his letter.

"During this part of the ceremony which was not long; the retinue continued standing without the hall, and we

imagined the letter being delivered all was over. But the master of the ceremonies brought back the ambassador, and then ordered all the company to kneel, and make obeisance nine times to the Emperor. At every third time we stood up and kneeled again. Great pains were taken to avoid the piece of homage, but without success.

"This piece of formality being ended, the master of the ceremonies conducted the ambassador, and the six gentlemen of the retinue, with one interpreter into the hall. We were seated on our own cushions upon the floor to the right of the throne, about six yards distance, behind us sat three missionaries dressed in Chinese habits, who constantly attend the court; on this occasion they served by turns as interpreters.

"Soon after we were admitted, the Emperor called the ambassador to him, took him by the hand, and talked very familiarly on various subjects. The conversation being ended, the Emperor gave the ambassador, a gold cupful of warm tarafottu, a sweet fermented liquor. This cup was brought about to the gentlemen, and all of us drank the Emperor's health. An entertainment was afterwards served up, attended with music, dancing, and other amusements. The Emperor sent frequently to the ambassador, to ask how he liked it; he also inquired about several princes and states of Europe, with whose power by land and sea, he was not unacquainted; but above all, he wondered how the king of Sweden could hold out so long against so great a power as that of Russia. After this conversation, the Emperor informed the ambassador, that he would soon send for him again; but as the night was cold, he would detain him no longer at present, and immediately stepped from his throne, and returned to his private apartments by the same passage he left them. We also mounted and repaired to our lodgings in the city, so well satisfied with the gracious and friendly reception of the Emperor, that all our former hardships were almost forgotten.

"On the following day a mandarin came and took a list of the presents sent by the Czar to the Emperor. These consisted of various rich furs, repeating watches set in diamonds, and the battle

of Pultowa; nicely turned in ivory, done by his Czarish majesty's own hand, and set in a curious frame. The ambassador at the same time, delivered to the mandarin, as a present from himself to the Emperor, several toys of value, a fine managed horse, some greyhounds and large buck hounds.

"On the 2d Dec. the ambassador had a second audience of the Emperor at the same palace. On this occasion, the presents were carried to court, the Emperor viewed them at a distance; after which they were delivered to an officer appointed to receive them. This audience was held in a private hall within the inner court where only the officers of the household, and the gentlemen of the retinue were present. We were entertained in the same manner as before. The Emperor conversed very familiarly with the ambassador on various subjects, and talked of peace, and war in particular, in the style of a philosopher. In the evening, we returned to the city.

On the 5th, the ambassador had a third audience of the Emperor in the palace at Pekin. As some affairs relating to the two empires were to be discussed, the secretary only attended the ambassador. After he was introduced, the Emperor told him, he had given orders to the tribunal for western affairs to hear the subject of his commission, and then retired to his own apartments, leaving his minister to transact the business which was soon finished on this occasion; and the ambassador returned to his lodgings.

"On the 10th, the ambassador had a fourth audience of the Emperor at the palace in the city. This interview was also private, and the ambassador was attended only by his secretary. The Emperor repeated the assurances of his friendship for his Czarish majesty, talked strongly on the vanity and uncertainty of all human affairs, adding, that he was now an old man, and by the course of nature, could not live long, and desired to die in peace with God and all mankind. At taking leave, each of them were presented with a complete suit of Chinese clothes, made of strong silk, interwoven with dragon's claws, and lined with sable."

The ambassador had other audiences of the Emperor, and accompanied him on a grand hunting party, at which the

Emperor repeated his assurances of the great friendship he entertained for his Czarish majesty, he expressed great respect for the personal merit of the ambassador. After which the ambassador took leave and returned to his lodgings in the city.

The beginning of February, the affairs relating to the embassy being nearly finished, the ambassador began to prepare for his journey to the westward, which was to take place as soon as the extremity of the cold was abated.

"On the 10th, the Emperor sent three officers with presents to his Czarish Majesty; the chief of which were, tapestry for two rooms, neatly wroughten; a rich silk stuff; a set of small enamelled gold cups; some japanned cups set with mother of pearl; three flower pieces curiously embroidered on taffety; two chests of rockets prepared in the Chinese fashion; about twenty or thirty pieces of silk, in most of which was interwoven the dragon with five claws; a parcel of different sorts of curious fans for ladies; also, a box, containing some rolls of white Chinese paper, the sheets were of a size much larger than common; besides several other toys scarce worth mentioning. From these particulars it appears, that the two mighty monarchs were not very lavish in their presents to each other, preferring curiosities to things of real value. On the 11th, several officers came from court with presents to the ambassador, and every person of the retinue, corresponding to their different stations and characters; and so minutely and exactly was this matter arranged, that even the meanest of our servants was not neglected. The presents consisting of a complete Chinese dress, some pieces of damask and other stuffs were, indeed, of no great value. They were, however, carried along the streets, wrapped in yellow silk, with the usual parade of things belonging to the court; a circumstance, which is reckoned one of the greatest honors that can be conferred on a foreign minister." On the 23d, the ambassador had his audience of leave; and "on the 26th, he went to the tribunal for foreign affairs, and received a letter from the Emperor to his Czarish Majesty. On this occasion, the president acquainted his Excellency, that he must consider this

letter as a singular mark of favour to his master, as their Emperors were not in use to write letters of compliment to any prince,—or, indeed, to write letters of any kind, except those which contained their orders to their subjects; and that the Emperor dispensed with so material a custom, only to testify his respect for his Czarish Majesty. The original of this letter was in the Chinese language, and a copy of it in the Mongolian. It was folded up in a long roll, according to the custom in China, and wrapped in a piece of yellow silk, which was tied to a man's arm, and carried in procession before the ambassador. All persons on horseback whom we met dismounted, and stood still till we had passed them. Such veneration do these people pay to every thing belonging to the Emperor."

On the 2d March, the ambassador took his departure from Peking, leaving M. Lange, whom his Czarish Majesty had appointed to remain as his agent at the Chinese court, "to treat of, and bring to a conclusion, a regulation of commerce, and an establishment of an easy correspondence between the two empires." The Chinese ministry strongly opposed his residence at court, on pretence that it was contrary to the fundamental constitution of the empire; yet the ambassador succeeded in obtaining the Emperor's consent to the appointment. At this time, there was some misunderstanding between the two governments relative to some Chinese deserters, and the Emperor stated to M. Ismayloff, that he expected he would prevail on his Czarish Majesty to send them back, but in case that should not be effected immediately, he would send away the agents and receive no more caravans till he should be entirely satisfied with this article. But the ambassador, on his return home, found the court so busily employed about the expedition to Persia, that he found no opportunity of getting a resolution on this affair.

All the flattering appearance of success to the negotiation ceased with the departure of the ambassador. It would be tedious to detail the mortifications and even insults which at length exhausted the patience of the Russian resident; the Russian caravan arrived, but the agents

were subjected to every inconvenience and extortion: after remaining at Peking nearly seventeen months, almost a prisoner in his own house, M. Lange was obliged to take his departure, and the caravan which left Peking with him was the last admitted into that city.

The following extract from his journal will shew how far the Chinese ministers were averse to the negotiation in which he was engaged, and in some degree illustrate the temper and manners of the Chinese.

"Having sent my interpreter to the council to know if they had come to any resolution in my affair; he brought back the following answer, 'That they had, indeed, found in the registers, that the council had formerly advanced money to the commissary; but that the trade was an object of so little consequence with them, that they did not think it merited the council's being incommoded with proposals of that sort.'"

On an application to the Chinese minister respecting a memorial which he wished to deliver, he received the following answer through his interpreter—"The Allegamba charged me to tell the agent that which he had formerly told the ambassador, viz. that commerce is looked upon by us with contempt, and as a very trifling object: that the agent himself was not ignorant that we had long refused to admit the present caravan, and most certainly should never have consented to its admittance into China, if his Majesty had not suffered himself to be persuaded to it, at the reiterated instances of M. Ismayloff." That the Allegamba had, at the same time, added these words,— "The merchants come here to enrich themselves, not our people, which is easy to be seen, because they pretend themselves to fix the price of their own goods, that they may sell them the dearer. For these reasons, go tell the agent, that we shall not only refuse to receive the said memorial, but that, in future, he need not give himself the trouble of proposing any thing to us that may be relative to commerce, because we will not embarrass ourselves hereafter with the merchants of Russia."

On another occasion, the interpreter informed him, that the council had reasoned among themselves in much the fol-

lowing manner—"These foreigners come here with their commerce, to encumber us every moment with a thousand petty affairs, pretending that they ought to be favoured, on all occasions; no more nor less than if they laid an obligation on us, and yet we are still to receive the first answer from them on the subject of our affairs."

Upon the resident's application for a free passage of the caravan by the old road of Kerlindé, which the old caravan had been used to take, his interpreter was told, "That they expected to have been freed from their importuning the council about their beggarly commerce, after they had been told so often, that the council would not embarrass themselves any more about affairs that were only beneficial to the Russians, and that of course they had only to return by the way they came."

At M. Lange's last interview with the Chinese minister, he represented the insults and indignities to which himself, the commissary of the caravan, and those who came to trade with them had been exposed, contrary to the faith of existing treaties, the minister's answer was to the following effect: "That it being his Majesty's custom never to make any resolution, without first well weighing all circumstances, he never changed his measures for any reason whatsoever; and, after what he had declared positively, in regard to the caravan and my person, he had no inclination to propose to him a change of sentiment in this regard; that we had nothing to do but to make a beginning in complying with our engagements, after which they would see what they had to do with the rest." M. Lange soon after left China, and returned to Russia.

It appears certain, that the judgement

of the Emperor Kang hi, either from jealousy, at the artifices of some secret enemies, was so altered with regard to the Russia trade, a short time before his death, that there was no other way of adjusting it, but having recourse to arms; which was fully resolved upon, on the part of Russia, when the news of the death of the Chinese Emperor arrived there, which suspended the execution of this design, till they should see clearly into the designs of his successor. But the death of Peter the Great entirely broke those measures; so that the affairs between Russia are still, at this time, on the same terms they were on the departure of M. Lange from Pekin, since which period no caravan has been sent from Siberia to Pekin. The commerce carried on between the two countries of late has been conducted at Kiatica, a town on the frontiers, where two magazines are established, one Russian, the other Chinese, where all the articles intended for exchange are deposited, and commissaries are appointed by both nations to superintend the trade.

In 1754, the Portuguese sent an embassy to Pekin; it was chiefly undertaken on religious motives, though commerce was included in the instructions. It was conducted chiefly by the priests at Macao, and their brethren at the court of Pekin, and the ambassador was greatly under their direction. He proceeded to Pekin about March, and returned in November. Two mandarins of high rank, one a German Jesuit, the other a Tartar, were sent to escort him to Pekin. The Portuguese kept the design of this embassy secret, but stated that it had been graciously received at Pekin.

(To be continued.)

CHINESE PLANTS.

(Continued from Page 134.)

Yoo me yun.—*Lychnis coronata*.—This is a delicate herbaceous plant, common among the ornamental plants at Canton. Flowers in May and June.

Choo ting.—*Lilium concolor*.

Ta tow leen kok.—*Trapa bicornis*.—This is distinguished from the two other va-

rieties by producing nuts of a larger size.

Yung Maey.—*Myrica* sp.—A very handsome tree of a middling size. The fruit is well flavoured, in much estimation for its beauty. From its appearance it is probably a deciduous plant, to ascertain

this a specimen of the male plant must be procured. Scarce at Canton.

Shek Lok.—*Aleuritis*.—Large spreading, handsome tree. The kernel of the nut is eaten and much esteemed. It is plentiful in some parts of the province of Canton.

Yun meen.—*Mangifera pinnata* cong.—Large and lofty tree, the fruit is good. Scarce at Canton.

On yune long yun.—*Dimocarpus Longan*.—This tree is very plentiful, the fruit much esteemed by the Chinese, but not much relished by Europeans.

Meen tsow.—*Ziziphus*.—This is a low, spreading, very handsome tree. The fruit is well flavoured. Scarce at Canton.

Haong le.—*Dimocarpus Litchi*.—Sweet scented Li-tchi.

Tsun sling qui lok Lechee.—Green striated Li-tchi. Grows plentifully at a town called Tsun shing.

Yok ho pow Li chee. Thick skinned Li-tchi.

Choo qua.—*Cucurbita*. This fruit is edible and is valued for the property of keeping a considerable time without spoiling.

Fun hong moutan.—*Pæonia moutan; floribus rubris*.—This variety is by far the most abundant at Canton and with little doubt is the same as in the northern provinces whence it is sent.

Kea fa moutan.—*Pæonia moutan; floribus rubescentibus*.—The flowers of this variety have a larger proportion of white than those of the preceding, which is the principal difference. There is likewise some little difference in the foliage and stems.

Tsoo mou tan.—*Pæonia moutan; flo: purpurescens*.—This is a very distinct and handsome variety. The whole plant as well as flower is much larger than any of the other sorts, the habit is conspicuously distinct; very scarce.

Pak mou tan.—*Pæonia moutan. Flo. albis*.—This sort differs very materially from all the others seen at Canton; not only in the colour of the flowers but in the habit of the plant, being much more slender and delicate. It is the scarcest and most highly esteemed of all the varieties.

NOTE. The four preceding sorts or varieties of Moutan are all that are

commonly seen at Canton, whose differences are worthy of notice. There are sometimes what may be termed lesser varieties, the flowers differing a little in the shade of colour, &c. which most likely is merely accidental.

The Moutans are yearly sent to Canton in large quantities from the north, generally arriving about the beginning of February. The plants are carried in large, square, open, bamboo or other boxes, in which they are placed close together in an upright position without any mould about their roots, and are occasionally sprinkled with water to keep them fresh. On reaching the place of their destination, they are planted in large pots to blow, which they do sooner or later, according to the temperature of the season, generally from February to April. They never flower at Canton after the first season, consequently after once flowering the plants are either thrown away or neglected. A few plants will sometimes survive the hot season, but in such an exhausted state as never to produce flowers.

Yung sok.—*Papaver somniferum*.—An annual; cultivated in pots for ornament during the spring months. Flowers in March, April and May.

Tsam shoo or Foo leen.—*Melia azedarach*.—This is one of the largest and most useful timber trees produced in this part of China. The wood of it is more generally used than any other to make household furniture and fine work of every kind. In the months of April and May it produces a great profusion of showy fragrant flowers, resembling in smell those of *Syringa vulgaris*, for which reason it is called by Europeans China lilac.

Sin Soo Lou.—*Tamarix*.—An ornamental shrub which grows to the height of ten or twelve feet; it is by far more handsome when young. Its flowers are invariably pentandrous. Produces fine spikes of flowers most part of the hot season.

Fung me lan.—*Cymbidium ensifolium*.—This has an affinity to some of the larger varieties of *Epidendrum ensifolium*, but is perhaps sufficiently different to constitute a distinct species. Flowers in February and March.

Mok Si.—*Olea* (differt a fragante) ; flor. *flavescentibus*.—This perhaps differs sufficiently from the common *O. fragrans* flor. *albis*, to make a specific distinction. The leaves of this are much larger and not serrated; the flowers are invariably of a light yellow colour. It is not plentiful. Flowers in the cold months.

Pak lam—*Cannarium pimela*.—White; Calyx 3-partitus, parvus; Corolla 3-petala. Drupa, nux 3-loculata, 3-sperma.

This is a large spreading, vigorous growing tree, in habit has a considerable resemblance to the walnut tree, it is deciduous, and late in the spring in producing new leaves; it blossoms in May, and ripens its fruit in September. The fruit is in considerable estimation among the Chinese, is preserved for a long time in different ways, in which state it considerably resembles in taste preserved olives, and is called by Europeans China olive. The esteemed, eatable part is the pulp surrounding the stone, which is of a tough kind of substance, the kernel likewise is eaten. Generally cultivated in hilly parts where few other fruits will grow. A considerable quantity is found on Dane's and French islands near Whampoa.

Ou lam. Cann. pim. black.—*Hexandria*? This tree is distinguished from the preceding principally by the colour of the fruit; this being black, the other a yellowish white. The fruit of this is likewise considerably larger. They are both cultivated and used in the same manner.

Peen to.—*Amygdalus Persica*. The flat peach. The fruit of this is in high estimation among the Chinese as well as Europeans. It is propagated by grafting on the common sorts of peaches. The crop is very precarious. Ripens in June and July.

Ha Mut To.—*Amygdalus Persica*. Oval fruited peach. This next to the flat peach is reckoned the most valuable sort produced in this part of the country. There are a considerable variety of peaches cultivated at Canton, but all, without exception, are much inferior to those of Europe.

Yune pa Thuya. This tree is said to be-

come large when not stunted by art; at Canton it is only seen in a stunted state, being one of the most esteemed plants for making distorted dwarfs. The specimen from which this drawing was taken was brought from a considerable distance in the country; it is generally propagated by grafting on the *Thuya orientalis*.

Kaw sun.—*Potamophilæ* sp. Strong reed or grass, growing to the height of five, six or seven feet. It is cultivated in low wet grounds near Canton, in which situations only it thrives. The young shoots from the roots which are thick and strong, when just breaking the ground are cut two or three inches below the surface, boiled and eaten, and are reckoned a very delicate vegetable. Flowers in all seasons. The characters of the flower nearly correspond to *Genus Zizania*.

Pak mok Haong.—*Rosa* sp. *floribus albis*. The plant which this drawing represents differs from that sent in last season's collection, No. 116, in the colour of their flowers, and in having a finer and stronger fragrance. Flowers in May and June.

Fun kum.—*Citrus aurantium*. This is the largest sort of orange produced in this part of China, it is a very scarce and much esteemed sort. Ripens its fruit in the cold months, the same season as the other sorts of oranges.

Ngan Loey Pak.—*Plumbago Zeylanica*; *floribus albis*. This plant grows spontaneously in some places near Canton. There is another sort with red flowers, and being more showy, is commonly cultivated in gardens. Both sorts are probably varieties of *Plumbago zeylanica*. Flowers in the spring months.

Oong tong shoo.—*Sterculia plantanifolia*. This is a very handsome deciduous tree, originally from the north, but is now plentiful at Canton, where it thrives well. Is much esteemed for making dwarfs of a larger kind. Flowers in May, and ripens in October. The seed is edible.

Poon peen leen.—*Hydrocharis foliis reniformibus*. This plant grows spontaneously in watery places near Canton. Flowers most part of the year.

- Teen kok choey.**—*Heliotropium indicum*.
Low growing shrub, produced spontaneously in low stony ground near Canton. Flowers in March and April.
- Shek kok lan.**—*Generis orchid. incert. Caulibus articulatis, ramosis.* This species grows wild upon rocks in some places in the vicinity of Canton. Flowers in July and August.
- Lo foo shan shek lan.**—*Dendrobium caulis articulatis, simplicibus striatis.* This species grows wild at a place called Lo-fou-shan, by the sides of small streams on a kind of blue rock, as represented in the drawing. Flowers in the hot months.
- Shan cha.**—A large and handsome tree, which grows spontaneously in low woody situations in some of the islands near Macao; it's fruit is edible, but not much esteemed. Flowers in June, and ripens the fruit in September.
- Yong Kok Lae.**—*Strophantus.* A low exuberant growing and straggling shrub; plentiful in a natural state in rocky grounds, near Macao. It flowers in May and June, and ripens the seed in September.
- Laurus sp.**—Not a native of this part of China, but has been introduced to Macao from some part of India. The tree from which this drawing was taken is about twenty feet high, and very handsome. Flowers in June, but has not yet been observed to produce any fruit or seed.
- Ho ching Muey.**—*Prunus sp.* This is a slender erect bushy shrub, much esteemed by the Chinese for its delicate double flowers. It grows generally with a number of erect stems from the same root. The angular position of the drawing is the fancy of the painter to represent the whole of the specimen from which he took it. The corolla is so full as to exclude every other part of the fructification except the calyx, which together with the habit corresponds to the genus *Prunus*. Flowers in the spring months.
- Che kap fa.**—This is a free growing straggling shrub, much esteemed for the fine fragrance of its flowers. The parts of fructification, as here represented, do not agree with those of *Lycium*. Flowers most part of the summer.
- Tong ying fa.**—*Rosa sp. floribus albis.* This is a straggling plant, growing wild in waste grounds near Canton, &c. Produces the greatest abundance of flowers in April and May, but flowers occasionally at all times of the year.
- Hong Yeut qui.**—*Rosa sp. floribus rubris.* The Chinese name literally signifies monthly rose, so called on account of its producing flowers every month, at least is occasionally found in flower at all seasons of the year.
- Muey Qui.**—*Rosa multiflora; fl. rubris, fragrantibus.* This species or variety has the finest fragrance of any of the roses cultivated in this part of the country, and the only one which resembles in smell the European sorts. Flowers in the spring months.
- Suey Young Fe.**—*Rosa sp. floribus rubris.* Handsome sort, but without smell. Flowers late in the spring and beginning of summer.
- Wong li choon.**—*Rosa sp. floribus flavescentibus.* This is the most delicate, slow growing, and difficult to propagate of all the roses cultivated in this part, and accordingly the most scarce and valuable. Flowers in different seasons of the year, has little or no smell.
- Tsat tsoo Muey.**—*Rosa sp. floribus rubescentibus.* A free growing, procumbent species, throwing out shoots of a great length. It is generally trained on walls where it makes a fine show when in flower. Produces a great profusion of flowers which continue in succession a long time. Begins to flower late in the spring.
- Sen che teep.**—*Rosa sp. floribus rubris.* A handsome and valuable sort, but without smell. Flowers in the hot months.
- Tsoo to Keun.**—*Azalea indica, floribus purpurascens.* This variety is very scarce at Canton, and is only found in some merchants' gardens, who have it sent from Nankin. Flowers in March and April.
- Keang nam fun hong To keun.**—*Azalea indica, floribus rubescentibus.* This is likewise a very scarce and valuable sort, sent from Nankin like the preceding. Flowers in the spring.

(To be continued.)

BEITAL PACHISI; Or, the Twenty-five Tales of a Demon.

(Continued from p. 357, Vol. II.)

SECOND STORY.

ON the banks of the Jumna is a town named Dharmasthal,* where Rajah Gunadhipa† reigned, a Brahman of the name of Kesava‡ resided. This Brahman had a daughter called Madhumavati,§ of exceeding beauty—and whose marriage when she had arrived at years of maturity,|| was an object of serious consideration to her mother, her father, and her brother.¶

It happened that on one occasion the father being absent at a public ceremony, and the son having gone into the village to his *Guru*, a young Brahman of pleasing address and appearance called at the house, and having gained the mother's good opinion, received her promise that her daughter should become his wife—in the mean time the father engaged his daughter to the son of one of his brother Brahmans, and the son promised his sister in marriage to a friend and fellow student—after a few days absence each returned home bringing with him the husband of his choice; the mother's favorite was already at the cottage—the names of the lovers were severally Trivicrama, Vamana, and Madhusudana: ** they were alike in every respect, and there was nothing to chuse between them in the articles of person, merit, or learning: the Brahman was completely at a loss, and whilst he hesitated about giving the preference to either of the suitors for his son-in-law, he was deprived of his daughter: she was bitten by a snake and died. As soon as the accident happened, the father, brother, and three suitors, collected from far and near, all those persons

versed in antidotes, and skilful in the treatment of the bite of a snake.††

When these people were assembled, they all declared the case to be desperate: whoever, said the first, is bitten by a snake on the fifth, sixth, eighth, ninth, or fourteenth day of the fortnight, cannot possibly recover. The second said, that a bite on a Saturday or Wednesday was sure to be fatal. The third observed, that no hope could be entertained of life if the bite was inflicted whilst the moon was in such and such a mansion. The fourth stated, that there was no remedy for a bite on the organs of sense, on the lip, temple, throat, hip or navel. The fifth concluded, Brahmá himself could not bring your daughter to life again: we, alas! are 'fellows of no reckoning,' do therefore what is requisite yourself, allow us to take our leaves‡‡.

†† *Touinette* (en Médecine). Il faut que je me trouve à une grande consultation qui doit se faire pour un homme qui mourut hier.

Asgar. Pour un homme qui mourut hier.

Toin. Oui, pour aviser et voir ce qu'il auroit fallu lui faire pour le guérir.—*Molière*.

‡‡ The snake-doctors are here rallied with no contemptible satire. And the manner in which they are mentioned, shews that little weight is attached by sensible persons to their pretended skill; amongst the vulgar, however, the power of charms in these cases is strenuously affirmed and devoutly believed. In Ward's account of the Hindus, the following story arising from this circumstance is not uninteresting. A young man, the son of a rich Hindoo, was sleeping on a bedstead with his wife, whose hair hung down to the ground. In the night, a snake ascended from the ground by means of the woman's hair, and bit her husband. Waking from his sleep, he acquainted his wife, that he had been bitten by something. As is usual among the Bengalese, (by whatever thing they may be bitten), an *ojha*, viz. a person skilled in enchantments, was called. He tried all his skill in vain. The person died. After his death the parents did not burn the body, but made a float of plantain trees, and fastening the dead body upon it, let it swim down the stream, in hopes that some one, who, by reading mantras, could raise from the dead those who had been bitten by snakes, might see the corpse, and bring it to life. The dead body of the young man had floated down the stream a day or two, when a young woman, who had come down to the river side with other women to fetch water, saw the body, and, knowing that the person had been bitten by a snake, she had the body brought, to the side, assuring the other women that she could raise it from the dead. After it was brought to the side, she began the ceremony by repeating mantras, scattering *Kouris*, &c. One of the *Kouris* fell into the hole of a snake,

* Abode of virtue.

† Possessor of all good qualities.

‡ A name of the deity Krishna.

§ We might translate this perhaps by *Dalcinea*.

|| 'The father who gives not his daughter in marriage in due season is criminal;' this due season is the tenth year, 'beyond which the law censures the delay of her marriage.' Hence amongst the Hindus the common occurrence of infant nuptials: the parties being formally betrothed from their earliest years.

¶ If a girl have not a father living, the care of her marriage devolves upon the nearest relation, and in the absence of any relative upon the rulers of the country.

** Severely names of Vishnu. The conqueror of the three worlds. The dwarf (*avatar*) and the victor of the demon Madhu.

The ease being helpless, the Brahman took up his daughter's corpse and carried it to the ground to be burnt. He was followed by the brother and the three lovers; when the ceremony was over, one of them collected carefully all the bones, and making them up into a packet, carried them always with him as he wandered over hill and dale, through desert and forest, as a fakir. The second raked together the ashes, and preserving them as a melancholy memento of his mistress, took up his abode in a wretched house near the spot; the third tied his wallet round his neck, and set off to lead the life of a wandering mendicant in honour of his love.*

In the course of his peregrination, he stopped one day at the house of a Brahman, who offered him repose and food:† having washed his feet and seated himself on a chair, he waited till the victuals were prepared—the Brahman's wife now came to distribute the meal; part only had been doled out, when her little boy laid hold of his mother's garment and began to cry, she tried to silence and get quit of him, but in vain, he only held the faster and roared the louder; she at last became quite furious and shaking him off roughly, threw him into the blazing

which happened, indeed, to be the hole in which was the very snake that had bitten the young man. The kourī, in short, fell on the head of the snake, which, in consequence, ascending to the surface of the earth, began to creep round the dead body, but did not draw near it. The enchantress was aware that the body was not in the position that it had been when bitten, and therefore she laid it on a bedstead which happened to be there, having belonged to some person whose body had been burnt. Still the snake circumambulated the dead body, but did not go to it. They used other contrivances to entice it to the body, but in vain. It was at length conjectured that this young man's wife was on the bed with him at the time he was bitten; the enchantress then went and laid herself down by the dead body, but still the snake did not go near the body. She at last spread her hair open, and the snake immediately ascended by her flowing hair; went to the wound, and sucked out the poison, when the young man arose, accompanied the enchantress home, and, after staying at her home two or three days, returned to his family.

* 'And art thou dead, thou much loved youth!

† Then farewell home, for evermore,

‡ A pilgrim I will be.'

† Hospitality is one of the great duties of the Hindu faith. Persons of any property have a portion of their houses set apart for the purpose of entertaining all who come, the visit of a Brahman is considered as entitled to particular attention.

hearth,‡ where he was quickly burnt to ashes.

The Brahman immediately desisted from his meal and rose—the master of the house called out to him to finish eating; he refused, saying, he never could think of taking food in a house, where such diabolical deeds were practised—upon this his host got up, and taking a book, which treated of resuscitation,§ repeated from it several incantations till the boy was restored to life:—when the Brahman observed this extraordinary circumstance, he began to reflect;—'oh, that I had such a book, I should not much longer lament my mistress;' he kept his thoughts to himself, however, and finished his meal.

When night arrived and all parties had retired to rest, the Brahman who remained there, rose quietly and proceeding to the spot where the book was kept, possessed himself of it, and made his escape unperceived||; arrived in a few days at the place where his mistress had been given to the flames, he summoned his two competitors, related to them his discovery, and desiring them to bring the bones and ashes, he produced the book, when repeating from it the proper mantras, the Brahman's daughter stood before them in all her former elegance and beauty; the love of the three was as ardent as ever, and blinded by their passion, they began to quarrel amongst themselves for the possession¶ of their common mistress.

Here the Beital paused, and asked the Raja, whose wife this lady became?—Vicrama replied, the wife of him who

‡ No very amiable specimen of maternal tenderness—in general, however, Hindu mothers are not open to any charge of deficient affection; distress or superstition may occasionally stifle the emotions of the heart, but they are usually very sensitive to the natural feelings of a mother.

§ Tantras for this purpose are supposed to be not unfrequent; drugs also producing the same effect are alluded to in Hindu works. The proper application of such remedies is conceived to be lost 'in these degenerate days.'

|| We cannot say much for the honesty of our Brahman; the doctrine, however, that the end sanctifies the means, which Beisham holds as politically good, has rather too many advocates amongst the people of the East.

¶ Ardent for conquest and a wife,

All 'three' unbar the gates of strife.

Hoppner's versification of the story of the Seven Lovers, from the *Tootinama*, or *Tales of a Parrot*—there seems to be some connexion between these stories.

collected and preserved the ashes; for he who collected the bones, performing the office of a son, became as a son,* and he who gave her new life, might be said to be her father, consequently the only one she could with propriety marry, was he, who preserved the ashes and built his house near the funeral ground.† The Demon immediately flew back to the tree, and the trouble of the Raja was necessarily to recommence; when the Demon was again secured, he related to Vicrama the following tale.

THIRD STORY.‡

RAJA RÚPEN, who ruled over the city of Burdwan, was one day sitting in an apartment, adjoining to the entrance of his palace, when he heard the voice of a stranger at the gate: he called out, 'Who is at the door, and what noise is there?' 'Your Majesty has asked a pertinent question,' replied the door-keeper,§ 'for many are they that haunt the threshold of the rich, and many are their words: the noise is the noise of such people.' The Raja was silenced.

In the mean time came a traveller,|| a

* The fragments of the bones, &c. remaining after the extinction of the funeral fire are to be collected carefully by the nearest of kin, pounded, wrapped in cloth, placed in a new earthen vessel, closed and committed to any holy stream, if at hand—if not, they may be buried under the root of a tree.

† This decision may remind the reader of some of Sancho Panza's ingenious determinations, if we may presume to consider the historical Maha Raja Vicramaditya as a sort of Governor of Barataria.

‡ This story is told in the fourth section of the *Hitopadesa* with more conciseness and better taste.

§ The Doorkeeper in Sanscrit or Hindu literature is not the man in a large coat who pops his head out of a leathern tub, but a person of no slender consequence; he seems to combine the duties of porter, usher, and chamberlain.

|| The present race of Rajaputs, although they occupy the place of the original military or Kshatriya cast of Hindus, are by no means identified with that class—they form in fact one of the mixed tribes, the first of which is infinitely even inferior to the Sudra or service tribe of pure, uncontaminated origin. The term Raja putra, or Son of a King, is applicable to the original Kshatriya, as the functions of royalty were to be performed by the military tribe alone—the derivative Rajaput is now applied to a class of Hindus whose lineage it might be rather difficult to trace. They are soldiers however from birth, and particularly inhabit the central parts of Hindustan—according to a Tantra work, the Rudra Yamala, the origin of the Raja putras is from the Vaisya, (the primary mercantile Hindu,) on the daughter of an Ambashthia, (the medical Hindu of mixed blood,)—again—'thousands of others sprung

Rajaput, from the South, named Birber, who appeared at the threshold of the Raja, in the hope of obtaining service. The doorkeeper having ascertained his business, represented it to the Raja, and by his master's orders introduced him to the presence. The Raja asked him what daily hire he expected; the Rajaput replied, 'a thousand tolas¶ of gold.' The Raja asked what people he had with him. The Rajaput answered, 'the first is my wife, the second my son, the third my daughter, the fourth myself, and a fifth there is none'—the courtiers turned their heads aside to conceal the laughter, and the Raja began to consider, what reason there could be for him to bestow upon a retainer so magnificent a stipend—again he considered that liberality was always productive of good fruit, and accordingly issued an order to his treasurer to pay the Rajaput the daily stipend of a thousand tolas of gold.

The Rajaput having received his first day's portion, went home and divided the sum into two parts: ** one part he gave to the Brahmans, the other he divided again into parts, one of which he distributed amongst the †† Atitis, Vairagis, Vaish-

from the fore-heads of cows kept to supply oblations.' A. R. 5. 57.

¶ The proper weight of a Tola is not very clearly established. Mr. Colobrooke says, that a legal tola should weigh 105 troy grains—there is also a tola of 210 grains, and the computation of 16 mashes to a tola, each masha weighing 5 retlicas, each retlica weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains, will make $2\frac{1}{2} \times 16 = 10\frac{1}{2} \times 16 = 175$ grains—a thousand tolas of 105 grains only will give a hand-ome allowance, being equal to about 900 guineas.

** Liberality in giving is a virtue strenuously recommended in all the Sastras, but it is especially to be exercised towards the Brahminical fraternity; hear Menu. 'A gift to one not a Brahman, produces fruit of a middle standard, to one who calls himself a Brahman, double, to a well read Brahman, a hundred thousand fold, to one who has read all the Védas, infinite.'

†† These are various religious characters who wander about without any fixed residence or means of subsistence—individually they form no part of the Hindu system, but they and a thousand others have grown out of the doctrine, that recommends a detachment from worldly affections as the final object of life, and nearest step to beatitude.—All probably comes from the Sanscrit अतिथि Atithi, a guest, a sacred cha-

acter in a religion which makes hospitality to strangers a sacred duty.

The Vairagi is a wandering mendicant, who, as his name implies, is perfectly exempt from all human passions.

The Vaishnava is the especial votary of the God Vishnu; and the Sanlyasi, which is a generic term originally for the Anchorite or Ascetic, is now especially applied to one particular set.

navas and Sannyasis, and with the remainder having fed all the poor people he could find, he maintained his family and himself.

In this manner passed the day—at night taking his scymitar and shield he kept watch near the royal chamber, and still as the Raja when disturbed in his sleep, cried out, ‘Who waits?’ he answered, ‘Birber waits—what commands?’ and receiving his Majesty’s orders, executed them with alacrity—thus was he attentive during the night: but whether eating, drinking, sleeping, lying, moving or walking, his thoughts throughout the eight watches were constantly engrossed by his lord—for as what is sold, is sold, so in any engagement of service a person having disposed of himself becomes wholly the property of another; and what is the existence of a slave?—it is said that however acute, wise, or learned a servant may be, he should be as a dumb man in the presence of his master: except in the absence of his lord, he is absent from all enjoyment—hence have the sages said, that the duties of a servant are more arduous even than those of an Ascetic.* To return however to the story:—

One night the voice of a woman weeping was heard by the Raja, proceeding apparently from the burial ground of the city. He called to his servants, and upon receiving the customary reply from Birber, ‘I am here, what would my lord?’ The prince desired him to repair to the spot whence the weeping seemed to come, and ascertain the cause. When he had departed, the Raja reflected that the best test of a good servant, was employing him at all seasons, fit or unfit; and that thus, friends and brothers, and even wives should be proved, as a cheerful compliance, on all occasions, with every desire,

who go almost naked, and usually in troops. These have all distinct marks either on their bodies or in their dress. The doctrines for the greater part are contrary to the popular creed, and may be considered as forming so many various steps between it and pure Deism. India swarms with these characters; and it may excite a little surprise, that even their names are hitherto little known.

* Although we cannot call this—

The constant service of the antique world;
When Service sweat for duty not for meed,
yet is it something better than the fashion of these times,

Where none will sweat but for promotion,
And having that do choke their service up
Even with the having.

As You Like It.

was an incontrovertible testimony of their merit.

Birber proceeded in search of the woman, whose grief was so vociferous, and the Raja desirous of witnessing his resolution, rose, put on dark coloured garments, and followed him unperceived. When he reached the cemetery, he saw a female of exceeding beauty, clad in gorgeous apparel, who was beating her cheeks and weeping violently: she exhibited every mark of extreme grief—now springing up—now running—now dancing, and now dashing herself on the ground. Birber approaching her, enquired the cause of her distress; who she was, and what calamity had befallen her. ‘I am,’ exclaimed she,† ‘the tutelary Genius of the king: the actions of a ‡ Sudra are familiar to the mansions of royalty, whence misfortune will find admission there, and expel me from the palace. In one month from this time, the Raja will encounter severe affliction, and will perish: from this cause proceeds my grief. I have long enjoyed uninterrupted happiness, and shall soon be torn from it for ever§.’ Birber said to her—‘Is there no remedy? are there no means of prolonging the life and prosperity of the Raja?’ ‘One yojun|| eastward,’ she replied, ‘is a temple of Durga¶; if you will repair thither, and having cut off the head of your son, offer it in sacrifice to the Goddess, the fortune of the king shall remain unprejudiced, and his life be extended through a prosperous period of a hundred years.’**

Upon hearing the reply, Birber immediately went home, whither he was followed by the king. Birber awoke his

† Or rather the fortune of the King. In this case, however, the character seems to correspond less with the Goddess Fortuna, than the ‘Genius,’ or that sort of divinity which constantly attended each single person through the whole course of his life.

Genius natale comes qui temperat astrum
Naturæ deus humanæ, *Horace.*

‡ The servile tribe—the slave of the three other classes.

§ This further corresponds with the properties of the Roman Genius, whose being lasted only with the life of the person to whom he was attached.

|| A yojana (or jojan in the Dialects) is a measure of about nine miles, (other authorities mention eight miles E.)

¶ A name of the sanguinary wife of Siva, the Goddess par excellence.

** Human sacrifices, or those of animals being peculiarly acceptable to this Goddess; she is now obliged to content herself with a few goats.

wife and told her what had happened; she roused the son and said, 'my child, your head is demanded as a sacrifice for the safety of our king and prosperity of his reign;' the boy replied, 'your orders and the need of the king would be enough, but that my body should be required by a deity, is the highest happiness the world can afford*; fulfil the will of the Supreme without a moment's delay.'

'It is said that a dutiful son, a healthy body, lucrative knowledge, a true friend, and an obedient wife, are the five ingredients of unmixed felicity, and that an unmanageable servant, a niggardly master, a false friend, and a refractory wife, are the four sources of unallayed vexation: since then,' said Birber to his wife, 'you are resigned to part with your child, I will take him hence, and sacrifice him for the good of the king.' She answered: 'What is son, daughter, brother, friend, father, or mother to me: you are my all;† and the scriptures have written, a woman is purified neither by alms-giving nor abstinence—be her husband lame or blind, or deaf or dumb, blear-eyed, one-eyed, crooked, or leprous, let her diligently do him service: be she in every other respect as virtuous as she will, if she fail in duty to her wedded lord, her final portion will be hell‡.' The child then proceeded: 'my father, the son who fulfils the wishes of his master, reaps his reward both in this world and the next.' The little girl then exclaimed, 'if the mother give poison to her daughter, the father to his son, and the king seize on every thing, what asylum is to be sought?' Conversing in this manner, these four went to the temple of Dévi, and were followed thither by the king.

Birber, having worshipped the Goddess as usual, thus addressed her. 'Oh! Durgá, may this sacrifice of my son ensure life and prosperity to my prince, upon which he struck off the child's

* It matters not how the boy became so learned in the law, but so it is; for Dcvi herself says, 'the victim is ever as myself, and be he ever so great a sinner, he becomes pure from sin, he gains the love of Mahadeva, he does not return for a considerable length of time to the human form, but becomes a ruler of the Gana Dévatas and is much respected by myself.'

The sanguinary Chapter of the Calica Puran, A. B. vol. 5. 380.

† And you, my Whiskerandos, shall become Father, Mother, Cousin, Uncle, Aunt, and all to me. *Critic.*

‡ The preceding is very comfortable doctrine for all married men,

head§; the girl observing her brother's death, snatched up a sacrificial knife and stabbed herself, the spouse of Birber hastily followed her children by throwing herself upon her husband's sword; deprived thus of wife and children, Birber despised all future life as stale and unprofitable, and with a desperate blow of his sabre, divided his own head from his body||.

Upon beholding this melancholy spectacle, the Raja was struck to the soul, lamenting that he should have been the cause, and considering himself as unworthy of a rule which only yielded destruction to his subjects, he determined to destroy himself, he raised his arm to plunge the poinard into his heart, when his hand was arrested, and the ¶ Goddess herself suddenly appearing, thus addressed him: 'I am contented with thee, my son, demand a blessing, it shall be conferred upon thee**.' The Raja replied, 'oh! Goddess, if I have found favour in thy sight, restore these lifeless corpses to existence.' The Goddess smiled assent, and in an instant bringing the beverage of immortality†† from Patala, she brought them back to life. They then departed together from the temple, and the Raja made Birber the partner of his reign.

The Spirit then addressed Vicrama, 'long life to such servants as Birber, and such masters as the Raja,—but of the five parties, which do you think the most meritorious?' 'The Raja,' replied Vicrama, 'for it is the duty of a servant to sacrifice his life for his lord, but it is more than mere duty for a sovereign to abandon his station, and put himself upon a level with a subject.' (*To be continued.*)

§ The blood and the head are the parts to be offered.

¶ *Merlin.* 'Blood! what a scene of slaughter's here.' The catastrophe of Tom Thumb is nothing to it.

¶ It was certainly time for the Divinity to appear, the nodus was highly worthy.

** The fact is that she could not help herself, according to the Hindu ritual, profound worship or severe austerities force blessings from the divinities of their system in spite of themselves, and even to their own prejudice.

†† The Amrit or Ambrosia under charge of Yama, is however, in more orthodox works, regarded as of an inferior sort—it heals wounds, restores vigour, &c.—like Don Quixote's panacea, but does not confer immortality.—Southey in his late wild work—the Curse of Kehama, makes one of Kehama's errands to Padalon the same as that of the Goddess.

‡ Bring forth the Amreeta cup, Kehama cried, To Yamen rising sternly in his pride, It is within the Marble Sepulchre, The vanquished lord of Padalon replied. Bid it be opened,' &c.

NARRATIVE

A VOYAGE TO COCHIN CHINA IN 1778.

By MR. CHAPMAN.

(Concluded from page 126.)

A FEW days after the vessel anchored in Hue river, the Mandarin we brought from Bengal left her, and retired amongst some of his relations, who lived in disguise at a distance from the town. The danger he would have been exposed to by a discovery would not permit of his seeing me, while I remained in the house of Ong-ta-hia; but his servants daily came with inquiries after my health, and accompanied them with little presents of fruit and specimens of their cookery. From the time of my arrival in Cochin China, I continued to receive the strongest proofs of the gratitude and attachment of this poor man; and it will presently appear that myself and those with me, were indebted to him for the preservation of our lives. As soon as I removed to another house, he made me a visit; although we had not been a long time separated, the most lively emotions of joy took possession of him on meeting me and some others of his shipmates. When he had composed himself, and poured forth a number of grateful acknowledgments for the friendly treatment he had met with from the English, he told me he had been informed of the alteration in the behaviour of the Tonquinese; and that it gave him a good deal of anxiety. During the subsequent month that I remained in Hue, I had two or three more interviews with him, and several with some other relations of the late king, and officers of his government, who like him were necessitated to pass their time in obscurity and disguise. To these our Mandarin had recounted the wonders of his voyage, and fondly inspired them with hopes that the English would one day assist them to resume their rights. Many were our conversations on this subject, and various the places proposed, but they all agreed that a very inconsiderable number of the fine fellows who had passed in review before our Mandarin in Bengal, would do the business. Several applied

to me for a passage down the coast to Donai, where they said the King had still a party in arms; and some urged me to permit them to accompany me to Bengal. To the former place I promised to conduct two young ladies, the King's sisters, and their uncle; but my precipitate retreat deprived me of the pleasure of their company.

From the beginning of October I had received frequent hints from many of the Cochin Chinese that the government had treacherous designs against us, I was informed that the Eunuch, our declared enemy had at length brought over a majority of the council to his measures; and that the principal Mandarin who was still reported to be inclined to favour us, would be no longer able to protect us. To these reports I gave little credit. But on the seventh of November, as myself and Mr. Totty were setting at breakfast; a messenger came in from our Mandarin and desired to speak with me immediately. He told me that his master, alarmed at the danger we were in, and anxious for our preservation, had sent him to advise us to secure ourselves on board the vessel without delay. He added that his master understood that the King (or rather the Choo-ra) of Tonquin, instigated by the representations of the Eunuch and his party, and allured with the hope of obtaining a valuable booty, had sent an order to the Government to seize our vessel; that the Mandarines were, in consequence of it, arming their galleys, and had ordered their troops to hold themselves in readiness for service. He concluded with saying, that although his master could not absolutely determine whether the design originated with the Mandarines at Hue, or was adopted in consequence of orders from Tonquin, he was confident it was resolved to seize upon us, and exhorted me instantly to take measures for our security.

Whilst I was employing a few minutes

in ruminating on this intelligence, the landlord of the house we lived in came and informed me that the Tonquinese were determined to take our vessel, and that he was in hourly dread of a party of soldiers being sent to secure our persons.

I was now, beyond a doubt, convinced of the treacherous intentions of the Tonquinese; at any rate, to have waited for further information would have been folly when an escape might have been impracticable. Having, therefore, put what we had most valuable into a small country boat I kept in pay; Mr. Tolly and myself, with three or four Bengal servants, and some Cochin Chinese rowers, left the town between eight and nine in the morning, and fortunately reached the vessel at noon.

The following day (November 8th) my writer, whom I had left in town, contrived to send a part of my baggage to the vessel.

The 9th, in the morning, five Portuguese came on board; they acquainted me that they had fled from the town in consequence of having received intelligence that the Tonquinese Mandarines, irritated at our escape, which they were suspected of being instrumental in, had come to the resolution of putting them all to death. In the evening they were followed by my writer and another Portuguese, disguised in the habits of the country, who informed me they had been obliged to make a precipitate retreat, for the same reason. They added, that a little before they left town, a Tonquinese, of the Eunuch's family, came privately to them, and offered for a sum of money to disclose some intelligence which immediately concerned the English, and that, having bribed him with two ingots of silver and some pieces of cloth, he declared to them that it had been resolved in council to seize me, and to make themselves masters of the vessel. All hands joined in putting our little bark into the best state of defence she would admit of; our force consisted of the Captain and a mate, one English sailor, two Frenchmen, two Portuguese, and twelve or thirteen Lascars, which with myself, the doctor, my writer, and our servants, amounted to about thirty persons. Most of my Cochin Chinese servants, also, remained with me.

The vessel was armed with seven or eight old and very bad two-pounders, for which we had scarce any shot; two swivels, some wall pieces, and twelve musquets.

The 10th, I sent my compliments to the Mandarin of the look out house, just opposite to which the vessel lay, requesting he would send me a writer as I wanted to write a letter to the principal Mandarin. He complied with my request; I wrote to them, "that my reason for leaving town in so abrupt a manner, was, that several reports had been brought me of their not being my friends so much as formerly, and that they had even formed a design of doing me an injury; that although I did not believe them capable of so base an action, yet as I knew that a number of lies had been circulated to our disadvantage, I could not be certain of the effect. I assured him that I was as much their friend as ever, and had no design of molesting them, or any belonging to them, except they began, in that case, I was not afraid of them." Nothing occurred the next day.

The 12th, the look out Mandarin sent off a boat with his compliments, desiring permission to bring a friend on board who wished much to see the vessel. I returned for answer that I should be happy to receive them. When they came, they told me they were ordered by the principal Mandarines to assure me of their friendship, and of the falsity of the reports I had heard; this they did with a profusion of compliments. The person who accompanied the Mandarin was an aged man, and very particularly examined the vessel. It was conjectured afterwards that this was the person appointed to conduct the attack on us.

The 13th, in consequence of the message I received, I determined to send my writer to the Mandarines, either to endeavour to settle matters, or to learn what they were doing. I also gave him directions to send down the remainder of the things I left at Hue, as well as a quantity of goods belonging to the Jeany's cargo, if he found it practicable. He left the vessel early in the morning, and as the distance he had to go was considerable, I concluded he might be absent two days; he however returned on board about midnight. Upon demanding the reason of

struck the vessel; a little before they began to fire at us we perceived a boat in the offing; shortly after she came on board and proved to be the one I dispatched to Turou. By her I received the two guns and shot I had wrote for, and a letter from the captain of the Amazon informing me that he had sent up his boat, with three Europeans and five Lascars, to our assistance, as he did not think it possible to come up with his vessel. The people acquainted me that when they were in the offing, the Amazon's boat was in sight; from the dismal account given in of the surf they had passed through, and the approach of night, we were exceedingly anxious for her safety.

In the night I was awakened by some shocks I conceived occasioned by the vessel striking the ground; I immediately started up and went upon deck: the scene which then presented itself was dismal to the last degree, the heavy swell having driven the vessel from her anchor, she was then thumping violently upon a hard sand; not a single person was keeping watch. The captain and his mate, overcome with fatigue were both asleep; the Lascars and the rest of the ship's company, to shelter themselves from the rain, were all in the hold. To add to our distress during the confusion the country boat upon which our ultimate hopes were placed for preserving our lives in case of an accident to the vessel, broke loose with two of our people on board and we heard no more of her. It was fortunately low water, when the tide rose we got off without damage.

The twenty-fifth, at day break the Tonquinese having completed their batteries in the night, fired briskly at us. The shot mostly flew high and the damage they did was chiefly in our rigging. A few struck the hull and one wounded a Frenchman in the foot; we returned their fire with very little effect. Having seen nothing of the Amazon's boat, we gave her up for lost. The wind blew very fresh from the N. E. we anxiously waited for a little change to attempt an escape.

The twenty-sixth we moved the vessel a little, but so confined was our situation between the surf and the sands, that we found it impossible to get out of the way of the shot. The Tonquinese began to take better aim. Several shot struck the

vessel's hull, and one killed the only English sailor we had on board. The spirits of our people, depressed by this accident, received a momentary relief about noon; a cry of joy resounded from every part of the vessel, that the Amazon's boat was in sight, this was but of a short duration. Those who were judges of the matters were convinced, it was impossible for her to come to us, for a considerable time we saw her cruising backwards and forwards at the back of the surf in search of the channel; unfortunately she made choice of a part where the surf broke with the greatest violence, and no sooner had she entered it than she disappeared. The deepest consternation immediately became visible in the countenances of all on board our vessel; unable to afford them any assistance we concluded the whole boat's crew must perish. The Tonquinese to express their joy at the accident that had befallen us fired at us with redoubled fury; regardless of the danger, every eye on board appeared fixed with a melancholy steadfastness on the place the boat overset. In about an hour the heads of two persons were discovered swimming towards the vessel; our boat instantly put off to meet them; and shortly after returned with two Europeans, and those Englishmen; as soon as they were provided with cloaths, and their spirits recruited with some warm wine, they informed me that a Dutchman was drowned in the surf; that they supposed some of the lascars gained the shore, towards which they themselves first swam, but turned about, had determined to endeavour to reach the vessel, the Tonquinese with wanton cruelty, firing at them with small arms.

In the evening part of the cargo was thrown overboard.

The twenty-seventh all our fore-top mast rigging was shot away, with two of the fore shrouds and one shot struck the vessel between wind and water; the damage done by the latter was with difficulty and labour repaired.

The twenty-eighth things became still more serious, and the damages we sustained were alarming. Hitherto the largest shot fired at us were four pounders. To day some additional guns began to play, and several struck us weighing nine and

six pounds. These gave terrible shocks to our little bark; the try-sail mast, and one of the flakes of the stream grapple were shot away. The best lower cable parted close to the house-hole, supposed to have been cut by a shot, and a poor Jascar in the boat received a wound in his arm which obliged the surgeon to amputate it. Night brought us a short reprieve from the dangers which every instant flew around us in the day. But the intermission of them by affording us time to reflect on our melancholy situation, rather served to increase than to alleviate our anxiety. The vessel had already received considerable damage in the hull and rigging. One anchor only, that could be depended on, which she rode by, remained; in short it was more than probable from the number of guns now brought against us, that by the next evening she would either be totally destroyed or so shattered as would entirely preclude us from any chance of escaping. I therefore earnestly conjured our captain, and every other person on board, I thought capable seriously to give their attention, to the forming some expedient for our deliverance. In consequence of this, a considerable part of the night was spent in a fruitless debate. To return to our former situation in the river, it was alledged, was returning to inevitable ruin. Batteries might be erected there with the advantage of being nearer to us, the galleys, boats, and fire floats which the high swell and rough sea we lay in prevented from approaching us, enabled to act, and we precluded from immediately availing ourselves of a change of wind to run out. On the other hand, to pass the bar while the wind blew in its present direction was impossible; and to remain where we were, exposed to the fire of nine or ten pieces of cannon, was certain destruction; thus all were sensible of our difficulties, yet none offered a remedy for extricating us.

Critical as our situation was, it was necessary that something should be done. And as I found our escape for the present impracticable, I resolved, although with little hope of success, to attempt bringing about an accommodation.

The twenty-ninth at day break I ordered a white flag to be hoisted at our top-

gallant mast head; and some of our people by beckoning to the Tonquinese, to invite them on board. To our great astonishment, they immediately began to pull down the war flags displayed on the batteries and to beckon to us in return. Two or three guns were fired, and these it was imagined, without shot. We could perceive them plainly assemble in consultation at the grand battery. One boat attempted to come to us; but was obliged to put back by the high sea.

The Tonquinese, as we supposed, waiting for orders from Turon, suffered us to remain unmolested the whole day; in the evening the wind changed, and at half an hour past nine o'clock was at W. S. W. The captain then acquainted me it was possible to get out, and was for making the experiment; our anchor was accordingly weighed and our sails set in profound silence; we steered S. by E. I must confess, for my own part, I expected nothing better than to be wrecked amongst the breakers; conceiving that in a dark night there was little chance of finding our way over a dangerous bar, through a channel, not more than sixty yards wide. At one time the vessel's head was close upon the breakers of the sea reef when our sails were most fortunately taken aback. At half past ten o'clock we crossed the bar. The Tonquinese then perceived that we were giving them the slip, and kept up a brisk fire at us till long after we were beyond the reach of their guns; but the darkness of the night prevented their taking good aim and not a shot struck us. The wind continued favourable the whole night and the next day at eleven o'clock in the forenoon we anchored in Turon Bay.

As it was thought that the season would not admit of our proceeding to the southward, I resolved to make my stay here no longer than would allow the Jenny to repair her damages; intending to call at Quinon for the present Ignac had promised to send to Bengal, and from thence to take a pilot to conduct us to Donai. In the interim I expected our Mandarin, with some of his friends from Hue, would contrive to join us; but I apprehend they must either have found it impossible to escape the vigilance of the Tonquinese, or

have been prevented by the extreme badness of the weather, as I never after heard of them.

The commander of the Amazon having informed me that during my absence two Europeans, a Frenchman and Dutchman had run away, I dispatched my writer to the Mandarin at Taifas requesting him to return them, and a small Malay prov they had gone off in. I likewise directed him to acquaint the Mandarin of the behaviour of the Tonquinese, and what had happened in consequence.

My messengers returned the fifth of December. He informed me, that, the Mandarin expressed himself highly pleased on his recounting to him our disputes with the Tonquinese, and that he offered in case it should be our intention to attack them, to assist us with his whole force, by sea and land. In regard to the two deserters, he acknowledged they had been with him, and proposed to him, if he would furnish them with five or six of his galleys, to seize both our vessels; he promised to search for them and send them down. I afterwards was at a great deal of pains to recover these villains, but without effect. One probable opportunity, that presented itself, I lament letting escape me, which was the not detaining two Mandarines with their attendants who came on board to make a bargain for delivering them up.

A Portuguese merchant who accompanied my writer as an interpreter acquainted me, that while they were at Faifo, they were privately spoken to by some of the principal inhabitants, earnestly expressing their wishes that the English would come and assume the government of the country; assuring them, that all the natives would joyfully and instantly submit to them, as soon as a force capable of protecting them should appear. As an inducement to this, they set forth the former flourishing state of the country, the valuable commodities it produced; the various manufactures (now almost lost) it excelled in, and the extensive trade it carried on; they concluded with saying that the arrival of the English had inspired them with hopes which they trusted they should not be disappointed in; and requested

that I might be made acquainted with them.

The next day a letter was brought on board by a fisherman, which he said was delivered to him by a person he did not know, and who desired him to carry it on board the English vessel; it was addressed to Ong-tom-bing the Mandarin who came with us from Bengal and the English gentlemen at Turon; and written in the name of a person who stiled himself Tein-tow-Contuck, nephew to the late king, and commandant in the woods. The purport was to inform us that he had a considerable army under his command; and that if we intended to fall upon the Tysons he desired we would fix the day, when he would co-operate with us. There was no person on board competent to judge of the genuineness of this letter; I had suspicions of its being an artifice of the Tysons to discover our intentions, and detained the fisherman two days, sending his wife and boat, with orders to bring me the person who delivered the letter to him. As we were going to sail, I dismissed him, thinking it not worth the trouble to concern myself further about the matter.

From the eighth to the eighteenth of December, when we finally left Turon, we made repeated attempts to put to sea, and were as often, till then, driven back by the badness of the weather; in one of these attempts the Jenny was separated from us.

The nineteenth, the wind increased to a violent gale, which continued to the twenty-first in the morning, when we found ourselves becalmed, in a most disagreeable situation near Pulo Sopata, and very near to some rocks and breakers. About eight o'clock in the morning a breeze sprung up, with which, for some time, we endeavoured to steer for Donai, but it beginning, to blow very hard against us towards the evening, we were obliged to bear away and resign all hopes of being able to regain the coast of Cochin China.

The twenty-third we passed Pulo Condore. The 1st of January 1779, we anchored in Malacca roads; sailed from thence the eighth, and arrived at Calcutta the sixteenth of February.

POETRY.

ON THE RESTORATION OF LEARNING IN THE EAST;

By Charles Grant, Jun. Esq. M. P. M. A.
and Fellow of Magdalen College.

(Continued from page 140.)

BUT turn, my Muse, where softer themes
invite,
And lyric measures court to gay delight :
There Jayadeva's* mystic transport flows,
And Krishna smiles, and Radha weeps
her woes :
Bright o'er the bard, sublime on lory
plumes,
Love's youthful God, celestial Cama,†
blooms :
Sad from his winged throne he bends to
hear,
And mingles with the strings a heavenly
tear ;
While, sportive at his side, the virgin
choir
Float in light measures round the thrilling
lyre.
Yet brighter lustres gild Avanti's‡
towers,
Where Vicramadit§ sways his subject
powers.

* The famous lyric poet of India. His age is uncertain, but he lived between Vyasa and Calidasa. He is one of the mystic poets, or those who profess to couch under the most glowing sensual images the sublimest mysteries of religion. His pastoral drama on the Loves of Krishna (Vishnu incarnate) and Radha, is translated by Sir William Jones, and is a beautiful composition.

† The Hindoo Cupid. He rides on a lory or parrot. Among other appendages, he has five arrows tipped with herbs of healing quality, and is attended by twelve damsels.

‡ The modern Oujein, the capital of the dominions of Shindia, the well-known Mahratta chief. It was the first meridian of the Hindoos.

§ Vicramaditya, the most celebrated of Indian Kings. He died B. C. 57. His reign forms the æra from which the Hindoos calculate. His court was distinguished for nine celebrated poets, called the Nine Gems. Of these, the most eminent was Calidasa, the tragic poet, whose "Fatal Ring" has been translated by Sir W. Jones. The king Dushwanta, and his wife Saccontala, are the principal personages in that composition.

See, round his throne what Arts and
Graces bow !
What Virtues diadem his godlike brow !
In sacred band, nine hallow'd bards prolong
Unwearied warblings of accordant song :
So move the ninefold spheres|| their radiant rounds,
With sleepless melodies of angel sounds.
But Fancy chief for Calidasa's Muse
From groves of Indra¶ steals celestial hues,
Hues ** ever-blooming, with whose
blushes sweet
Th' immortal Apsars tinge their snowy
feet.
Haste, in sad pomp the tragic scene extend ;
Rise, weeping dames, and mailed chiefs ascend ;
There let Duswanta's volant car advance,
And throne dominion on his ample
glance ;
And there, by Malini's sequester'd stream,
In Love's warm youth let softer virtue
gleam,
Now flush'd with smiles, and bright in
vernal glow,
Now victim pale of solitary woe.
Is there who knows how Love's soft
thrillings burn,
When Hope, half dubious, whispers sweet
return ?
O'er the flush'd cheek what sudden blush-
es roll,
When meeting eyes confess the mingling
soul ?

|| Novem tibi orbibus, vel potius globis, connexa sunt omnia. Cic. in Som. Scip. Mikou says in his Arcades ;

" ———— when drowsiness
Hath lock'd up mortal sense, then listen I
To the celestial Sirens' harmony,
That sit upon the nine enfolded spheres,
And sing to those that hold the vital shears."

¶ Indra resides in the lower heavens, situated in the north pole. The Apsaras are the damsels of his court.

** The hint of this image is borrowed from the "Saccontala, or Fatal Ring."

Is there whose anguish mourns a hopeless fire,
 By sighs and tears consum'd of sad desire,
 Tears of the heart, that flow in secret there,
 And sighs just waked and smother'd by despair?
 For these ascends the sympathetic strain,
 True to the joy and faithful to the pain;
 For these the song shall stream from age to age,
 Their raptures kindle and their griefs assuage.

Hail, happy years! when every lyre was strung,
 And every clime with mirth and music rung.
 While Asin's voice her Calidasa blest,
 Hark! kindred spirits answer'd from the West.
 There all his lofty tones Lucretius gave,
 And epic transports burst on Mincio's wave,
 While roved the Mantuan beco'er sweetest flowers,
 And all Hymettus bloom'd in Tiber's bowers.
 Oh, could some God have rent the veil away,
 And join'd in one the masters of the lay!
 Illustrious names! though breath'd the mutual tone
 In distant climes, unknowing and unknown,
 Yet haply, by a viewless touch impell'd,
 Your choral symphonies responsive swell'd,
 And some spher'd seraph, with the song beguil'd,
 Lean'd from his rolling orb to hear, and smile'd.

How swift, O India, fled those happy years!
 How soon thy palmy glories sunk in tears!
 What Muse, unwarm'd, their early bloom can eye,
 Or sing their alter'd fates without a sigh?
 Such thy sad trophies, War! by thee dismay'd,
 The classic Graces fly their cherish'd shade.
 Peace still they love, the moonlight hour serene,
 Th' unwitting'd musings of some tranquil scene,

Where all is calm and joy, within, around,
 No care to ruffle, and no grief to wound.
 Oft their bright train, ere yet the war arise,
 E'en from its distant rumour shrinks and flies:
 So, ere it touch the steel, the solar ray
 Plays off from the keen edge, and glides away.
 But not alone the trumpet's madding roar
 Expell'd the weeping Arts from Ganges' shore;
 Lo! nurs'd in Superstition's gloomy bower,
 Vice* wings with added speed the fatal hour;
 Thick and more thick her blighting breath she sheds,
 And Learning sickens as the mildew spreads.
 For still this sovereign principle we find,
 True in the individual as the kind,
 Strong links and mutual sympathies connect
 The moral powers and powers of intellect;
 Still these on those depend by union fine,
 Bloom as they bloom, and as they fade, decline.
 Talents, 'tis true, gay, quick, and bright, has God
 To virtue oft denied, on vice bestow'd;
 Just as fond Nature lovelier colours brings
 To paint the insect's than the eagle's wings.
 But of our souls the high-born loftier part,
 Th' etherial energies that touch the heart,
 Conceptions ardent, labouring thought intense,
 Creative Fancy's wild magnificence,
 And all the dread sublimities of song,
 These, Virtue, these to thee alone belong;
 These are celestial all, nor kindred hold
 With aught of sordid or debasing mould:
 Chill'd by the breath of Vice, their radiance dies,
 And brightest burns when lighted at the skies;
 Like vestal flames, to purest bosoms given,
 And kindled only by a ray from heaven†.

* The inevitable tendency of vice to degrade the faculties of the soul, is most eloquently insisted on by Longinus, in the last section of his celebrated treatise.

† The author has been prevented from proceeding to state other causes of the decay of science, from want of time.

But, lo ! once more return the happy
 hours ;
 Learning revisits her forsaken bowers.
 To greet her loved approach, her chosen
 band
 In joyful ranks unites on Ganges' strand.
 'Twas thus of old, when swell'd the rush-
 ing Nile
 From Nubian hills or Meroe's sun-burnt
 isle,
 At once, with all her priests, an awful
 train,
 Transported Memphis issued on the plain ;
 The white-robed pontiff watch'd the sink-
 ing vale,
 And waved his wand, and bade Osiris hail.
 Not with less rapture Learning's votaries
 burn,
 And court her steps, and bless her glad
 return.
 Full in their front, with eye that upward
 soars,
 Apart the mighty Hierophant adores,
 Accomplish'd Jones ! whose hand to every
 art
 Could unknown charms and nameless
 grace impart.
 His was the soul, by fear nor interest
 sway'd,
 The purest passions and the wisest head ;
 The heart so tender, and the wit so true,
 Yet this no malice, that no weakness knew ;
 The song, to Virtue as the Muses dear,
 Though glowing, chaste, and lovely, though
 severe.
 What gorgeous trophies crown his youth-
 ful bloom,
 The spoils august of Athens and of Rome.
 And, lo ! untouch'd by British brows be-
 fore,
 Yet nobler trophies wait on Asia's shore :
 There, at his magic voice, what wonders
 rise !
 Th' astonish'd East unfolds her mysteries :
 Round her dark shrines a sudden blaze he
 showers,
 And all unveil'd the proud Pantheon*
 towers.
 Where, half unheard, Time's formless
 billows glide,
 Alone he stems the dim discover'd tide ;

* This alludes to the various elucidations which
 Sir W. Jones has given of Hindoo mythology,
 and particularly to his " Essay on the Gods of
 Greece, Italy, and India," (As. Res. Vol. I.) in
 which the identity of the Deities worshipped
 in those distant countries is proved with singu-
 lar skill and precision.

Wide o'er th' expanse as darts his radiant
 sight,
 At once the vanish'd ages roll in light.
 Old India's Genius, bursting from repose,
 Bids all his tombs their mighty dead dis-
 close ;
 Immortal names ! though long inann'd
 in shade,
 Long lost to song, though destin'd not
 to fade.
 O'er all the master of the spell presides,
 Their march arranges, and their order
 guides ;
 Bids here or there their ranks or gleam or
 blaze
 With hues of elder or of later days.
 See, where in British robes sage Menu†
 shines,
 And willing Science opes her Sanscrit
 mines !
 His are the triumphs of her ancient lyres,
 Her tragic sorrows, and her epic fires ;
 Her earliest arts, and learning's sacred
 store,
 And strains sublime of philosophic lore :
 Bright in his view their gather'd pomp
 appears,
 The treasure'd wisdom of a thousand years.
 Oh, could my verse in characters of day,
 The living colours of thy mind pourtray,
 And on the sceptic, midst his impious
 dreams,
 Flash all the brightness of their mingled
 beams !
 Then should he know, how talents vari-
 ous, bright,
 With pure Devotion's holy thoughts unite ;
 And blush (if yet a blush survive) to see
 What genius, honour, virtue, ought to be.
 Philosopher, yet to no system tied ;
 Patriot, yet friend to all the world beside ;
 Ardent with temper, and with judgment
 bold :
 Firm, though not stern, and though cor-
 rect, not cold ;
 Profound to reason, or to charm us gay ;
 Learn'd without pride, and not too wise
 to pray.

Such, too, was Chambers,‡ ever ho-
 nor'd name !

What needs the Muse to give thy worth
 to Fame ?

† In reference to Sir W. Jones's celebrated
 translation of "The Institutes of Menu," the
 great Indian legislator.

‡ Mr. William Chambers.

To thee the nymphs of Eastern song dis-
play'd

The haunts of Hafiz in the Persian shade,
And early taught thy curious steps to rove
Through Hejaz' bowers or Yemen's odo-
rous grove.

But holier fires illum'd thy favour'd breast,
With arts divine and saintly virtues blest,
Alas! those saintly virtues languish'd here,
And worn with exile sought their native
sphere.

Nor long a brother's* woes bedew'd
thy urn,

Too soon by kindred fate forbid to mourn.
Oh, crown'd with learning, and refin'd
by art,

The generous mind, the uncorrupted heart!
Still Isis, hallow'd stream! his name re-
veres,

And British Themis sheds her awful tears.

There Wilkins, to the sons of Brahma
known,

With great Vyasa's triumphs blends his
own :

While the dark tales of elder ages lie
Unravell'd to sage Wilford's classic eye.
Who can forget how Davis loved to trace,
By ancient sages led, th' ethereal space,
What laurels wave round either Cole-
brooke's brow,

O'er Cleveland's tomb what sacred sor-
rows flow,

Or Scott's historic wreath, or Rennell's
praise,

Or, studious Hamilton, thy modest bays,
Or Shore, to grace and govern empire born,
With laws to strengthen, or with arts
adorn,

Friend to the Muse, and by the Muse be-
lov'd,

By Britain honor'd, and by Heaven ap-
prov'd!

Nor these alone : But, lo ! as Wellesley
leads,

Rise other names, and a new race succeeds.
Rous'd by his call, the youthful bands
aspire

To Jones's learning or to Jones's fire ;
In clust'ring ranks the meed of song they
claim,

And toil and brighten up the steep of Fame.
Thou too, had Heaven but listen'd to our
prayer,

Thou too, Mackenzie, shouldst have
brighten'd there.

* Sir Robert Chambers.

Oh, hopes dissolv'd ! oh, prospects all
decay'd !

Oh, dawn of glory, opening but to fade !
Pleased we beheld thy early laurels bloom,
Norknew they wove a trophy for thy tomb.
By Hoogley's banks, from kindred dust
how far !

[ern star.
On thy cold stone looks down the East-
But still Affection views thy ashes near,
The mould is precious, and that stone is
dear :

Her nightly thought surmounts the roar-
ing wave, [grave.

And weeps and watches round thy distant
Yet say, why on that dark eventful day,
That call'd thee from the shores of Thames
away,

When friendship's warmth mid parting
sorrows burn'd, [return'd,

Hand press'd in hand, and tear for tear
Though Hope was there all credulous and
young,

Why on thy brow a cheerless shadow hung ?
E'en at that hour did dark forebodings
shed

O'er shivering nature some unconscious
dread ? [flow,

And felt thy heart new wounds of sadness
Prophetic sadness and a weight of woe ?

How dark, though fleeting, are the
days of man !

What countless sorrows crowd his narrow
span !

For what is life ? A groan, a breath, a
sigh,

A bitter tear, a drop of misery,
A lamp just dying in sepulchral gloom,
A voice of anguish from the lonely tomb.
Or wept, or weeping, all the change we
know ;

'Tis all our mournful history below.
Pleasure is Grief but smiling to destroy,
And what is Sorrow but the ghost of Joy ?
Oh, haste that hour, whose rustling wings
shall play

To warn the shades of guilt and grief
away !

(To be concluded in our next.)

† Lewis Mackenzie, Esq. of the Bengal civil establishment. He died at Calcutta in 1800, just after he had been honored with a medal for his proficiency in the College lately established there. He was the son of Mr. Mackenzie, the celebrated author of "The Man of Feeling."

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles' History of Java.

(Continued from p. 153.)

WE resume our pleasing task of perusing, and humbly endeavouring to contribute to the amusement and instruction of our readers by continuing our analysis of this interesting work.

Java, in common with the Malayan islands in general, abounds in indigenous fruits. "No region of the earth," observes Mr. Marsden, "can boast an equal abundance." The *mangustin*, which on account of its acknowledged pre-eminence amongst Indian fruits, has been termed the pride of these countries; the *durian*, to which the natives of these islands are so passionately attached; the *rambutan*, the *lanseh*, with an extensive variety of the jack, the mango, the plantain, the pine-apple, the papaw, the custard-apple, the pomegranate, and almost every description of fruit which grows within the tropics, are here found in the greatest variety. The tamarind tree is general. The island also produces many kinds of oranges, citrons, lemons, and in particular the * pumplemoor, (the shaddock of the West Indies) besides the *** and a variety of others, not generally known to Europeans, but well calculated for the table. Of the mango at least forty varieties are enumerated; the wild raspberry, which is found in the higher regions, is not destitute of flavour: one kind in particular approaches in taste to the European species. In some of the mountainous parts are to be found peaches, Chinese pears, and some other fruits imported from Japan, the Cape of Good Hope and China.

Among innumerable flowers which bloom in perpetual succession throughout the year, and impregnate the air of these countries with their fragrance, those of the *chumpaka*, *tanjong*, *melati*, *kananga* and † *nagasuri*, hold the first rank; they are used by the natives in the ornament of their persons, and are remarkable for their fragrance. The myrtle and rose are found in the gardens of Europeans. A great variety of ornamental trees and shrubs, many of them overlooked in the catalogues of Rumphius and Van Rheede,

have been noted, as deserving cultivation for their utility as well as beauty. P. 35.

The fruits of tropical latitudes are justly praised by many writers, as highly exquisite and grateful; and so, no doubt, they are to the parched palate of both native and visitor. The land of the ananas may be viewed with reasonable envy by the distant horticulturalist; and few palatial enjoyments can exceed the repast offered by the orange groves of South America, to the eager mariner, after a long equatorial passage. But let us look thankfully at home, and we shall find few countries more blest than our own, in the fruitful bounties of Providence. The pine-apple requires, no doubt, a tedious and expensive process to force it to perfection among us, and it can be enjoyed only by a few. But it is still enjoyed by nearly as many in England, perhaps, as in India or elsewhere, compared with the respective population of the countries. Although produced within the tropics in the open air, it yet requires considerable care, both in America and Asia; and is brought to market for the wealthy only. Fruit generally speaking, is more within the reach of the poor of those countries than in England:—and it is, indeed, a gracious dispensation that in all countries the wholesomest and best fruits are the commonest and cheapest. With the exception of two or three; we are disposed to give a decided preference to the fruits of England over those of America or India. The mango of the latter, especially those of its western side, we rank as the first of fruits. There are so many sorts of mango that it falls from the best to almost the worst; and in this respect stands in comparison with our apple; but is not nearly so useful, as it will

* Query:—whence this name? Rev.

† These, except one, are Sanskrit names of favorite and sacred flowers among the Hindus. The same flowers are probably thus designated in Java. Rev.

not keep, and is in season only a few weeks. The banana rivals our apple in the excellencies of flavour, duration, and utility. This fruit, in some of its varieties, is in season all the year; and furnishes an article of food, as well as of luxury, very extensively in India, and most parts of Asia. The mangustin of Malacca and the Eastern Isles is a delicious, but fugacious fruit:—it may rank with our nectarine, but is more common. Grapes are equally good in many parts of India, and in England. After these, Asia will with difficulty produce fruits equal to our strawberry, cherry, gooseberry, currant, raspberry, &c. &c.

From the more luxurious description of vegetable produce, we will proceed to the useful. In this class we may, in addition to what was given in the former part of this article, chiefly note coffee, sugar, pepper and cotton.

The coffee plant, which is only known on Java by its European appellation, and its intimate connexion with European despotism, was first introduced by the Dutch early in the 18th century, and has since formed one of the articles of their exclusive monopoly. The labour by which it is planted and its produce collected, is included among the oppressions or forced services of the natives and the delivery of it into the government stores, among the forced deliveries at inadequate rates. Previously to the year 1808, the cultivation of coffee was principally confined to the Sunda districts. There were but comparatively few plantations in the eastern districts, and the produce which they were capable of yielding did not amount to one tenth part of the whole; but under the administration of Marshal Daendels this shrub usurped the soil destined for yielding the subsistence of the people, every other kind of cultivation was rendered subservient to it, and the withering effects of a government monopoly extended their influence indiscriminately throughout every province of the island.

In the Sunda districts, each family was obliged to take care of 1000 coffee plants; and in the eastern districts, where new and extensive plantations were now to be formed, on soils and in situations in many instances by no means favorable to the cultivation, 500 plants were the prescribed allotment. No negli-

gence could be practised in the execution of this duty: the whole operations of planting, cleaning and collecting, continued to be conducted under the immediate superintendence of European officers, who selected the spot on which new gardens were to be laid out, took care that they were preserved from weeds and rank grass, and received the produce into store when gathered. P. 125.

The coffee tree in some high situations yields fruit twenty years. The greater its elevation the longer is the period of its productiveness, and the finer is the berry. About six feet is the common distance between every two plants. It grows sometimes to the height of sixteen feet. The general average of a coffee tree is estimated at a *Kati*, or an English pound and a quarter; notwithstanding some trees yield from twenty to thirty *Katis*. The Sunda districts were estimated to afford a hundred thousand * *pikuls* annually; and the young plantations in the eastern districts were expected in due season to yield a like quantity; but it is questioned if the produce, even had the forcing system been persevered in and enforced by a despotic authority, would have ever been half this amount. A dismal picture is drawn by our author of the effects of this government monopoly, and oppressive exaction of labour. Under a free system, he calculates that coffee in Java "may be raised for exportation at about forty shillings per hundred weight." P. 131.

The quantity of coffee delivered to government in 1815, exceeded 70,000 *pikuls*; about 30,000 more may have been exported by individuals, and the produce is greatly on the increase.

Of the quality of the Javan coffee, in comparison with that of other countries, it may be observed that during the last years it has invariably maintained its price in the European market in competition with that of Bourbon, and rather exceeded it, both of them being higher than the produce of the West Indies. During the last years of the British administration

* A *pikul* is one hundred and thirty-three pounds and a quarter.

on Java, and after the opening of the European market again afforded a demand, about eleven millions of young coffee shrubs were planted out in new gardens. P. 131.

In p. 213, some observations by Mr. Hogendorp, an old Dutch resident in Java, are given, touching its productive capabilities. He says, "I am sure that Java on a very moderate calculation, can without difficulty yield fifty millions of pounds of coffee or nearly." The excellence of the Javan berry is well known in the markets of Europe.

Of sugar it is estimated that twelve millions of pounds might annually be produced in Java, although it doth not appear that much more than half that quantity has hitherto been grown.

By the Javans the sugar cane is only cultivated to be eaten in an unprepared state, as a nourishing sweetmeat. They are unacquainted with any artificial method of expressing from it the saccharine juice, and, consequently, with the first material part of the process by which it is manufactured into sugar. Satisfied with the nourishment or gratification which they procure from the plant as nature presents it, they leave the complicated process to be conducted exclusively by the Chinese. P. 124.

But, although the direct trade with Bengal has always been against Java, the demand for sugar in the Bombay market always affords the means of a circuitous return of capital. Large quantities of Javan sugar have been exported to Bombay during the last four years, principally on the returning ships in ballast touching at Batavia on their way from China, and their cargoes have afforded considerable profit. A lucrative trade in this article is also sometimes carried on by the Arabs to the Red Sea, and particularly to Mocha; But Arab traders, of sufficient capital for these extensive speculations, have, by the effects of the former monopoly on Java, long been driven out of the market, and sufficient time has not been given for them to return.

The extensive produce of this fine island in sugar and coffee of superior quality, and the pepper and various other articles, either yielded by it, or collected from the neighbouring countries, such as sago, tin, Japan copper, spices, elephant's teeth, stick-lac, long-pepper, cubibs, tortoise-shell, gold, diamonds, Japan wood, ebony, rattans, in-

digo, &c. present fine subjects for commercial speculation to all parts of Europe and America, the Cape of Good Hope and the Mauritius; and the more so, as from the extensive native and European population, a very considerable and constant demand exists for the produce and manufactures of Europe, not only for the consumption and use of the island itself, but to supply the neighbouring Malayan states by way of barter.

The quantity of sugar seems to depend almost entirely upon the demand, and is likely at all times to equal it, few countries affording equal advantages for its manufacture. Owing to the want of a demand for this kind of produce, for several years antecedent to the conquest, many of the manufactories were discontinued; but since the trade has been opened and the demand renewed, many of them have again commenced working, and the quantity produced in the year 1815 was not less than 20,000 pikuls.

The manufacturers being no longer compelled to deliver their produce to government, can afford to sell the sugar at Batavia, at from twenty to thirty shillings per pikul—the first sort may be bought in the market for exportation at about twenty-five shillings the cwt. The quality of this sugar is altogether different from the sugar in Bengal, and is said to be equal to that of Jamaica, being manufactured in a great measure according to the same process. While the European market is open for coffee and other light articles, the sugar of Java is always in demand for dead weight, and large quantities have recently been sold in the London market as high as ninety and a hundred shillings per cwt. P. 213.

By official statements it appears that the sugar manufactured in Java, was in 1799, about 30,000 *pikuls*;—in the next year 106,000; in 1801, a somewhat greater quantity; in 1808, 95,000. In 1800, the quantity sold to the Americans amounted to 91,500 *pikuls*, and for the subsequent years averaged 100,000 and sold for 900,000 Java rupees, or £110,000 sterling. The disadvantage under which the manufacturer laboured, by forced deliveries at inadequate rates, need not be here insisted on, though it must be taken into the account in any estimate of the attainable increase of the manufacture." P. 213.

Pepper, which at one time formed the principal export from Java, has for some time ceased to be cultivated to any consi-

derable extent. It was principally raised in Bantam, and the dependencies of that province in the southern part of Sumatra; and in the flourishing state of the monopoly, these districts furnished the Dutch with the chief supply of the European market.

But the system by which it was procured, was too oppressive and unprincipled in its nature, and too impolitic in its provisions, to admit of long duration. It was calculated to destroy the energies of the country, and with them the source from whence the fruits of this monopoly proceeded. In the year 1811, accordingly, neither Bantam or its dependencies furnished the European government with one pound of this article.

That pepper may be produced on Java, and supplied at a rate equally moderate with that at which other productions requiring similar care are furnished, cannot admit of a doubt, and this reasonable price may be estimated at about six or seven Spanish dollars (thirty to thirty-five shillings) the *pikul*. The plant grows luxuriantly in most soils, and when once reared, requires infinitely less care and labour than coffee. The only peculiarity regarding it which may deserve notice is, that on this island, the plant is allowed to grow to a much greater size, entwining itself round the cotton trees, frequently to the height of fifty and sixty feet. P. 131.

Mr. Hogendorp estimates that Java might, under an improved system of administration, produce as much pepper for exportation annually, as coffee, or about 200,000 *pikuls*, "which will," he says, "bring three thousand six hundred rix dollars into the country," p. 214. In this estimated return, there is, we apprehend some error.

On the important article of cotton, Sir T. Raffles and some of his predecessors seem disposed to entertain views not likely we think to be realized. It doth not appear ever to have been an article of extended cultivation on Java: it is admitted that

At present scarcely a sufficient quantity is produced on the island to employ the female part of the inhabitants—that the soil is not universally favourable to its growth, p. 133—and that the Indian cotton grows to a larger size, and produces a material of an infinitely superior quality. P. 134.

The trade between Java and China in vessels belonging to Europeans, at present consists principally in carrying out tin, pepper, spices, rattans, and beetle nut, for the China market, and receiving in return a few articles of China produce in demand for the European market, a balance of cash, and a supply of manufactures required annually at Batavia; but it is calculated that cotton, rice, and timber, which may be considered as the staple produce of Java, might be exported to China with advantage.

A small quantity of Javan cotton lately sent to China, was sold at a higher rate than the ordinary prices of the cotton from western India. Cotton yarn is an article sometimes exported to China, but in the existing state of society on Java, the exportation of the raw material is likely to be attended with the greatest advantages. Some writers have estimated the capability of Java to export raw cotton almost incredibly high, but it must be admitted that although the soil is not universally favorable, yet few countries afford greater general advantages for the cotton cultivation, it being practicable to raise it to a great extent, without interfering with the general grain produce of the country. It *could be grown* as a second crop on the rice fields, being planted shortly after the harvest, and attaining maturity before the season again comes round for irrigating the lands. Nothing can convey a higher idea of the richness of the soil of Java, and of the advantages of its climate than the *fact*, that during one half of the year the *lands yield* a rich and abundant crop of grain, more than sufficient for the ordinary food of the population, and during the other half a valuable staple, which affords the material for clothing them, and opens in its manufacture a source of wealth and of continual domestic industry through the year. P. 209.

Thus far our author. His speculations are enforced by, or rather, perhaps, originate in, the authority of Mr. Hogendorp, who in a note is made to inform us that,

The cultivation of cotton is not at all injurious to any other branch, for after the rice harvest is the best season for planting the cotton, and before the rains, when the fields are again ploughed for rice, the cotton is ripe and gathered. Little of it is comparatively planted at present; indeed only the necessary quantity, after providing the natives with coarse cloths, for the government contingent. In rough cotton there is no trade at all: but, in fact, what trade is there on Java, except the monopoly trade of the Chiuese?

Let us but suppose the cultivator to have a property in the soil, and that he, as well as the trader, were at liberty to buy and sell, *how soon should we see* the Javan planting cotton directly after his rice was reaped. After being cleared by machinery and screwed into bales, it might be exported to China and Europe.

There is no doubt that the Javan cotton would be as good at least, if not better, than the cotton of the English, whether from Bombay, Madras or Bengal, and it might certainly be produced cheaper; but even suppose that when cleaned and picked, it cost ten rix-dollars a *pikul*, the Javans would still be well paid. P. 210.

If what we have here quoted be attentively read, it will appear that anticipated produce and events are assumed as indicative of existing and tangible prosperity.

Java we have no doubt possesses the physical capability of producing considerable quantities of cotton. We are not aware that the lowness of her latitude is materially against that admission. But it would we think be difficult to prove that she possesses those capabilities in a greater degree than Bengal and Guzerat. A small quantity of Javan cotton bringing a higher price at market, than the ordinary prices of the immense quantity sent from western India, proves very little. Being in a small quantity it was probably carefully cleaned, a process that greatly enhances the value of the material at Canton. On this point it is unaccountable that more care should not have been earlier taken by the Guzerat and Bombay merchants. We have been assured that not many years ago, Surat cotton, as it is commonly called, when offered in the China market contained on the average twenty per cent of seed and dirt. Thus not to mention the damage done to the wool immediately contiguous to the oily seed, which is said to be considerable; the expenses of freight to Bombay, custom house duties there, and at China, packing, and pressing, freight and insurance, and no doubt others that do not

occur to us, were all to be added to the cost of the article, or taken from its profits, to the extent of one fifth of the gross quantity. Nothing but an exclusive trade can long bear such deductions; and we therefore, conclude, that the cheap labour of the producing country has of late been applied in prevention of the accumulation of such unnecessary charges.

As to Javan cotton, many years must, we apprehend, elapse, much capital be created and sunk, and the poor indolent Javans morally changed, ere the visions of their well-wishers can be realized on that point, so that their wool may compete in the markets of China and England, with the produce of the rich, cheap, populous, skilful, industrious, countries of Bengal and Guzerat, prepared by the great capitalists, and vast establishments and machinery of Calcutta and Bombay. If Java really possesses a soil considerably more prolific than the cotton countries of continental India—a very questionable position—and can “certainly,” as Mr. Hogendorp asserts, “produce it cheaper,” these are no doubt, great advantages. A dense population easily supported, is the sinew of produce: this combined with such a soil, of which indeed, it is but the result, might in time unite with the comparative shortness of the voyage to China, in bringing Java into competition in that market, as far as its confined territory admits or requires, with western India, in the produce and preparation of cotton wool. But there are various elements moral and physical, that must long continue, in combination with many secondary causes, to produce such an event,—that is, to enable Java, shackled and impoverished as she has been, to commence and win a race in which continental India has already gained such great advantages.

As to the Fur trade with Kam-skatka, a paragraph on which meets

our eye in the page last quoted from, 210, Batavia or Malacca, or Pulo Pinang, or half a score other places of India, may with equal promise, we should think, engage in it. Batavia happened to possess a man of enterprise. It does not appear that he had equal judgment in this inviting, but rarely successful, branch of traffic. He set on foot two speculations in this line, which, like many others, failed.

Tobacco is extensively raised for exportation in some districts, and is an article of very general cultivation in Java. We do not find any data for estimating the extent of the export. The natives of most of the eastern Isles, we believe, both male and female, use this filthy plant to excess in the way of smoking and chewing; and in some cases, of snuffing. The indulgence of the females is, however, chiefly confined to the former, the least offensive mode of using it.

Among the most known of the exports of Java is its spirit, popularly called in India and elsewhere, Batavia 'rack. Arák is a generic name in many eastern dialects for distilled produce. Among Europeans, there are three specific varieties of 'rack in common use. These are Batavia, Columbo, and Goa. The Batavia arack is decidedly the best; of this there are several sorts. The first is really a very fine spirit, and was formerly much used for the English navy and army; but has of late years been superseded by the excellent spirit produced by the skill of English distillers in Bengal and Bombay. The Javan is that usually brought to England. Indeed the arack of Ceylon and Goa is not worth bringing. It is apt to turn black and to acquire a villainous flavour from keeping; while the Batavian arack, like other good spirit, is ameliorated by time. This opinion is, we are aware, at

variance with one given on other authorities, in our last volume, and may possibly admit and require some qualification. But it is offered as the result of no trifling observance.

The native arack, as we may term the spirit of Java, Ceylon, and Goa, has always, we believe, the juice that exudes from the top of the cocoa nut, date, and other species of palm-tree, for its principal ingredient. Rice, and other grain, according to their abundance, are also used in distillation: and sometimes a portion of molasses, or *jagri*, or coarse sugar under some form, is super-added, particularly in Java; and the goodness of the spirit, is, we suspect, commensurate with that portion. The rum, as it is sometimes called, of Bengal and Bombay, made under the direction of Europeans, and by English apparatus, has, or is professed to have sugar for its basis. Rice and other grain, and dates, and other saccharine fruits, are probably added. The sea coasts, and islands of India, where the cocoa nut tree is found to thrive most, abound in stills. In Malabar they are very common in the cabins of the peasants, rich in the possession of half a score of these useful trees. The simplicity of these stills is curious; the whole apparatus of some is not, perhaps, worth half a crown. In admiration of the varied uses of this tree, many eastern travellers are loud. In late numbers we have extracted some particulars on this point, and we could add many more shewing its unrivalled properties as to various utilities. We refer our readers to page 555 of our last volume, for the mode of preparing arack from its juice in Ceylon, and many other items touching its produce, of a very interesting nature.

The historian of Java is not very explanatory of the ingredients, process, or apparatus, adopted in

the manufactory of arack on that island.

The proof of sufficient fermentation is obtained, (he tells us) by placing a lighted taper about six inches above the surface of the liquor in the fermenting vat; if the process is sufficiently advanced, the fixed air rises and extinguishes the light. To ascertain the strength of the spirit a small quantity of it is burnt in a saucer, and the residuum measured. The difference between the original quantity and the residuum gives the measure of the alcohol lost. P. 177.

This process, at well as the account, is sufficiently vague. Since the establishment of distilleries in the eastern and western parts of British India, and the encouragement reasonably given to them by the expenditure of their products chiefly for naval and military uses, the demand for the Javan article has greatly declined. The high duties in England have farther decreased its consumption, and many distilleries have been discontinued. Its price at Batavia, is, we are told by our author, about twenty pence the gallon. The spirit of Bengal and Bombay is not, to the best of our recollection, contracted for by government, at less than double that price.

Among the most important manufactures of Java, both viewed in its relation to the comforts of the inhabitants, and the interests of the revenue, is that of salt; nearly the whole of the north-east coast of Java and Madura, abounds in places well calculated for its manufacture, and unfit for any other useful purpose. The quantity already manufactured, has for many years exceeded the demand, both for home consumption and exportation, and might be increased almost *ad libitum*. About 200 tons are annually procured from the Bledags, as already described; the principal supply is from the north coast. The process of manufacturing is very simple, depending on evaporation by the heat of the sun alone, and may be favourably contrasted with the comparatively expensive process adopted in the Bengal provinces. The quantity usually calculated for the annual consumption of Java and Madura, is 32,000 tons; the average price to the consumer, less than thirty dollars per ton. Pages 177, 8, 9.

The process of obtaining salt on Java from evaporation by solar

heat is well described. We should not have supposed the process in Bengal to differ materially from that on Java, or to be comparatively much dearer; as the historian tells us is the case. Nor should we suppose the *consumption* of the Javan population of five millions, or say one million of families, to be so great as that given above. We have often thought that any country situated within or near the tropics, and having access to the open sea, might readily supply itself with salt. But facts seem to oppose this opinion. Were it not for the duties which all governments agree in laying on salt it would be sufficiently cheap every where. Throughout Bengal this indispensable article is obtainable on very reasonable terms; though the government derives such an immense revenue from its monopoly, and individuals such profits from its sale at prices fixed by government. In England even, where labour and fuel are so dear, salt can be delivered at the mines and springs for sixpence a bushel. On Java, salt, as well as sugar and arack, is manufactured exclusively by Chinese.

Saltpetre is obtained in many parts of Java, and gunpowder has long been manufactured by the natives. A manufactory under the superintendence of European, perhaps English officers, would produce, it was calculated, two thousand *pikuls* annually, at eight dollars per *pikul*. Colonel Mackenzie visited the saltpetre works, sulphur mines and powder mills, and thinks the process of the manufactory might afford some useful hints to our establishments in India. On Java he calls it "a really grand work." P. 181.

This is very creditable to Java; for we had understood the gunpowder of British India, to be the best manufactured any where within our dominion.

Extensive forests of the Jati, or

teak of India, are found in almost all the eastern provinces of Java; but the most valuable and important are in the central districts. It is remarkable that the teak tree, which, as far as our information yet extends, is not found on the peninsula of Malacca, or on Sumatra or the adjacent islands, should grow in abundance on Java, Madura, Bali, Sambawa, and other islands to the eastward of it; particularly on Sambawa. Like other trees affording durable timber, the teak is many years arriving at maturity. On Java, under favorable circumstances, a growth of twenty or twenty-five years, affords a tree with a diameter of about twelve inches at its base; and at least a century is required to bring it to maturity; but for common purposes it is felled when between thirty and fifty years old. This is pretty much the history of English oak.

The Dutch apprehensive of a failure in the usual supply of teak timber, have been long in the habit of forming extensive plantations of this tree; but whether from a sufficient period not having yet elapsed for the trial, or that the plantations are generally made in soils and situations ill calculated for the purpose, experience, as far as it has yet gone, has shown that the trees which are left to the operation of nature, attain to greater perfection, even in a comparatively barren soil unfit for any other cultivation, than those which are with great care and trouble reared in a fertile land. Their wood is more firm, more durable, and of a less chalky substance than that of the latter. P. 40.

This also, we suspect, may be deemed a part of the history of the English oak.

Of teak timber and ship building some valuable information is scattered through the first volume; and we could profitably pick out some extracts. Under the British government very wise precautions and steps seem to have been taken to prevent the farther falling off in the existing forests by improper cutting and spoliation, and to increase their future productiveness. The Dutch were well aware of the

importance of these measures: and although of late years we may easily account for every degree of remissness in their colonial management, their less recent conduct in sundry points of political economy, seems marked by extraordinary imbecility. But we intend to devote a paragraph or two, to the consideration of the varied impolicy of the Dutch government on Java.

The industry which has been excited by opening facilities in procuring timber, and the impetus which it has afforded to trade, may be estimated from this fact, that within the last few years have been launched no less than ten to twelve square rigged vessels, of from one hundred and fifty to four hundred tons, and that many more of larger dimensions were about to be built, when the restoration of the colony was announced.

It need hardly be observed, that due precautions have been taken for the preservation and renovation of the valuable forests, which so far from being exhausted, are capable of supplying besides crooked and compass timber for ship building, forty or fifty thousand beams in the year without injury. P. 184.

We are not told what are the contents of "a beam;" without which information, and we know not where to seek it, what we are here told, is rather vague. We judge, however, that the sum of supply is very great.

Sir T. S. Raffles enters into some speculations on the profit resulting to Java from the export of ship timber to Bengal. By his statement this branch of traffic has actually been carried on successfully. "That this valuable but bulky article of export is always in demand in Bengal," p. 211, is not to be doubted—but that the quality of the Javan teak is "superior to that of Pegu or the Malabar coast," is, although so "considered" by our author, and asserted by Mr. Hogendorp, not proved. We have had no opportunity of learning the comparative value of Javan, Peguan, and Malabar teak. The Javan may be much superior to the one, and much inferior to

the other—a fact that our author and others are not, perhaps, aware of. Unless the Javan teak be greatly superior to that of Pegu, we scarcely think that it can, in times of unrestricted commerce, answer to export it to Bengal. For the Bombay dock-yards, we apprehend it is out of the question. The forests of Pegu and Malabar are of tolerably easy access; and their comparative nearness to the British yards gives them a decided advantage over those of Java. The latter has, it is true, some advantage offered by the large class of ships returning nearly empty from China to India. These may bring, at an easy rate of freight, timber converted, or even in the log, from Java: easier, probably, than from Malabar or Pegu.

The mode most obviously profitable of disposing of the timber of Java, is, in our apprehension, the building and selling to foreigners, ships and vessels of different descriptions. For this Java seems to possess considerable advantages. The Javans have very little nautical skill or commercial enterprize. Outstripped by the superior address and industry of the Chinese population, and depressed by the palsyng hand of two oppressive governments, the Dutch and the native princes,—they seem to have sunk into supineness, and to have permitted almost every branch of profitable manufactory and commerce to be monopolized by foreigners.

We have not the means of ascertaining the size of vessels to which the natural means of Java may be restricted. Ingenuity may easily do away the want of a great rise of tide, should it, as we infer, exist; but we should suppose that the inequalities on such a long line of coast must give sufficient rise for wet-docks and slips in many places. We cannot easily fancy a more profitable business to a well timbered

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country than building and repairing ships for foreigners. He will be a good friend to Java who shall impress this fact practically on the mind of its governors, so as to lead them to promote it—or to Bombay, who shall extend increased facilities to the employment of its fine docks and ships, and give increased encouragement to its unrivalled shipwrights. It would be difficult to assign the just portion of the commercial prosperity and affluence of Bombay due to its dock-yard:—more difficult, perhaps, to believe the result, could it be correctly given.

Notwithstanding the extent to which cultivation has been carried in many districts of the island, large portions of its surface are still covered with primeval forests, affording excellent timber of various descriptions. P. 40.

Many of these varieties are enumerated, and their peculiar uses and properties detailed. Among the useful trees are noticed, the soap tree, the varnish tree, the silk tree, the wax tree, the elastic gum or India-rubber tree, which also affords torches, the tallow tree, trees producing resins, and many others.

None of what are called the finer kinds of spices, namely, the nutmeg, clove and cinnamon, are indigenous to Java; but the few trees which have been planted in the gardens of Europeans have thriven well; and from the nature of the soil and climate, there seems little doubt that the nutmeg, and clove in particular, might be extensively cultivated through the island.—P. 43. The profit of the measure is another question; and easily answered, perhaps, by a glance at the present overstocked markets of the world, from the existing sources of supply of these luxurious prodigalities of nature.

The vine was once extensively cultivated in some of the eastern provinces of the island;—in which the soil and climate appear well calculated for its growth; but an apprehension, on the part of the Dutch East India Company, that its cultivation in Java might interfere with the wine trade of the Cape of Good Hope, induced them to discourage it, and the preparation of wine from the grape was strictly prohibited. *Ib.*

Quitting the inanimate produc-
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tions of Java, we will briefly notice its animated inhabitants,—reserving, however, the most important, man, for a future page.

Neither the elephant or camel is a native of Java. The former is rarely imported,—the latter unknown. We are surprised to learn that the ass, so extremely numerous, and, we may add, so useful in the Dekkan, and many parts of continental India, should not be found on Java. The island has a small breed of horses, which is justly praised. The horses of Acheen are in esteem even in British India. Some other eastern races, especially that of Sambawa, are said to have great merit: the latter, indeed, is described as resembling the Arab in every respect, size excepted. We certainly can never have seen an individual even of this breed; for such as have come under our notice of the Malayan or eastern breeds, have differed widely from the Arab, being remarkable for a peculiar thickness of shoulder, and for compact *punchy* points. “They seldom exceed thirteen hands, and are in general below this standard.” P. 48. In this point, we recognize the useful, hardy, sure-footed, swift little animals, so much esteemed even where the finest races of the horse abound.

The breed of the common cow is said to have been improved by crosses from continental India. “But the animal of most essential use in the agriculture of the country is the buffalo.” P. 49. This is contrary to the usage in western India, where, although the buffalo is sometimes seen turning a wheel, carrying a burthen, or dragging a cart or plough, the common ox is much more used in all these works; unless, indeed, the former may be an exception. The weight and sluggish inertness of the buffalo is well adapted to the slow rotary motion of mill-work; he requires, however, incessant stimuli. Goats are numerous, but

of small size. Sheep are also small; and, from their being called European goats, would seem to be strangers in the land. As in other sultry climates, the coat of the sheep degenerates into a coarse woolly hair, used, like other hair, for stuffing saddles, pillows, &c. but the living animals are rarely sheared. The hog is reared principally by the Chinese population.

Of beasts of prey may be enumerated several species of the tiger.—Java has also the jackal, and other wild dogs—the rhinoceros, the “wild ox”—(we at first thought this a sort of *bull*, but were perhaps mistaken) the wild hog; the stag, including several species of deer, which are tamed and fattened for food. Without the latter process, the venison of India, where immense herds range immense plains, has little or no cellular membrane.

The aggregate number of mammalia on Java has been estimated at about fifty. The habits and manners of the larger animals, the tiger, leopard, black tiger, rhinoceros, stag, wild hog, &c. are sufficiently known; but the Javan ox, the Javan buffalo, the varieties of the wild dog, those of the weasel and squirrel, and most of the smaller quadrupeds, still present curious subjects for the study of the naturalist.—P. 49.

This observation applies also to continental India, where, no doubt, much has been done—more than could have been reasonably expected, but where much is still left to desire, in the line of natural history. Far be it from us to speak disparagingly of the labours of those who have taught us all we know of India; but we may be allowed to say, that we want those vast and rich regions explored by men of science, uniting zeal and enterprise with skill and leisure; in short, such men as Clarke and Humboldt. But to return—

Next to the rhinoceros, which sometimes (though rarely at present) injures plantations, the wild hogs are the most destructive animals. They are often

poisoned (or intoxicated, according to the quantity they consume) by ——. The practice of suspending rags impregnated with urine, at small distances around the plantations, is universal over the whole island. These animals are said to have so violent an aversion to this odour, that even this "feeble barrier" is useful in preserving the plantations. P. 50.

Musk, and some bezoars, are procured on Java, but apparently in no considerable quantities. The natives attach virtues to any extraordinary concretion, calculus, ossification, &c. also to the horns of the rhinoceros. The latter persuasion is of long standing and of extensive spread in various countries.

Among the domestic fowls or poultry are the turkey, which is comparatively scarce, and chiefly raised for the tables of Europeans; the goose, very common near all the establishments of Europeans; the duck, abundant in every part of the island; the common fowl; and pigeons. Among the birds of prey, the eagle is not found; but there are several varieties of the falcon; also the carrion crow, and the owl. Of the parrot kind, two only are found on Java. The peacock is very common in large forests. The number of distinct species of birds has been estimated not greatly to exceed two hundred, of which upwards of one hundred and seventy have been described, and are already contained in the collections made on account of the English East India Company.

Among the interesting subjects which still remain open for research, are the habits and constitution of the *hirundo esculenta*, the small swallow, which forms the edible nests annually exported in large quantities from Java and the Eastern Islands for the Chinese market. These birds not only abound among the cliffs and caverns of the south coast of the island, but inhabit the fissures and caverns of several of the mountains and hills in the interior of the country. From every observation which has been made on Java, it has been inferred, that the mucilaginous substance of which the nests are formed is not, as has been generally supposed, obtained

from the ocean. The birds, it is true, generally inhabit the caverns in the vicinity of the sea, as agreeing best with their habits, and affording them the most convenient retreats for attaching their nests to; but several caverns are found inland, at a distance of forty or fifty miles from the sea, containing nests similar to those on the shore. From many of their retreats along the southern coast, they have been observed to take their flight in an inland direction, towards the pools, lakes, and extensive marshes, covered with stagnant water, as affording them abundance of their food, which consists of flies, mosquitoes, gnats, and small insects of every description. The sea that washes the foot of the cliffs, where they most abound, is almost always in a state of the most violent agitation, and affords none of those substances which have been supposed to constitute the food of the esculent swallow. Another species of swallow on this island forms a nest, in which grass or moss, &c. are merely agglutinated by a substance exactly similar to that of which exclusively the edible nests consist. This substance, from whatever part of these regions the nests be derived, is essentially uniform, differing only in the colour, according to the relative age of the nests. It exhibits none of those diversities which might be expected, if it were collected carefully (like the mud employed by the martin, and the materials commonly employed in nest making) and applied to the rocks. If it consisted of the substances usually supposed, it would be putrescent and diversified.

Dr. Horsfield thinks that it is an animal elaboration, perhaps a kind of secretion; but to determine its nature accurately, it should be carefully analysed, the anatomy of the bird should be investigated, and its character and habits watched. P. 51.

Dr. Horsfield's conjecture as to this curious substance being a secretion, we think well founded. Some portion of the process recommended, has, we believe, been attended to, so far as regards the anatomy of the bird; but we cannot at this moment point to its result. The attachment of the Chinese epicures to the insipid mucilage into which these nests dissolve by heat, is a whimsical item of nationality. In times of scarcity, (of nests we mean) we have known them, when white, free from feathers or dirt, bring double their weight in silver in the Canton

market. They are eaten in the form of soup; and until mixed up with spices and stimulating ingredients, have the taste and appearance of dissolved isinglass more than of any thing else in our immediate recollection. In its prepared state, this mucilaginous food is, no doubt, highly nutritious; but it is, we believe, for its supposed aphrodisiac properties, that it is chiefly prized by the debauchees of China.

In the class of amphibia of Java, the crocodile, as elsewhere, claims the first place: it abounds along the shores and in the principal rivers of the island, and resembles more the monster of the Nile than the alligator of India or America. Next to the crocodile in size is the *selira* of the Javans, which sometimes attains the length of six or seven feet, and lives near the banks of rivers and marshes. Its character agrees with that of the *lacerta* monitor. By Europeans it is erroneously called the *guana*. The eggs of this animal, as well as of the crocodile, are eaten by the natives, and the fat is collected for medical purposes. There are several sorts of lizards, and three of turtles; two of the latter are said to be excellent food, but not sufficiently large to render the shell valuable. The common land tortoise is also abundant.

Of frogs the Javans have several sorts; among them the *rana esculenta*, which is frequently eaten. The common toad, and the frog fish (*rana paradoxa*) is also found on the island. No noxious quality is imputed to any of these animals.

It is uncertain if the boa constrictor be found on Java, but there are several species of coluber; some reach a very large size, and one of them is very much dreaded by the natives, as poisonous—another is very beautifully variegated. Upwards of twenty serpents are enumerated as poisonous. No remedies deserving notice are known to the natives:

charms and superstitious applications are generally resorted to. According to the account of the natives, some of the slender active species frequently ascend trees, and suspending themselves by the extremity of their tail, seize upon small animals passing below. We have heard similar relations on the continent, but never met with a well authenticated instance of this fact in any species of snake.

Of the fish most commonly used for food by the natives, many of which are excellent and abundant, thirty-four species of river fish, seven found chiefly in pools or stagnant waters, and sixteen sea fish, are enumerated by Dr. Horsfield. The classes of amphibia and pisces, doubtless afford many new subjects for investigation. Valentyn enumerates five hundred and seventy-eight uncommon kinds of fish found in the waters of the Eastern Islands. P. 53.

Honey and wax are produced by three species of bees inhabiting the large forests, but they are both collected in very inconsiderable quantities. Bees are occasionally domesticated by the Arabs and Indians, but never by the natives. Silk-worms were once introduced by the Dutch, but attention to them did not extend among the natives. To the fruit, several insects, and to the corn while in the ear, a peculiar species, is most destructive. The latter has, in some years, destroyed the growth of whole districts, and occasioned partial scarcity. The natives attempt, in some instances, to extirpate it by burning chaff and brimstone in the fields. There are scorpions and centipedes, but their bite is considered of little consequence: the natives generally apply a cataplasm of onions to the wound. The class of insects affords many new objects. Specimens of most of the genus *papilio*, and many of other genera, have already been collected.

Java does not afford the same opportunities for beautiful collections of shells as the Moluccas, Papua, and other islands. Along the northern coast few shells are found of beauty or variety, and the coral-reefs have mostly lost their integrity by attrition; but the extensive bays in the southern shore contain many of these objects in a state of beauty and perfection.—P. 54.

Having thus paved the way, by noticing the country, climate, &c. prepared by the hand of Providence for the Javans, let us now look at *them*, and shew what

they are;—what are their virtues and their vices, their acquirements and their ignorance, their happiness and miseries, their habits, and such points as, in so brief a sketch, we can compress into our page.

Population, though seemingly applicable more to man in the abstract than to the individual, yet results so mainly from the sum of independence and comfort enjoyed by the peasant, as to mix itself as much with the domestic as the political economy of our fellows.

The population of Java is very unequally distributed, whether we consider the fertility or the extent of the districts over which it is spread. Considerable pains have been bestowed by the English in taking an accurate census; and the results are given in elaborate tables, differing, it is confessed, and as must be expected, in their aggregates and in particulars, but still demanding considerable confidence. The round numbers may be thus given. Of Java, including the contiguous island of Madura, according to the census taken in 1815, the grand total was 4,600,000, which rather exceeds 100 to a square mile. Of these, upwards of 94,000 are Chinese.

The principal European capitals, Batavia, Semarang, and Surabaya, are reckoned to contain, respectively, sixty, twenty, and twenty-five thousand; and the two principal native capitals, Surakarta and Yug-Yakarta, about 105,000 each. Itinerants, who are principally found along the coast in the different maritime and commercial capitals, are not included in the above grand total; neither is the nautical population, which cannot be estimated at less than 30,000; so that the whole population of these two islands may be taken in round numbers at not much less than five millions. Of these, three millions are in the provinces immediately subject to European authority, and upwards of a million and a

half in the provinces of the native princes.

The distribution of the population we have remarked to be very unequal, differing from 281 to so low as 7 to a square mile. This is accounted for by the superiority of the soil in the eastern districts, and their facilities for commerce; and “by the policy of the Dutch, who first established themselves in the western division; and, having no confidence in the natives, endeavoured to drive them from the vicinity of Batavia, with the view of establishing round their metropolis an extensive and desert barrier.” P. 64.

A similar policy is said to have actuated Tippoo and his father, in rendering the vicinity of their capital so sterile as to deny an assailing force the means of subsistence.

Not only in this instance did the Dutch government repress population; but, according to our author, (as will have been seen in earlier extracts,) in forced services, forced deliveries of agricultural produce at inadequate prices, and, indeed, in a variety of points justly stigmatized by the epithets of “selfish, vexatious, tyrannical, and inhuman.” “It is no less true than remarkable, that wherever Dutch influence has prevailed in the eastern seas, depopulation has followed.”—P. 65. Many confirmations of this fact are adduced. One we will extract.

It was only about fifty years ago, that the Dutch Government first obtained a decided influence in the eastern districts, and from that moment the provinces subjected to its authority ceased to improve, and extensive emigrations took place into the dominions of the native princes. Such were the effects of this desolating system, that the population of the province of Banyawangi, which in 1750 is said to have amounted to upwards of 80,000 souls, was in 1811 reduced to 8000.—P. 64.

The checks to population and its encouragements, and many other points connected with this important and interesting branch

of statistics, are discussed at some length; and, notwithstanding what is said of the former, the "encouragements" seem to preponderate; for it appears to be a fact, that the island was actually more populous in 1811, when it surrendered to the British, than in 1750; when, after a destructive war, the Dutch acquired the greatest portion of it from the natives.

We are induced to enumerate some of the "encouragements to population," whence it will be seen that Java possesses the capabilities of greatly increasing its numbers; and, indeed, nothing short of physical or moral pestilence—a renewal of Dutch impolicy we should class under the latter term—can prevent it.

The soil is in general extremely fertile, and can be brought to yield its produce with little labour. Many of the best spots still remain uncultivated, and several districts almost desert and neglected, which might be the seats of a crowded and happy peasantry. In many places the land does not require to be cleared, as in America, from the overgrown vegetation of primeval forests, but offers its service to the husbandman, almost free from every obstruction to his immediate labours. The agricultural life in which the mass of the people are engaged, is on Java, as in every other country, the most favorable to health. It not only favors the longevity of the existing race, but conduces to its more rapid renewal, by leading to more early marriages and a numerous progeny. The term of life is not much shorter than in the best climates of Europe. A very considerable number of persons of both sexes attain the advanced age of seventy or eighty, and some even live to one hundred and upwards; nearly the same proportion survive forty and fifty, as in other genial climates.

While life is thus healthy and prolonged, there are no restraints upon the formation of family connections, by the scarcity of subsistence or the labour of supporting children. Both sexes arrive at maturity very early, and the customs of the country, as well as the nature of the climate, impel them to marry young; the males at sixteen, and the females at thirteen or fourteen years of age: though frequently the women form connections at nine or ten, and as Montesquieu expresses it, "infancy and marriage go together." The conveniences which the married couple require are few and easily pro-

cured. The impulse of nature is seldom checked by the experience of present deficiencies or the fear of future poverty. Subsistence is procured without difficulty, and comforts are not wanting. Children, which are for a very short period a burden to their parents, become early the means of assistance and the source of wealth. To the peasant who labours his field with his own hand, and who has more land than he can bring into cultivation, they grow up into a species of valuable property, a real treasure: while, during their infancy and the season of helplessness, they take little from the fruits of his industry but bare subsistence.

Their education costs him little or nothing; scarcely any clothing is required, his hut needs very little enlargement, and no beds are used. Many of them die in infancy from small pox and other distempers, but never from scanty food or criminal neglect of parents. The women of all classes suckle their children, till we ascend to the wives of the regents and of the sovereign, who employ nurses.

Though women soon arrive at maturity and enter early into the marriage state, they continue to bear children to an advanced age, and it is no uncommon thing to see a grandmother still making addition to her family. Great families are, however, rare. Though there are some women who have borne thirteen or fourteen children, the average is rather low than otherwise. A *chdeha*, or family, is generally less numerous than in Europe, both from the circumstance that the young men and women more early leave the houses of their parents to form establishments for themselves, and from an injudicious mode of labouring among women of the lower ranks. Miscarriages among the latter are frequently caused by overstraining themselves in carrying excessive burdens, and performing oppressive field-work during pregnancy. The average number of persons in a family does not exceed four, or four and a half. As the labour of the women is almost equally productive with that of the men; female children become as much objects of solicitude with their parents as male; they are nursed with the same care and viewed with the same tenderness. In no class of society are children of either sex considered as an incumbrance, or the addition to a family as a misfortune; marriage is, therefore, almost universal. An unmarried man past twenty is seldom to be met with, and an old maid is considered as a curiosity. Neither custom, law, or religion, enjoins celibacy on the priesthood, or any other order of the community, and by none of them is it practised. Although no strictness of principle nor strong sense of moral restraint prevails

in the intercourse of the sexes, prostitution is not common, except in the capitals.

As the Javans are a quiet domestic people, little given to adventure, disinclined to foreign enterprise, not easily roused to violence or bloodshed, and little disposed to irregularities of any kind; there are but few families left destitute, in consequence of hazards incurred or crimes committed by their natural protectors. The character of blood-thirsty revenge, which has been attributed to all the inhabitants of the Indian Archipelago, by no means applies to the people of Java; and though, in all cases where justice is badly administered or absolutely perverted, people may be expected to enforce their rights or redress their own grievances rather by their own passions than by an appeal to the magistrate, comparatively few lives are lost on the island by personal affray or private feuds.

Such are a few of the circumstances that would appear to have encouraged an increase of population on Java. They furnish no precise data on which to estimate its rapidity, or to calculate the period within which it would be doubled; but they allow us, if tranquillity and good government were enjoyed, to anticipate a gradual progress in the augmentation of inhabitants, and the improvement of the soil for a long course of time. Suppose the quantity of land in cultivation to be to the land still in a state of nature as one to seven, which is probably near the truth, and that in the ordinary circumstances of the country the population would double itself in a century, it might go on increasing for three hundred years to come.* Afterwards the immense tracts of unoccupied or thinly peopled territories on Sumatra, Borneo, and the numerous islands scattered over the Archipelago, may be ready to receive colonies, arts, and civilization from the metropolis of the Indian seas. Commercial intercourse, friendly relations, or political institutions, may bind these dispersed communities in one great insular commonwealth. Its trade and navigation might connect the centre of this great empire with Japan, China, and the south-western countries of Asia. New Holland, which the adventurous† Bugis already frequent, and which is not

so far distant from Java as Russia is from England, might be included in the circle, and colonies of Javans settled on the north might meet with the British spreading from the south over that immense and now uncultivated region. If we could indulge ourselves in such reveries with propriety, we might contemplate the present semi-barbarous condition, ignorance, and poverty of these innumerable islands, exchanged for a state of refinement, prosperity, and happiness.—P. 70.

Among the checks, no local peculiarities are noticed. The oppressions of the government, arising, probably, less from malevolence than from ignorance in the principles of political economy, are the greatest all the eastern world over. The ravages of small pox would have been mitigated by our vaccine establishments. This disease does not appear to have been particularly destructive on Java. The diseases most peculiar to the country, and most dangerous at all ages, are fevers and dysenteries; traceable no doubt to hepatic affections. Epidemics are rare.

There are two moral causes which, on their first mention, will strike every one as powerfully calculated to counteract the principle of population: I mean the facility of obtaining divorces, and the practice of polygamy. A greater weight should not, however, be given them than they deserve after a consideration of all the circumstances. It is true that separations often taken place on the slightest grounds, and new connections are formed with equal frivolity and caprice; but in whatever light morality would view this practice, and however detrimental it would be to population in a different state of society, by leaving the children of the marriage so dissolved to neglect and want, it has no such consequences on Java. Considering the age at which marriages are usually contracted, the choice of the parties cannot be always expected to be considerate or judicious. It may be observed also that the women, although they do not appear old at twenty, as Montesquieu remarks, certainly sooner lose that influence over their husbands, which depends upon their beauty and personal attractions, than they do in colder climates. In addition to this, there is little moral restraint among many classes of the community, and the religious maxims and indulgences acted upon by the priesthood,

* These anticipations are readily perceived to be extremely visionary. Benevolence may innocently indulge in them, but political economists will see how little they are grounded on experience or authorized by reason. At the end of the assigned period, Java would contain forty millions of inhabitants. There is no doubt room, both on Java and many of the eastern isles, for an immense increase of population—more, probably, than the redundancy of all the world could fill in many centuries. *Rev.*

† The natives of Celebes. The fact stated in the text is curious and important. *Rev.*

in regulating matrimonial sanctions, have no tendency to produce constancy or to repress inclination. Dissolutions of marriage are therefore very frequent, and obtained upon the slightest pretences; but, as children are always valuable, and as there is very little trouble in rearing or providing for them, no change of mate, in either party, leads to their abandonment or neglect. Indeed, the ease of supporting children, which renders the practice less detrimental to the increase of population, may be one of the principal causes why it is generally followed and so little checked. No professed prostitution or promiscuous intercourse is the consequence of this weakness of the nuptial tie. It is rather brittle than loose; it is easily dissolved, but while it remains it generally ensures fidelity.

Polygamy, though in all cases it must be injurious to population and happiness, so far as it goes, is permitted on Java, as in other Mahometan countries, by religion and law, but not practised to any great extent. Perhaps the ease of obtaining matrimonial separations, by admitting of successive changes of wives, diminishes the desire of possessing more than one wife at a time. P. 73.

It is plain, likewise, that whatever be the law, the great body of the people must have only one wife; and that, where there is nearly an equality of number between the sexes, inequality of wealth or power alone can create an unequal distribution of women. On Java, accordingly, only the chiefs and the sovereign marry more than one wife. All the chiefs from the regents downwards, can only, by the custom of the country, have two; the sovereign alone has four. The regents, however, have generally three or four concubines, and the sovereign eight or ten. Some of the chiefs have an extraordinary number of children; the late regent of Tuban is reputed to have been the father of no fewer than sixty-eight. If we were to depend upon the statements of a writer whom Montesquieu refers to, that in Bantam there were ten women to one man, we should be led to conclude with him, that there was a case particularly favorable to polygamy, and that such an institution was here an appointment of nature, intended for the multiplication of the species, rather than an abuse contributing to check it. There is not the least foundation, however, for the report. The proportion of males and females born in Bantam, and over the whole of Java, is nearly the same as in Europe, and as we find generally to exist, wherever accurate statements can be obtained. Upon the whole, we may conclude that in Java, under a mild government, there is a great tendency to an increase in the number of inhabitants, and to the conse-

quent improvement and importance of the island. P. 74.

We have in other places brought to notice some instances of the importance of the Chinese population to Java; and intending to take farther notice of their influence in the colony, shall here advert to such particulars as bear chiefly on the item of population.

The most numerous and important class of the rapidly increasing race of foreigners who have emigrated from the different surrounding countries is the Chinese, who already do not fall far short of a hundred thousand; and who, with a system of free trade and free cultivation, would soon accumulate ten fold, by natural increase, within the island, and gradual accessions from home. They reside principally in the three great capitals of Batavia, Samarang, and Surabaya, but they are to be found in all the smaller capitals, and scattered over most parts of the country. A great proportion of them are descended from families who have been many generations on the island. Additions are gradually making to their numbers. They arrive at Batavia from China, to the amount of a thousand and more annually, in Chinese junks, carrying three, four, and five hundred each, without money or resources; but, by dint of their industry, soon acquire comparative opulence. There are no women on Java who come directly from China; but as the Chinese often marry the daughters of their countrymen by Javan women, there results a numerous mixed race, which is often scarcely distinguishable from the native Chinese. The Chinese on their arrival generally marry a Javan woman, or purchase a slave from the other islands. The progeny from this connexion, or what may be termed the cross breed between the Chinese and Javans, are called, in the Dutch accounts, *Pernakans*. Many return to China annually in the junks, but by no means in the same numbers as they arrive.

The Chinese, in all matters of inheritance and minor affairs, are governed by their own laws, administered by their own chiefs, a captain and several lieutenants being appointed by government for each society of them. They are distinct from the natives, and are in a high degree more intelligent, more laborious, and more luxurious. They are the life and soul of the commerce of the country. In the native provinces they are still farmers of the revenue, having formerly been so throughout the island.

(To be continued.)

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, March 5.

A general court of proprietors of East-India stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street, pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of taking into farther consideration the proposition made, on the 6th of February, relative to the college at Hertford.

ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE REGENT.

The *Chairman* (Thos. Reid, Esq.) begged leave, before the court proceeded to the business of the day, to submit to the proprietors a letter which had been received, on the preceding day, from lord Sidmouth.

The letter, which was dated Whitehall, March 3, and was addressed to the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the court of directors, was as follows:—"In reference to your letter of the 13th of last month, I have the honour to inform you, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent will hold a levee, at Carlton-House, on Thursday next."

The *Chairman* then suggested, that they should go up with the Address to the Prince Regent, on the day specified in the letter, viz. Thursday, March 7. Those gentlemen who intended to proceed to Carlton-House would be good enough to favour him with their names. The court of directors conceived it was better to go up at three o'clock, although the levee would be held at two—the former hour being deemed more convenient. Those who wished to proceed from the East-India house would meet there at two o'clock; other gentlemen, who might wish to go directly from their residences, would be met at Carlton-House, by the other proprietors, at three o'clock.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, there were two descriptions of proprietors connected with this ceremony—those who might desire to go to Carlton-House, and those who were absolutely directed to go, by the resolution of a former court. He, as mover of the Address, would certainly go, of course; and he would ask, whether the East-India-House was not the proper place to go from? Proprietors, proceeding from the India house, would find it very awkward to be seeking for the directors at Carlton-House. If it were intended to do the thing respectfully towards the proprietors, they would meet at the East-India-House, and from thence follow their directors to Carlton-House.

The *Deputy-Chairman* (John Bebb, Esq.) thought it could not fairly be expected that those gentlemen who resided in the west end of the town, should travel four miles to the East-India-House, in

order to have the trouble of going four miles back. He, therefore, would proceed from his own residence to Carlton-House.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, he recollected the time when the hon. director would have walked much farther to conciliate the good-will of the proprietors. He now, however, had attained his object, and his conduct shewed what a striking difference there was between being in and out of power. He was sure the hon. director would have walked three times forty miles to get into his present situation; although now a ride of four miles appeared to be so great an obstacle. He (Mr. Jackson) would concede much to courtesy—but he would not suffer indignity from any set of men whatever. He would either go from that house, or not go at all.—(*Hear! hear!*)

The hon. *W. F. Elphinstone*—"There is no difficulty in our meeting at Carlton-House. There is a very fine anti-chamber there for our reception, where we may meet with as little difficulty, as in this room. Therefore, as this is the case, I hope gentlemen will be suffered to accommodate themselves, either by proceeding directly to Carlton-House, or by assembling here."

The *Chairman*—"It was really with a view to the accommodation of the proprietors that this proposition was made. I wish, myself, to meet here—and I shall, with many other directors, be happy to proceed with such gentlemen as do not intend to meet at Carlton-House."—(*Hear! hear!*)

The *Deputy-Chairman*—"I wish to know, from the hon. proprietor, whether the principle he lays down is to preclude any gentleman who does not mean to proceed from this house, from going up with the Address?—(*No! no!*) Then I hope he will allow gentlemen to suit their own convenience so much, as to meet here, if it be agreeable to them, or at the anti-chamber of Carlton-House, if that is more suitable to them. I am sure, the proprietors will not think, after the explanation which has been given, that any thing disrespectful is intended, although the proposition had been received in a way calculated to excite such a suspicion."

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, he coincided in the propriety of the mode of proceeding as it had been described. Nothing could be fairer, than that those who pleased to go from the India-House, the seat of their great corporation, should have an opportunity of doing so, whilst those who thought fit to go directly from their places of residence to Carlton-House, should

have liberty so to proceed. But he felt, and he would maintain the opinion, that the dignity of the general court was concerned in this matter; and, properly to support this dignity, the proprietors ought to follow their executive body to Carlton-house.—(*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. Hume said, it occurred to him, in this proceeding, which was somewhat novel, that the court should be guided in what they did, by the custom pursued in the case of all other corporate bodies. Was there any instance of a part of the corporation of the city of London proceeding with an address, from one place, and meeting another part of their body at Carlton-House? Such a proceeding was quite unprecedented. The same might be observed of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Was it not, in point of form, adopted in all similar cases, that a particular place of meeting should be appointed, at which gentlemen, who were called on to present an address, should assemble? If gentlemen did not like to come from the west end of the town to the India-House, why could not an intermediate place of meeting be appointed, as was done in the case of the university of Oxford?

Mr. Lowndes—"I must make this observation, that I never heard so indecent a remark as that which fell from the Deputy-Chairman.—(*Cries of order!*) If he scruples to come four miles, in order to go with an address, accompanied by the proprietors, I shall certainly scruple to go four miles, to give him my vote when he next stands for the situation of director. I think he ought to be called to account, for lowering the dignity of the court of proprietors, when they are about to be introduced to the presence of the Prince Regent. Surely, Sir, when the Deputy-Chairman observes, that he would not go four miles on such an occasion, he cannot expect from the proprietors that respectful attention towards himself and his brother directors, which is refused to the Prince Regent."—(*Cries of order!*)

The hon. W. F. Elphinstone—"If the court of proprietors will indulge or suffer the hon. gentleman to hold such language as he does, on almost every occasion, upon my word, you will render a seat within your bar scarcely fit for a gentleman to accept of.—(*Hear! hear!*)—His language is such as no gentleman ought to make use of to another. He durst not use that language to me, although I am an old man, which he is in the habit of holding to others, every day. It is converting our court into a bear-garden.—(*Hear! hear!*)—Instead of keeping up that respectable appearance which an assembly composed of so many hon. gentlemen, ought to be distinguished by."—(*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. Hume begged leave to make one observation, with respect to his hon. friend. The hon. director was, he conceived, one of the last persons in that court who ought to call any individual to order for language that appeared to be improper. When the hon. director heard the terms *assassin*, and *nature's worst plague*, applied by a learned gentleman to him, on a former day, he did not notice them. He should always support a call to order, when it was proper—but he would not be silent, when an hon. proprietor was interrupted for using expressions which were perfectly correct, and appeared to be extremely moderate, when compared with those he had just stated. He looked to the chair for order—and he deprecated the use of such expressions as the hon. director had uttered, by any person in that court, whether before or behind the bar.

Mr. S. Dixon said, he believed an unanimous vote had passed the court, that the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman the mover and seconder of the address, together with such of the proprietors as chose to attend, should go to Carlton-House to present it. He meant not to affront any man's feelings—but every person, he thought, would allow this—that the proper course would be, for the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to meet at this house, in order to give all the proprietors who pleased, an opportunity of going up as a corporate body. Gentlemen, who did not chose to meet here, might, if they thought fit, join the procession on its way, or assemble at Carlton-House. But he would not hesitate to say, that those gentlemen in the direction, who came to the India-House to join their brother-proprietors, would shew a mark of respect that would be grateful to his feelings, and to those of the proprietors in general. Unless a very great distance, illness, or some equally cogent excuse prevented the directors from thus assembling, he hoped they would meet at the India-House; and, he was sure, the greater the number that assembled on this occasion, the more marked would be the respect paid to the Prince Regent in presenting the address. He thought this would not be considered as interfering with the feelings or the convenience of any individual; and with these impressions he would say to the court, "let us proceed to Carlton-House as a corporate body."

Mr. Lowndes said, that after being accused of converting that court into a bear-garden, he found it necessary to offer a few words in his defence. He did not mean to say any thing personally disrespectful to the court of directors, but this he would assert, that the same conduct, if used towards them, which it was proposed to adopt with respect to the Prince

Regent, would be considered highly improper. If they went up with the address, let not a few miles farther or nearer prevent them from proceeding together. The method now proposed, tended to lower the loyalty and respectability of that court in the eyes of the sovereign. For if they did not all intend to go up to the foot of the throne, why did they vote an address purporting to come from the general body? Now as to his having made that court a bear-garden, he should only observe, that he would speak his mind in a free and independent manner, and no threat, no interruption should shut his mouth. He spoke as an independant man, and he always would do so, but the loudness and roughness of his voice sometimes gave an effect to his words which he did not mean. He did not, however, regret the speech which he had delivered at the last general court, although he believed it was in consequence of it that he had just received the rap over the knuckles from the hon. director.

The *Deputy Chairman* said that the charge of intending any disrespect to the general court, or of suspecting that they harboured any feeling of disloyalty, which had just been made by the hon. proprietor, he would rebut in the strongest possible manner. The whole tenour of his life refuted the accusation which was utterly groundless.—(*Hear! hear!*)—He thought that those gentlemen who met at the anti-chamber of Carlton-House, in order to save them from going and returning a considerable distance, manifested conduct as loyal and as proper as that of the individuals who might chuse to meet at the India-House. He, undoubtedly meant to proceed to Carlton-House from his own residence; and in doing so, he denied that any disrespect was shewn, or was intended to be shewn to the proprietors.

The *Chairman*—"This subject has gone a little farther than I think it ought to have gone, and it may now be proper to put an end to it. Therefore let it be understood, that such gentlemen proprietors, as wish to go up with the address from this house, will meet me here on Thursday next at two o'clock."

HERTFORD COLLEGE.

The *Chairman*—"We shall now proceed to the regular business of the day, which is, to take into farther consideration the resolution proposed on the 6th ult. relative to the Company's seminary at Hertford, on which the previous question has since been moved."

Mr. *Grant* rose and said, that he was extremely glad to avail himself of the indulgence, which the court had been pleased to afford him, to repel the charges brought against him, in consequence of

what had fallen from him when he last addressed the court. He was solicitous, not only to repel those charges which applied personally to himself, but he was equally anxious to refute those accusations, which touched upon the conduct of a body of which he formed a part.

Mr. *Hume*.—"I rise to order, and beg to ask one question—whether if this is to be a reply, contrary to the usage of the court, as I have always understood it, the hon. ex-director having delivered his sentiments, and now appearing to come forward to make another speech in the shape of a reply—will it, I request to know, be allowed to me and to several other individuals to speak in answer to the statement of the hon. ex-director? I would also ask whether it would not be better, if, according to the invariable rules of the court, the hon. Chairman would call on the hon. ex-director, to explain any thing that had taken place on a former occasion, instead of proceeding with a second speech, on a subject which he had fully discussed at the previous general court? We must, Mr. Chairman, look to you and to you alone for a decision."

Mr. *Grant*.—"I beg to call to the recollection of the court how the matter really stands. At the termination of the last general court, on requesting leave to address the proprietors again, I distinctly stated my wish to correct a variety of misrepresentations, and I considered it to have been settled that I should go fully into the question, as far as the misrepresentations, complained of, extended.—It is however for you, Mr. Chairman, to decide whether my idea is correct or otherwise."

The *Chairman*.—"The last general court, in consequence of what was then moved by my hon. friend (Mr. Grant) did come to a resolution that he should have a full opportunity of speaking to the question."

Mr. *Hume*.—"Of explaining, I believe, sir."

Mr. *S. Dixon* said.—The hon. ex-director at the last court, requested that he might be allowed an opportunity to repel certain attacks, which had been made on himself personally. That, undoubtedly was the liberty for which he applied. But he (Mr. Dixon) thought it rather too early to anticipate what the worthy gentleman was about to say. He ought to be permitted to go on; and he hoped that, when he was endeavouring to repel personal attacks, the court would not be too tenacious of the liberty they had granted, and that they would not insist on too strict a line of explanation. He felt extremely sorry that the hon. ex-director had not been heard without interruption.

Mr. *Grant*.—"I am obliged to the

hon. proprietor. The main object for which I rise, is, not to bring forward new matter, but to call the attention of the court to those misrepresentations which have been introduced in the course of the discussion. I desire to repel those statements which are founded in error, whether they respect myself or those with whom I have the honour to act. And in proposing to do this, I am not pursuing any design of indulging in personalities, although I must notice the assertions of individuals. My aim will be self-defence, the defence of the directoral body, and of the institution—These are the points which I am solicitous to submit to the proprietors."

Mr. *Hilson*.—"I rise to ask, whether the same latitude will be allowed to each gentleman, who has already spoken on this question? If not, I submit that the hon. ex-director has no right to proceed at such length."

Mr. *Lowndes*.—"And if he be allowed to proceed, I hope the hon. ex-director will not call me to order when I open my mouth. In the case of a gentleman of their own body, the directors ought to be less partial than in that of an ordinary proprietor, yet I can scarcely say two words without being interrupted. If indulgence be granted to this hon. gentleman, I hope neither the court of proprietors nor of directors will, in future, call me to order so frequently as they have done."

Mr. *R. Jackson*.—"The objects stated by the hon. ex-director are twofold—one is to repel every thing alleged against himself—the other, to undertake the defence of the directors in general, who, he is pleased to think, have been accused in the course of these discussions. Gentlemen would do well to pause before they proceed further. They are about to establish a precedent of an extraordinary nature; for, if they allow the hon. ex-director to speak at length, how far will they be dealing justly and honourably to me, thus to drive me on to a period of the day, when the patience of the proprietors will be exhausted, and when, if I have the powers of speaking at all, my exertions will be necessarily without effect. I will listen to every thing the hon. ex-director can say in his own behalf, now he is placed on his defence. I will attend to the observations, and if I feel any thing to have been stated incorrectly I will retract that statement. But the court of proprietors ought to take especial care that a bad precedent is not established. As far as personal respect goes I will listen to the hon. gentleman; but it is rather hard, that, in addition to all the talents which are arrayed on the other side of this question—in addition to the statement of facts which we have heard, and to the long

speech which the hon. ex-director has recently made—he should now profess to address the court on general grounds."—*(No, no, from several parts of the court.)*

Mr. *Grant*.—"I profess not to go into any matter in which I am not personally concerned. It is not my intention indeed, to confine myself to what concerns me, *individually*, but to advert also to that which affects the character of the body to which I belong, and surely, as a part of that body, I have a right to take this course, in order to answer what has been stated by an hon. gentleman, (Mr. Hume,) who has advanced many strong misrepresentations. If the court chuse to indulge me in this, I am ready to proceed."

Mr. *Rosanquet*.—"I really think, sir, we are losing a great deal of time in an unnecessary matter. I conceive that the fairest line to be pursued on the present occasion, is this—if one gentleman be permitted to speak, in answer, let others be permitted also.—*(Hear! hear!)* By coming to this determination, we shall be infinitely more likely to get rid of this business, in a speedy manner, this day, (and I hope the discussion will not extend beyond it) than if we follow a different course."

Mr. *R. Jackson*.—"The hon. ex-director says, that he will explain every thing personal to himself, and he also observes, very justly, that matters which respect the general body of directors may also affect him, and that therefore he wishes to touch upon them. Now so long as the hon. ex-director confines himself to simple explanation we are bound to hear him. If he do not so confine himself, then *you*, Mr. Chairman, have a duty and a duty of considerable importance to discharge. Should you neglect the discharge of it, then my hon. friends fear that we shall have endless debates, and conclusions infinite."

Mr. *Grant* said, that if he did not confine himself to that line, which from the beginning he had marked out, it would then be the duty of the Chairman to interpose. He repeated that his task would be to obviate those misrepresentations and erroneous statements, to which he had more than once adverted, as affecting himself, either individually, or as a member of the directoral body. He hoped therefore he might now, without interruption, proceed in this course, a course which, he begged leave to say, he did not take, because he advanced any claim to the honor of being the parent of the institution in question, an honor which the learned gentleman (Mr. R. Jackson) was pleased the other day to assign to him. The institution might indeed be properly said to be the child of the direction, and in particular the hon. gentleman who filled the chair at the time it was originated,

(Mr. Elphinstone) gave it his decided and official support. And the public at large, as well as the board of controul, and the parties more immediately concerned, had, he believed, very generally concurred both in the object and the plan of the institution.

He certainly was not unwilling to take any, even the utmost share of responsibility upon himself; yet in supporting the institution he trusted that no predilection in its favour, or in favour of any persons connected with it, would carry him farther than truth and justice would warrant. He was convinced that the East-India college was an institution calculated to do much good and of a most important kind. And that, although unfortunate circumstances had operated to its detriment, it had already done good. (*Hear! hear!*) With these corrections he must conscientiously support that much abused, much injured establishment. (*Hear! hear!*) But if he indeed saw, or thought, that it was likely to prove noxious to the best interests of youth, and instead of rearing them in good learning and good principles, that it would tend on the whole to deprave their morals, he would, that moment, withdraw his support from it *for ever*. (*Hear! hear!*)

The first thing of which the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) and other gentlemen, had accused him, personally, was, "throwing things in their mouths they never meant." This may be understood as a charge of attributing to them sentiments and expressions which they had never uttered nor intended to utter. How then did this case really stand? When he and other gentlemen addressed the court, on this subject, they made their statements, relative to what had been said by the hon. proprietor, from what they had read as reported in the public papers. They answered what was contained in those papers, not charging the hon. gentlemen with having delivered themselves in the terms there expressed, but as the statements so reported went to discredit and to destroy the character of the East-India college, he (Mr. Grant) professed by his speech to reply to them. These statements were given in the names of the gentlemen, who now complained that they were misrepresented;—whether they were really spoken by those gentlemen or not he could not say, because he was himself, at the time of the debate, at a great distance, entirely ignorant that any such debate was intended. The statements were given to the public, as the sentiments of the hon. gentlemen, in the most open manner; they were disseminated from one end of the country to the other; he had heard of them in Scotland; and he, with other persons who thought they were unjust, had an unquestionable right to ar-

raign them. This he had done, confining himself to the things charged, not asserting, or determining who were the authors of them.

It was for those gentlemen, to whom the newspapers had ascribed them, to say whether they were correct or not. That question lay between them and the publishers. If he had mis-stated the contents of the papers, he was chargeable with misrepresentation, but this was not alleged, yet the charge of misrepresentation had been boldly advanced, as if he had imputed all those assertions to the hon. gentlemen—a thing, against which he had expressly guarded himself, at the time. And was he not perfectly entitled to pursue this course? Supposing more was stated in the public papers than those gentlemen had said, was it proper, he demanded, that accusations which, whether used by them, or not, were injurious and urgent, should go uncontradicted? Certainly not; silence in such a case would be culpable. He had therefore replied to these accusations; but that they came from the hon. gentlemen, in whose names they were given, he had not affirmed; though it was fair to observe, on the other hand, that he had never heard the hon. gentlemen had disclaimed them.

At a later period indeed, the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) took occasion to inform the court, that there was another report of the debate in a very respectable monthly publication—(*The Asiatic Journal*)—and this report the hon. gentleman said, he believed to be correct. This report then might be taken as the one accredited by the hon. gentlemen, and allowed by them to speak their sentiments. But if it differed materially from the first, still the errors of the first ought to be pointed out; for this second edition of the debate appeared at a much later period, and had a far more limited circulation, the monthly journal in which it was contained probably not exceeding two thousand copies, and the state of the daily paper which gave the first edition, being said to amount to seven thousand copies. Therefore, there was all the reason in the world for promptly repelling fallacious assertions, which had been so widely disseminated. But the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) had now put his case on this footing, that he had alleged nothing positively relative to the college; that he had merely called for inquiry, in consequence of the rumours that were spread throughout the country. He (Mr. Grant) would try the accuracy of this assertion by a reference to the reports in the *Asiatic Journal*, which the hon. proprietor admitted to be true and faithful. "We charge no thing (said the hon. proprietor, in his recent speech) against the college, we only call for inquiry. And why? Be-

"cause reports have gone abroad detrimental to the character of the college, and all persons must have heard there are doubts whether the college was going on well." But (asked the hon. ex-director) was there really no charge made? Did the report in the *Asiatic Journal* contain no accusation against the morals, the literature, and the discipline of the college? Assuredly it did. He would read some passages from the hon. proprietor's speech, (delivered on the 18th of Dec. last) as reported in that work, to verify this fact. In that speech, the hon. proprietor, among many other exceptionable passages, has the following:—"Very different, indeed, were the results he had to submit to the attention of the court. Other colleges slept in peace, they went on quietly and well. But this college, which was a disgrace to the Company, and to the country, and to all those who belonged to it, had been the scene of riot, disorder, and irregularity. As the question was now agitated, he should consider himself lost to character, lost to every principle of candour and of justice, if he did not state some of the facts which had come to his knowledge." Now, (asked Mr. Grant) was not this professedly a statement of facts? Was it not a formal and a direct charge, and of a very gross nature? Could this be considered as the mere communication of a report? Did it not exhibit a string of rumours, but of positively stated facts? The hon. gentleman proceeded thus. "Had not (asked Mr. Hume) the proprietors and the public heard of repeated rustications and expulsions, of charges of felony even, together with a long list of shameful offences, which had grown out of the proceedings at this college? Were not the students dreaded by every honest and peaceable inhabitant of the neighbourhood? Were not they and the college equally notorious in the country?" Again, the hon. proprietor observed, "That when the money laid out on this institution was expended for purposes of evil, instead of benefit, when the object of granting instruction in Oriental literature appeared, up to the last year, to have been very little attended to, when a knowledge of vice, instead of a proficiency in learning, seemed by concurring accounts to prevail—then, most assuredly, the smallest grant was too much." Now he (Mr. Grant) would ask, whether these were not, on the face of them, charges of facts, and not statements of rumour? He demanded whether they were not given with the opinion and authority and apparent conviction of the hon. gentleman, that such was really the character of the college? And if this were the case, what became of the hon.

gentleman's statement, that he had made no charge, that he had directed no attack against this institution? (*Hear! hear!*) He should now state to the court some of the expressions made use of by the learned gentleman (Mr. R. Jackson) in his speech as reported in the *Asiatic Journal*. The learned gentleman said, "that the proprietors had no sooner countenanced a seminary, than the gentlemen behind the bar ran wild. Instead of a school, they immediately created an university. As if the mania of India had reached the directors in England, they instantly appointed professorships of all descriptions, &c. &c. In a few years after the institution, he found that every thing was going wrong. He heard that the boys were growing wild, and instead of being informed that they were proceeding quietly with their studies, nothing but histories of conduct the most extravagant and disgraceful, reached his ears. So shameful were the circumstances related to him, that he concluded irregularity and audacity had been advertised as the qualifications necessary to entitle the youths to appear as candidates for election into the college." This (observed Mr. Grant) was not merely a statement of what had been said by others. It was evidently delivered in the spirit of vehement accusation. Though introduced as what the learned gentleman had heard, it becomes at once a series of charges, accredited by the learned gentleman, and urged with all the violence that pre-established proof could warrant—with the same confidence as if the reports which the learned gentleman said he had heard, had been substantiated by him as truth. The learned gentleman again observed, "he felt the utmost degree of shame and compunction at hearing that the students were in the frequent commission of every species of offence." And then came a positive assertion, "that insurrections, and every kind of disorder and irregularity were continually occurring." In another part the learned gentleman stated "that the manner in which the college had been conducted was so repugnant to every principle of order and morality as to prevent individuals from sending their sons there." Again after stating that three or four hundred thousand pounds had been expended on the college, the learned gentleman observed that, "Instead of a blessing it had become a misfortune and a bane. It gave us vice when we asked for learning—licentiousness when we looked for good order and propriety—idleness and disorder when we expected docility and subordination." Now he (Mr. Grant) would ask, were not all these charges? He apprehended that they were direct

charges—charges of the grossest nature—not conveying the sentiments of others, but given as expressing the opinions and feelings of the learned gentleman himself. The hon. proprietor too (Mr. Hume) had, in his very last speech, though he disclaimed the fact, been the accuser of the college, and not the reporter of the sentiments of others. What he had advanced in that speech differed totally from the language of doubt, to which he professed to have confined himself all along. He there said, in direct terms, “You have at ‘Hertford college all the disadvantages ‘of a public school without any of its ‘benefits.’” This appeared to him to be a charge against the establishment. It could not be considered as an echo of the feelings of others. The hon. proprietor had also accused the directors, with having concealed the true state of the college from the proprietors. This was an accusation utterly unsupported and utterly groundless; neither he nor the other advocates of the college had afforded any just occasion for such a charge. The honorable proprietor had also asserted, founding himself on the authority of a speech delivered by an hon. director (Mr. E. Parry) in 1812, that one half of the college was then expelled. But this statement was as little borne out by facts as many others which had been made. These, however, were distinct charges adopted distinctly and unequivocally by the hon. proprietor, in the very speech which he commenced by stating, that he spoke hypothetically—that he merely meant to argue *if* certain reports were true, *then* the consequences which he had stated must follow. By a repetition of those charges in the most aggravated terms, he again arraigned the individuals connected with the college, after the ground of accusation had been most materially removed. The hon. proprietor, therefore, must be considered as the immediate maintainer of those charges, so far as he has advanced the sentiments contained in them—and his assertion that he did not come forward in the shape or character of an accuser, falls to the ground.

Mr. Grant said, he did not mean at that moment, to go again into the examination of those charges. This had been already done, and most effectually, for the purpose of shewing that every unpleasant circumstance connected with the college had been grossly overstated. But he thought it necessary to repel, at the earliest opportunity, the accusations that had been brought against him and others, of having misrepresented the assertions of the learned gentleman and the hon. proprietor. This, he conceived, he had fully effected by shewing first, that he had ascribed to the newspapers, not to the hon. gentleman, the misrepresentations con-

tained in them, and then by distinctly meeting and refuting the charges stated in their names in the pages of the *Asiatic Journal*, to which he had been referred for a correct report of their speeches. But here he might take occasion to observe, that the reports contained in that Journal, did not materially differ from those circulated in the *Times* newspaper. Any gentleman who took the trouble of comparing them would find that the difference was but little. The matter then resolved itself into this, that even taking the report which they had selected as most accurately representing their views, they still appeared to the accusers, not merely relating the sentiments of others, but directly advancing their own; advancing too, in substance, what, as given in the newspapers, they would not allow to be a just report of their speeches. It was for the court and the public to judge of the consistency of this proceeding. It was for the public to decide how far those gentlemen could remove from themselves the charge of being accusers, when even now, that the most material parts of their allegations had been cleared away, they still fell into some of their original charges; and this too, whilst they would induce the court to consider such statements as nothing more than the echo of reports which had reached them in common with the rest of the public. The truth of such assertions he must again, and ever deny. The whole of those statements were aggravated and exaggerated in the highest degree; and when the facts were brought down to their real amount, they would be found very different both in extent and kind, from the representations which had been made.

Another part of this question, which, in his view, was very material, was that which related to the nature and objects of the institution itself.

Mr. Nowell.—“I rise to order. This, I submit, is not explanation, and to explanation the hon. ex-director ought to confine himself.”

Mr. Grant begged the hon. proprietor's pardon—he was strictly explaining. The court would recollect that the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume), in his last speech, charged the court of directors with having deviated from the original plan of the institution, by forming a college instead of a school—and having in consequence of that change been the cause of all the disorders which had subsequently taken place. He denied those statements, and was ready to prove that they were erroneous. He had, he conceived, a right to answer them. They applied to him personally—and they applied also to many members of the court of directors. To him, however, their application was particularly directed. Now he was prepared

satisfactorily to refute those statements, and if he were permitted to do so, he would proceed.

He begged to say in the outset, that when he first heard it advanced, that the institution was originally intended to be a school, he was perfectly astonished. He had no idea that such an opinion rested in the mind of any gentleman—and he must for his own part, he believed he might also for the other individuals who were concerned in the formation of the institution, utterly disclaim any such idea, intention, or knowledge. Where was there the least evidence of it to be found? The learned gentleman has said that he first proposed a *school*. Where does this appear? The term *school* never appears in the original plan, nor in the proceedings for bringing it into operation. That plan is professed to be an *appropriate* one, suited to the ends intended, and evidently comprehends such a course of liberal learning as is pursued at the universities. The plan is in its nature academical. No *term* could have altered that nature. He (Mr. Grant) never had the remotest idea of an institution in which youths should be subjected to flagellation, or any disgraceful exhibition of that kind. In corroboration of these things, he must refer to the first report of the directors laid before the court of proprietors, in February, 1803, and to the proceedings that followed upon it. They would shew what was originally intended—and they would give the proprietors an opportunity of judging whether it was possible anything in the nature of a school could then have been contemplated? In that report it was set forth, “That as the young gentlemen were to be actively employed, they should receive an education fitted to the duties of active life—comprehending classical learning, and various branches of the arts and sciences. In India they were to be completed in oriental literature, of which the ground-work was to be laid in this country. There was a most important period of life to be filled up, from the time they entered the college until they proceeded to India, which was the only period circumstances would allow for the acquisition of European literature—and, on the progress made in that department of learning, must, in a great degree, depend their future efficiency.” This was what the report set forth—and then followed the course of study intended for adoption, namely, classical learning—a good acquaintance with arithmetic, algebra, and mathematics—the elements of general law, of the laws and constitution of this country—the rudiments of financial policy, and the principles of moral and religious conduct. Now, he asked, when all these branches of education were combined, besides the elements

of oriental learning, which, it was considered, might be proceeded in more advantageously, if the foundation were laid in this country, as preparatory to that general knowledge (which was to be perfected in India, after all the other parts of education had been completed), he asked then, whether it could, with any appearance of probability, be contended, that those who projected this plan originally contemplated a *school* as the instrument of carrying it into execution? Could the proposal of such an institution, comprehending all the branches of a liberal education, the most important subjects of university studies, be twisted, by any ingenuity, into the plan of a school? Was there a single word in any part of the original prospectus, which suggested the idea of a school? Was there any school existing which professed to give instruction in one fourth of the branches of learning that were here enumerated? Indeed, he might go further, and ask, whether there were not many collegiate establishments, which did not provide for so extensive an education? And, after all, if gentlemen were pleased to call it a school, or whether it were called a college or a seminary, the name could not alter the nature of the thing, or the principles on which it was founded. It could not still be denied, that it went far beyond the course usually taught at schools, or many establishments of that nature. It was, in fact, from the first, an academical institution, professedly founded for the purpose of giving that liberal instruction in the higher departments of learning, which young men received at the universities; and, let gentlemen give it what appellation they thought fit, the original proposers of it intended it to supply the place of an university to the Company’s servants, and the things taught in it from the beginning, evidently shewed that it was applied to this object, and to no other. The very first draught of the scheme will be found to have contemplated such a liberal institution. The committee of correspondence having been required by the court of directors to consider of a proper system of education for the Company’s civil servants, to be conducted under the authority of the court, laid down the general principles and great outlines of such a system, in a report delivered on the 3d of October, 1804, which was approved by the court on the 12th of the same month; and on the 26th of February, 1805, it was submitted to the consideration of a general court of proprietors, by whom it was also approved without a dissentient voice, or the least allusion to the idea of a school. In the mean time, that is, after the confirmation given by the court of directors, in October, 1804, to the original prospectus, a select committee of directors was nomi-

nated to go into the details of the plan and to form regulations for carrying it into effect. The proceedings of that committee were from its first appointment regularly recorded in a book of minutes. That book was now in the house; it was open to inspection, and gentlemen might see in it, that the committee was from its commencement called *the committee of college*. This title, *committee of college*, stands at the head of every day's proceedings.

In April 1805, after the sanction of the institution, it was thought expedient, with a view to obtain assistance in framing the details, that a head master or principal should be appointed, and Dr. Henley was chosen for that important office; a gentleman qualified to give instruction in the oriental languages was also appointed one of the professors. On the 12th of June 1805, the select committee who had been employed to prepare the practical details of the system, made a report to the court of directors, which having been approved by that court, was on the 12th of July in the same year laid before the proprietors for their approbation, and in the whole tenor of that report, the institution was treated as one of a collegiate nature; frequently it is expressly termed a college. (Here Mr. Grant turned to the pages of the report.)

Mr. Hume.—“ I rise to order. The hon. ex-director is reading documents that are not before us.”

Mr. Grant.—The documents held in his hand were the original prospectus drawn up by the committee of correspondence, and the report of the committee of college of the 12th of June, just mentioned. These documents had been submitted to the court of proprietors, and were therefore strictly before it. The latter of them uses in one place the expression “Academical Institution,” but in every succeeding page it is called a college; and, what is more particular, a *preparatory school* is also proposed in the report, for the reception of boys destined for India, who should not be sufficiently mature to enter into the college. The report closes with propositions respecting the appointment of professors for the different branches of literature and science, and the salaries to be allowed to them. The whole of this report, expressly holding forth a *college*, with all its details of *principal, professors, salaries, &c.* was approved and sanctioned by the general court, on the 12th of July 1805, with entire unanimity. Again, in March 1806, after it had been found that the edifice hired in Hertford for the reception of the professors and students was very inadequate in respect of space and convenience, the court of directors brought a proposition before the general court for the purchase of land and the erection of a building on

it, expressly for a *college*; the proprietors with an equal unanimity adopted the proposition. He demanded, therefore, whether, from the first suggestion of this institution, down through all the subsequent stages of its progress, any thing appeared to shew that the directors had deviated from their original plan, or that this plan was the establishment of a school, and not an institution of a more liberal, that is of a collegiate nature. He asserted there was not the least evidence of this kind. The directors had only followed up their original ideas, and he could not help again expressing his surprise that any assertion like the present should have been brought forward. The learned gentleman still wished to maintain, that, in the original report, concerning an institution for the education of the Company's young servants, a school was the thing proposed—and that, when he agreed to the establishment of a seminary, he meant not to erect a *college*, but a *school*. Where was any proof of such an intention on either side, to be met with? Where was there a shadow of evidence that the learned gentleman, in any stage of proceeding, from the beginning of the institution down to a very late period, entertained the idea of a school? Was it to be found in the resolution which he moved in the general court in Feb. 1805, and which that court adopted? Let the proprietors then examine that resolution, and see whether the term *school* even once occurs in it—or whether the idea of a school can be inferred from any part of it.

Mr. R. Jackson. — “ My resolution went to agree with the report of the court of directors, for the establishment of a seminary. That report is in print, and speaks of a *head-master* and subordinate teachers—and also of the admission of boys of thirteen or fourteen years of age.”

Mr. Grant said, that he would speak, presently, of the report which mentioned boys of fourteen years of age—but he first wished to draw the attention of the court to that resolution the learned gentleman proposed on the 28th of February 1805, which he begged leave to read:—

“ Resolved — That this court doth highly approve of an establishment in this country for the education of youth designed for the Company's civil service in India, and promises itself the happiest consequences from a system, which, instead of sending out writers to India at too tender an age to admit of fixed or settled principles, proposes to perfect them as much as possible in classical and liberal learning, and thoroughly to ground them in the religion, the constitution, and the laws of their country; so that when called upon to administer their functions abroad, they may be mind-

ful of the high moral obligation under which they act, and of the maxims of the British government, whose character, for justice, freedom, and benevolence, they will feel it their duty and their pride to support."

"Now," asked the hon. ex-director, "was there any thing whatever in this resolution that conveyed the idea of a school? Did it not altogether point to an establishment of a far more extensive nature? Did it not contemplate an *appropriate institution* for the civil servants of the Company? such an appropriate institution as is described in the first prospectus? And could a *school* at all supply the course of instruction, or answer the comprehensive design there proposed? The learned gentleman had referred to a part of the second report, which proposed the mode of carrying the original plan into effect, and spoke of boys of fourteen (not of thirteen) years of age. But this would not help him. In the original prospectus, it had been inserted that boys of fourteen might be admitted into the intended seminary, but when the directors came to consider the details, they were decidedly of opinion that this age was too young for the course of instruction pointed out in the plan. They therefore proposed, that, instead of receiving students of that age, into the college, a *preparatory school*, in which the mode of instruction should harmonize with the course to be afterwards followed at the college, should be provided for them—and that the college should be appropriated to those of more mature years. This, so far from justifying the learned gentleman's notion, expressly contra-distinguishes the original institution from a school. The first time the question came before the directors, in October 1804, a college was particularly spoken of, especially by one gentleman, who took an active part in the discussion. It thus appeared, that even from the commencement of the business, the idea of a college was entertained. There is not the least evidence that a school was ever in contemplation. The notion of introducing lads of fourteen years of age into the institution was taken from the Scottish universities. But it was soon found that this was too early a period of life; that boys of that age could not properly be placed amongst youths of elder growth, and that one system could not be made compatible for both. A preparatory school for children of an early age, where they might be entered into a course of learning which would fit them ultimately for the college, was therefore proposed. This was the whole idea. Not that a *school* was to prepare the servants of the Company for the important duties they would have to discharge, but that school in-

struction, properly so called, might qualify them to enter upon the course of appropriate education dispensed at the superior institution. He (Mr. Grant) wished to examine how the learned gentleman had himself acted when the plan of the institution was first submitted to the court of proprietors.—He wished to know, whether he had originally acted according to the idea he now maintains, that a school only was to be founded?

Mr. Hume.—"I am sorry to interrupt the hon. ex-director, but cannot help asking whether the topic he is now about to enter upon, is necessary to rebut any charge made personally against him? The hon. ex-director is, in fact, going head by head, word by word, over his former speech."

Mr. Grant.—"I am answering charges made against me by the hon. proprietor's learned friend, in which he also assisted. If I am not allowed to proceed in rebutting those charges, I will cease from troubling the court farther."

Mr. R. Jackson.—"I admit that every paper relative to the transformation of this establishment from a school to a college, was laid before the proprietors. No blame, on that point, attaches to the court of directors. The question is, whether, after ten years experience, we do not find that we have done wrong—and, if it be so, whether we ought not to retrace our steps?"

Mr. Grant said, the learned gentleman had spoken of a change of this establishment, from a school to a college; but he denied that any such change had taken place. The court of directors were accused of having made this change, and of being, consequently, the authors of all the evils that were complained of. Against those positions he must strenuously contend, and he had the best ground for opposing them. If the learned gentleman himself looked merely to the formation of a school, he wished to know why he had not opposed the alteration?—(*Hear! hear!*)—He asked, did the learned gentleman ever raise his voice against the change? That the learned gentleman never uttered a syllable which could be construed to imply even a doubt respecting any thing relative to the college before July 1810, five years after the date of the institution, he had himself in substance admitted. But why did he, with such views as he now professes to have held, remain silent during all that time? If he thought that so great a change in the nature of the institution had taken place, that this change had proved ruinous to the institution—and that it had become so dangerous to the neighbourhood, and so mischievous to the morals of the youth, would it not have been proper, was it not necessary for him to have exposed these

effects—to have opposed the continuance of the establishment?—(*Hear! hear!*)—But what if instead of being merely passive, it shall be found that he himself actively concurred in measures which he now condemned? In a newspaper of 1805, he (Mr. Grant) found a brief account of a general court, held in that year, at which the learned gentleman himself was almost the only speaker, and at that court he spoke in favour of the very thing which he now censured. The following was the statement given in the *Times* newspaper:—"Yesterday a general court was held at the East-India House for the purpose of laying before the proprietors the further proceedings of the directors relative to the establishment at Hertford castle for the education of the young gentlemen intended for the Company's civil service in India. Mr. Rundle Jackson offered a few remarks on the institution. He wished the term of remaining at college to be three years instead of two, and those who passed three years at the preparatory school, to remain only two at college. The Chairman then put the question on the several salaries to be allowed the professors, which was passed unanimously."

He (Mr. Grant) wished to know, whether, on this occasion, it did not appear, most clearly, that, instead of making any objection to the course pursued with respect to the college, the learned gentleman had decidedly gone along with it? And the directors, at that time, certainly had no reason to suppose that he would change his mind. On the 19th of July, when this resolution was confirmed, an equal degree of unanimity prevailed. The learned gentleman offered no opposition whatever to the measure. And what has already appeared was not to be forgotten, that, in March 1806, when the motion for *erecting a college* was submitted to the general court, it was the learned gentleman himself who moved that resolution—never uttering one word about reducing the establishment to a school, or complaining that the original plan had been departed from.—(*Hear! hear!*)—How then was it that the learned gentleman came now to profess opinions so different? For the court would observe, that, during several years, nothing fell from the learned gentleman indicating the least change in his sentiments, respecting either the institution of a *college* or the practical effects of that institution.

The hon. ex-director said, he now came to the year 1810, when the learned gentleman moved a resolution, commendatory of the conduct of the students at the college. Was not the learned gentleman aware, at that period, that some insubordination had been before manifested? "No," said the learned gentleman, "for though, in 1809, there was some dis-

turbance, yet we had it not then laid before us!" Was this any reason why he should not mention what he otherwise knew, and was it not notorious that a disturbance had happened? Was there then any thing to hinder the learned gentleman from taking notice of such an occurrence in his speech at that time?

According to the sentiments he now declares he entertained, it would have been natural for him then to have at least observed that there were reports of disorders, and that he should be happy to hear those reports contradicted. But no, there was not the remotest indication of any latent dissatisfaction. And all the learned gentleman did, was to move an unqualified resolution of approbation of the proficiency of the students in that year 1810? It is allowed that no report from the directors, of a disorder that had happened a year before, was laid before the general court. But it must be asked again, was there any necessity for the learned gentleman, knowing, as he says he did, that disturbances had arisen, to come forward, uncalled for, and move a resolution of approval?—(*Hear! hear!*)—Where was his consistency in proposing a motion of thanks, knowing, as he declares he did, that disorder had existed? If he believed the occurrence of disorders, why did he not then call the college to account, instead of proposing a vote of approbation?—(*Hear! hear!*)—So much for the history of the formation of this college. The learned gentleman has confidently asserted that it was intended to establish a school, and that a change in this intention was the cause of all the subsequent evils. It is for the learned gentleman to shew whether any idea of forming a school establishment ever existed—and how far his conduct had comported with that idea, he himself having been the person who in the general court had moved resolutions sanctioning the successive measures of the court of directors for a collegiate institution.

The learned gentleman had told the court, indeed, that he thought it his duty to interpose, when he heard of all those disorders and disturbances. How did he interpose? Was it by stating them, and demanding an inquiry into the circumstances? Not in the least—he had merely moved, without assigning any such reason as he now gives, that an annual report of the state of the college should be laid before the proprietors.

Mr. R. Jackson—"Allow me to say, that it was on a report of the court of directors suppressing all the circumstances of riot and insubordination, that I moved the resolution of approval. I read your report, so far, with joy, because it led me to believe that past errors were likely to

be guarded against. Nine young gentlemen were thanked by the court on that occasion; and, I conceived, that such a mark of respect would operate favourably on others."

Mr. Pattison—"The learned gentleman will have an opportunity of answering every allegation—but, at present, the hon. ex-director is in possession of the court."

Mr. R. Jackson—"The hon. ex-director ought to state the circumstances fairly. I heard with sorrow what had gone abroad, relative to disturbances in the college, and, when I proposed the resolution of approval, I distinctly gave notice, that if those disorders were continued, I should move the expulsion of any person concerned in them, be he whose son he might, or however connected."

Mr. Grant said, that to have made a report of a disorder which happened a year before, and to have done so when all was quiet, reviving the memory of it, when there was subsequent cause for approbation, would have been highly inexpedient. "Suppression" was an improper term to use, for not doing so. He did not recollect any declaration of the nature the hon. gentleman mentioned, but his mentioning it proved that he had no need of information from the directors. He should next proceed to another point which had been misrepresented. It was alleged by those gentlemen who opposed the college, that it was instituted chiefly with a view to instruction in *oriental literature*. This he denied.

Mr. S. Dixon—"With as great a desire as ever was possessed by any man to hear fairly what may be properly stated, I appeal to the hon. Chairman, whether he has not, from the commencement of this inquiry to the present moment, admitted wanderings and deviations from the subject, which ought not to have been allowed? The hon. ex-director ought to spare the time of the proprietors as much as he possibly could."

Mr. Grant—"I wish to do so."

Mr. S. Dixon—"It matters little whether this or that gentleman stated what was erroneous in the course of the debates on this subject. The question now is, whether the situation of the college shall be inquired into by the directors?"

Mr. Lowndes—"I say, if I spoke so irregularly I would be called to order. I cannot bear such partiality."

The hon. W. F. Elphinstone—"A great deal of time has been taken up on this subject of the college. I had as much to do with it as others. But, without considering what had been said by any person, as to a college or a school having been originally intended, if we look to what appears on the documents of the court, it will be found, that, until after

February 1805, we never looked on the establishment as a college. By reading our own reports and resolutions, we shall know better what was intended, and what we did, at that time, than by hearing the opinions of gentlemen on the subject. At the beginning it was not considered to be a college but an institution for learning, and it went on so for months. An arrangement was afterwards made by the court of directors, and they called it a college. From that time, the business of the establishment was altered."

Mr. Lowndes—"This is a very candid observation."

Mr. Grant—"I do not know of any such circumstance."

The hon. W. F. Elphinstone—"Not until after February 1805, will you find it called a college."

Mr. Grant—"If the hon. director will refer to the proceedings of the 26th of October, 1804, fourteen days after the first meeting of the directors on this subject, proceedings minuted at the time, he will find that the committee which then met is styled the "*committee of college*," and that this is the running title to the proceedings of every meeting from that time forward. (Here Mr. Grant took up the book containing the proceedings of the committee of college, which then lay before the directors, and pointed to the running title in verification of his statement.)

Mr. R. Jackson—"They there mention a *head-master*, not a *principal*."

Mr. Grant said, that head-master and principal, were synonymous. At the universities, he believed, some of the *heads of colleges* were called *masters*. The point, however, which he now wished to illustrate, was, whether the college was intended, principally, to afford instruction in the *Oriental languages*? It had been argued, that this was almost the only, at least the chief end proposed by the institution—and that this having failed, the whole institution had failed. Now, he contended, that this was not the fact. The *Oriental studies* were merely subordinate—the original plan supported this position. After going into a detail of all the prominent and principal branches of study, it said, towards the conclusion, "there is a class of studies, *strictly Oriental*, which does not fall within the main design of this plan. But it is not denied, that the *elements* of one or two Oriental languages might be acquired at the institution with advantage." What, then, did this prove? Did it not show that Oriental learning was merely subordinate and auxiliary to the other objects of the institution? Passing over the classics and the various other branches of learning, in which so many students had been proficient, gentlemen had boldly asserted,

that the institution had failed, only because the Oriental department had not, as they were pleased to say, succeeded. To be sure, if these points were to be granted, that Oriental learning was the chief object, and that this had failed, then the other conclusion at which they would fain arrive, that the college had failed, would follow. Hence, it is essential to the argument of the hon. gentlemen to maintain that Oriental learning was the primary design. But the learned gentleman's motion of 1805, says not a word of Oriental learning, and that the court of directors never intended to make this a leading branch of study, might be further evinced from the language of lord Minto, who was at the head of the board of commissioners, soon after the college was erected. That noble lord knew very well what the intention was—and he was also a competent judge of the effects it had produced. In the course of his speech, as governor-general, delivered at the public disputation at Calcutta in 1810, his lordship expressed himself to this effect:—"That the system of instruction adopted at Hertford, by which a proficiency in European learning was attained, *and the elements of the Oriental languages were acquired*, before the young men arrived at Fort William, rendered it unnecessary to detain them there so long as had been customary in the college there." In 1813, his lordship says, after adverting to the limited knowledge of the Oriental languages, acquired at Hertford, "It is not to be concluded from thence that the time allotted to attendance on that institution has been unprofitably spent; because, most wisely, in my opinion, the preliminary education of the Company's young servants is not confined to studies merely Oriental, but, together with the classical instruction of the West (without which no English gentleman is on a level with his fellows), I understand that a foundation of polite literature is laid, and that the door is opened, at least, and the pupil's mind attracted, to the elements of useful science, the seeds of which being sown, a taste for intellectual exercise and enjoyment is implanted, which seldom fails to develop and mature these first germs of knowledge at the appointed season." This was lord Minto's opinion, who was first at the head of the board of controul, and then of the government of India, and he never had varied from it. And the opinion shewed that Oriental learning only formed a part, and that a subordinate part of the general system of education at Hertford; so that if Oriental literature had not succeeded there, though he would maintain that to a reasonable degree it had, yet the college could not with justice be said to have failed. He should,

however, have occasion presently to shew, that in this particular branch of learning, on which so much stress had been laid, there had by no means been such a failure as had been alleged. The court of directors had been severely arraigned, on account of the conduct they adopted relative to the college at Calcutta. If he were allowed to go into that subject, he was prepared to shew that they were unjustly blamed on that score, and that the censure which was thrown on them discovered a great want of information on the subject. If the whole course of their conduct were known, they must at once be acquitted. They were accused of answering, in a parenthesis, a luminous dispatch, written by the marquis Wellesley, and consisting of eighty-nine paragraphs. But it was not known to the gentlemen who made this charge, that much of the answer drawn up by the court of directors was expunged by the board of controul—that moreover a great deal of correspondence, which did not go to India, had passed between the court and the board respecting the Calcutta college. There was, in the house, a folio volume, of which a considerable part was occupied by the correspondence which took place on that occasion, wherein the objections of the directors were stated at length—and, amongst others, the preposterousness of establishing an institution in that part of the world for the acquirement of European literature and learning. They also objected to that principle in the governor-general's plan which brought the writers of the other presidencies to study at the college of Calcutta, because it was too probable, that after being initiated in the style and habits of the most splendid of our establishments, the young men would go back to their different inferior presidencies with strong feelings of discontent. Another proposition in the plan of the Governor-general was, that it should be left to him to station all the writers sent to India at the different presidencies, according to his discretion—or, in other words, that the whole of a most important branch of patronage, which had hitherto rested exclusively with the directors, should be vested in the Governor-general, who might thus appoint the writers to Bengal or to any other presidency at his pleasure. What motive of public utility could be urged for this? At that early stage, the young men could discover no peculiar fitness for one presidency or another. As things had been before, every presidency had a fair chance for receiving a due proportion of talents, but if, as was probable, the best should be selected for Bengal, the other two presidencies would suffer—and these were strong reasons against adding so greatly to the large patronage of the Governor-general. The

directors were also accused of endeavouring, by a side wind, to deprive the marquis Wellesley of the credit of having given birth to the idea of forming a college in England. On this point he would say no more than the directors' report of 1804 had done. It was there stated that, long before the marquis Wellesley went to India, individuals of the court had traced the outlines of an appropriate course of education for the civil servants of the Company. This was a fact of which the evidence still existed, and though no adequate attempt was then made to carry such a system into effect, yet the scheme then conceived corresponded in the main features, with the plan subsequently adopted. But there is (said Mr. Grant) an objection now made to the principle of the college. The hon. gentleman who introduces it (Mr. Kinnaird) does not object to the morals of the establishment, but to its constitution. He condemns legislating for education, and compelling attendance. He is for leaving it optional to parents to send their children to the college or not. And in support of his objection, he quotes lord Grenville's speech at the last renewal of the charter, in which he argued that the directors had gone upon quite a wrong principle in shutting up in one place the youth destined for the Indian service; that they were thus formed into a kind of caste, isolated from other British youth of their age, and from that free communication with the general establishments of the country which would form them to British sentiments and British character. Now, with great respect for that noble lord, he (Mr. Grant) found it impossible to concur in the sentiments he had delivered on that occasion, either respecting the Company or the college; sentiments indeed, which, as far as the latter object was concerned, had long since been ably answered. In the first place, lord Grenville's objections did not go to the point *only* which had been mentioned. He wanted to take the government of India entirely out of the hands of the Company, and his propositions respecting the education and selection of young men for that country, rested on this as a fundamental principle. He was for appropriating the benefit of the Indian service to the children of officers who should have fallen in battle, or of those who, by other meritorious actions, had deserved well of their country. It was surely a sufficient answer to this proposition to say, that such a large and valuable branch of the national service ought not to be made hereditary in any class of persons—if any claim of that sort were to be acknowledged, it ought to be preferably awarded to the descendants of the servants of the Company; but he thought it obvious that those who were received

into the service not on any ground of hereditary destination, but merely as a favour, were more likely to behave well, than those who should conceive that they only succeeded to that to which they had established pretensions. Lord Grenville also held that the servants destined for India should be educated at the public establishments of the country. But at the great schools they would learn only the classics, at the universities the course of study would keep them too long in England. The Company's college was intended to give them the elements of liberal learning at an age early enough for entering on their Indian career. And at that college, with the small exception of two or three Oriental languages, what was there of India or of caste? Were not all the teachers, the pupils, and the whole system English? And in the midst of English scenes, and an English population, what could they learn in the course of two or three years, that should serve to detach them from their own country? But time had provided an answer to lord Grenville's objection before it came forward, which was not till seven or eight years after the college had been established. It deserved to be remarked, too, that the constitution of the college had been approved of by the administration of which Lord Grenville formed a part, one member whereof was president of the board of control. But the objection of compelling attendance may be answered in few words: as long as a student placed at the college shall be exposed, and justly exposed, during a course of two years, to the hazard of losing his appointment by misconduct of various kinds, scarcely any parent will of choice send him to that institution. He will prefer to a continual probation, the one risk of his being rejected on a concluding examination. This, however, was the mode which the hon. gentlemen who opposed the college, would substitute for a course of study and attendance there; and by such a substitution would in effect subvert that establishment. They were for leaving it to the parents and friends of the youths intended for India, to care for their education, on condition only that when they were brought to be passed for that country, they should be subjected to the *test* of a proper examination by competent judges as to their proficiency in the prescribed learning. With reference to this idea, he begged leave to state one fact which had relation to the education of the military servants of the Company. As to the seminary instituted for that branch of the service, much had been said, and he by no means wished to disparage what had been done there. But the gentlemen who entered into a comparison of the two esta-

ishments, did not appear to be aware of the differences which existed between them. The young men who went to Addiscombe, were usually of a class of society, which if equally respectable, had less interest, and therefore less pretensions, and this influenced the conduct of their children. (*Hear! hear!*) They hence demeaned themselves with more submission and propriety. (*Hear! hear!*) They were besides under military subordination, from the moment they entered the seminary—and had a much smaller scope of education to attend to than the students at Hertford, which made their progress easier. The young men at Hertford, on the other hand, had too long possessed an idea that the situations which great interest acquired for them would be secured to them; that they were destined to India, and must go there at all events, whatever disagreeable circumstances might occur at the college; and such a prepossession was very likely to make them negligent and disobedient. The directors, to root out this pernicious idea, had at length exercised a great act of self denial—they had given the power of retaining students in the college, entirely out of their own hands, and placed the power of expulsion wholly in the hands of the professors, that the students might no longer be buoyed up with any hope of the interposition of patronage. (*Hear! hear!*) But to return to the idea of a *test*. There was a time when the Company had a system, in the nature of a *test*. Their military servants, at first educated at Woolwich, were afterwards left to private education, subject to the subsequent examination of some of the professors there, by whom they were either attested or rejected. What was the consequence? The Company found this mode so inefficient—the young men were so often turned back—they so frequently failed in manifesting the proper degree of proficiency—that it was judged necessary to establish a military institution of their own. Here was an example of *private examination* and a *test*, which did not answer the purpose sought to be effected; and this was the consequence, a military seminary was formed.

The hon. ex-director here wished briefly to advert to another point, suggested by what occurred in the speeches delivered by the opponents of the college. It was, he observed, most unjust to speak of disturbances, which were only occasional, and excited by a part, perhaps a small part, of the students, as if disorder and insubordination were the common and general practice, the distinguishing features of the whole establishment. It was not just thus to extend the offences of some individuals to the whole body, and hence to stamp the general character of

the place. It was from this kind of licence that the most sweeping accusations had been advanced. Accusations so unmeasured, that they might cover excesses of the most criminal kind, vice the most flagitious.

Mr. R. Jackson.—“It is a foul calumny, let it come from whatever quarter it may. The mention of *peculiar vice*, with whomsoever it originated, whether it appeared in this paper or that, is a scandalous misrepresentation,—and it is charity in the hon. ex-director to bring it forward, that it may meet with the scorn and abhorrence it deserves. Such an accusation is foreign from my mind and heart; and I am sure it is equally a stranger to those of my hon. friends. The young men have been charged with insurrection and insubordination, with disorder and irregularity, but with nothing more.”

Mr. Grant said, the way in which their irregularities were mentioned was calculated to produce a very ill effect out of doors. *Gross vices* were imputed to them by one gentleman, *frightful vices* by another,—and a third had stated, that, if he were provoked, “he would disclose such offences as must shew that he had a peep behind the curtain, as well as the directors.” Such loose statements opened the door for suspicion in the minds of others, though the learned gentleman and his friends might not feel any. He called the attention of the proprietors in general to those statements. They would examine them fairly,—for, he conceived, they were more candid than those persons who opposed a few instances of insubordination to general good order and propriety. (*Hear! hear!*) The marked errors of those youths (and here he spoke but of a part of the students) were only of that description. They had, in those respects, been blameable to a certain extent. But the atrocious vices, and other heinous charges, which had been insinuated against them, were insinuated without any shew of foundation. And to what did the offences of which they really appeared to be particularly guilty amount? They amounted to nothing more than a want of subordination to the rulers of the college, which sometimes had assumed the character of riots, tending to revolt. These were the offences from which all those monstrous charges arose. Let the court examine the extent to which insubordination had gone in the course of eleven years. Five instances of disturbance had, during that period, occurred in the college. He would not inquire whether these instances were more or fewer than happened in other institutions, in the same length of time. Were they less, he would not attempt, on any ground of that sort, to excuse them. No man could possibly lament those scenes of disorder

which had occurred more than he did. But when gentlemen endeavoured to swell the catalogue of offences, when their representations were likely so to prejudice the public mind, that it might receive, as true, almost any unfavourable statement relative to the young men,—it was right to declare precisely what the nature of their offences had been. It was insubordination, disobedience or disrespect to authority—which, however, never extended to the whole college. In some instances, very few of the students were implicated,—and in those of the greatest magnitude, not one half of them. Those things ought to be publicly mentioned; and when gentlemen heard them, they would, he hoped, regret that they had advanced general sweeping accusations which could not be borne out by facts.

Mr. Lowndes.—“We are charged with violent misrepresentation. But if we have misrepresented any thing, it has been caused by the keeping back the necessary papers from us; if the directors came forward manfully with the papers, we should not have fallen into error.”

Mr. Grant wished to state to the court the number of students implicated in some of those disturbances. In that which occurred in 1808, out of eighty students, thirteen were concerned; six of these were expelled, and four were rusticated. In 1810, the number of students implicated in the disturbance was twenty; and in 1811, out of eighty students, thirty-nine were complained of.

Mr. Lowndes.—“Was there any gun fired on that occasion?”—(*Cries of Order!*)

Mr. Grant requested the hon. proprietor would permit him to proceed without interruption. In the disturbance which occurred in May 1815, about twenty of the young men were concerned—and, in that which occurred in November last, about the same number. On this statement it was unnecessary to comment. The hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) had stated a case, on the authority of a father, whose son had been at the college, which he seemed to think, proved, beyond a doubt, the evil nature of the institution. There never was a case in which facts were more grossly perverted—never one in which the institution had been more groundlessly calumniated, or stood more clear, than that which the hon. proprietor had thought proper to introduce. He (Mr. Grant) would not go further into this matter; he wished not to wound any man's feelings by exposing his private family affairs, but he believed the nature of the case in question was now pretty well understood. In adverting to the disorders which had happened at the college, it would be proper to consider also the difficulties with which that institution had to

contend. He would beg leave to notice some of them. There had been a rooted idea in the minds of the young men, that, being destined to India by the patronage of the directors, they were sure of going there, whatever might happen at college. They were hence less careful of their conduct than they would have been if no such confidence had existed. But there were others who did not wish to go to India. Their parents had chosen that destination for them, and sent them to college against their will. They, of course, did not enter with satisfaction into the studies of the place. Perhaps they did not contemplate a removal from it with any apprehension, and might be hence active in inciting others to idleness and refractory conduct. It may be also true, that too much forbearance had been shown towards the students in the earlier stages of the institution, and this might have fortified their preconceived notions of final impunity. The causes of this apparent remissness of discipline, need not to be particularly gone into now, but one was the difficulty of discovering the individuals concerned in disorderly proceedings. A false notion of honour was carried so far among the students, that no one would assert his own innocence, lest this by consequence should lead to the detection of the guilty. Another cause that had operated to produce an improper spirit among the students, was the imprudent practice of many parents or relatives in giving them too much money for pocket expenditure. The court of directors had done everything in their power to guard against this evil. They had regulated the amount of pocket money to be allowed, and had warned and requested parents and friends to conform to the regulations; but still it was notorious that many young men were largely supplied with money, and the consequences were mischievous in various ways. To furnish students with a superfluous stock of money, was, in fact, to excite them to devise means of spending it—to employ their thoughts and time to that end—to lead to inattention and remissness in their studies, to encourage habits of idleness and dissipation, to set an ill example to the more sober and prudent, and make them ashamed of a strict economy. Here was a train of evils for which indiscreet parents and friends were themselves responsible. Could they wonder if their children and relatives, so imprudently excited, failed to shew good order and proficiency? The college, and the friends of the students in general, had great reason to complain of such persons, and it was earnestly to be wished that this evil should be at length corrected.

Another ground of objection taken by the learned gentleman and his friends, was, the nature of some of the statutes

enacted for the government of the college. But on this head, although he (Mr. Grant) did not adopt their views upon it, he thought it unnecessary to say much: he was most concerned at present about the being and usefulness of the institution. The hon. gentlemen had declaimed against some of the statutes, as if they were of the essence of it. But there was a clear distinction between the nature and fundamental principles of that institution, and the regulations adopted for the conduct of it. The latter must be made liable to alteration—they were to be subjected to the test of experience—opinions might differ about them, and they might be modified as circumstances should appear to require. They were by no means a *permanent* part of the institution, and differences and changes might take place respecting them without properly bringing the institution itself at all into question.

He should now offer a few words on another topic, which the learned gentleman had dilated on at great length—he alluded to the instruction given at the college, and the course of studies pursued there. All that had been said, on this head, particularly by the learned gentleman, proceeded from a perversion of the candid reports of the college council. In one of these reports it was set forth—"That the condition of the European literature was not quite so favourable; the importance of the classical and mathematical branches not appearing to be so highly appreciated by the generality of the students as it had been in some former periods." This was a candid report made to the court of directors—a *confidential* report of the state of the college. But the learned gentleman had been pleased to make the following comment upon it. It will speak for itself. "This," said he, "was a pretty specimen of subordination and docility. It was here admitted that the students were the *masters*. They were to select the branches of literature, which it was proper to study—they, not their *tutors*, were to *appreciate* the value of different kinds of learning; and, when a young gentleman found the study of Greek and Latin to be a *bore*, he had only to put on his cap and gown, and stroll into Hertford in search of society." Every one must see that this is a violent and outrageous distortion of a simple fact, of an ordinary nature, to be met with occasionally in all places of learning, and that it is incapable of yielding any colour to the meaning strained from it by the learned gentleman. What did the statement of the college council amount to but this: that, compared with some former periods of the college, there appeared to be rather an abatement in the importance and value attached by the students to certain branches of

learning? And may not fluctuations of this kind be reckoned upon in all colleges? In the succession of students, can it be expected, that the same degree of taste shall always appear for the same thing? Is not a diversity in this respect to be looked for among contemporaries? Some will naturally pay more attention, some less to particular branches of learning. In one year, mathematics may be most successfully cultivated; perhaps in the very next, the display of taste and talent may be greater in classical literature. To discover this need occasion no surprise, though doubtless it will always be the business of the teachers to keep up a proper regard to the different branches of study. Time prevented him from going at length into this subject, but he wished briefly to advert to the number of lectures delivered in the college. The learned gentleman asserted that the professors gave but two lectures a week. The number of lectures given to classes and subdivisions of classes, was, in all, seventy in the course of the week.

Mr. Hume—"Is that the system of the past year, or of the present?"

Mr. Grant said, that was the number given at present; but the reports of 1809 and of 1816 were to the same effect. The following extract of information received from the college states this fact. The number of *public lectures* given to classes, and to subdivisions of classes, at this term by the principal, professors, assistant professors, and native teachers, *in the course of the week*, is in all *seventy*, each lasting one hour, and given in the mornings, so that each student in the college has at least two such lectures every day, *besides* lectures in those departments where private instruction is particularly wanted, such as the oriental and the junior mathematical; that is given to individual students throughout the week, both in mornings and evenings. Mr. Hamilton, for instance, devotes from twenty to thirty hours in a week to their private lessons; Mr. Glyu from twenty to thirty hours; Mr. Walter several hours, &c. Independent of these lectures, and other private instructions, were those given by the masters. M. de Foligny gives lessons which occupy fifteen hours in the evenings of each week; Mr. Medland, the drawing-master, in the forenoon and afternoon five hours. The Moonshee also teaches the junior students Persian writing, an hour each day for three days, and the students of the second term for two days.

Mr. Hume—"If the hon. ex-director is allowed to read documents, which others have not had an opportunity of seeing, I hope he will cause them to be laid before the court, for the information of all."

Mr. Grant—"This is a private paper which I have procured for myself."

Mr. Nowell—"The hon. ex-director has gone beyond the bounds prescribed to him. When are we to expect that his speech will be ended?"

Mr. Grant—"I have nearly finished what I mean to say."

The *Chairman*—"I think a latitude has been taken by my hon. friend—but I rather believe, that such latitude was granted by the proceedings of the last general court; and the general consent on this occasion to hear my hon. friend, shews that I have placed a right construction on the intention of the former court. There will be no nicety manifested towards other hon. gentlemen who may wish to explain."

Mr. Nowell—"I don't wish to interrupt the hon. ex-director—who, in many respects, stands very high in the estimation of gentlemen on this side of the bar. I am willing, therefore, to give him every reasonable opportunity for explanation. But if he goes on beyond those bounds which are admitted, in other deliberative assemblies, on similar occasions, I must object to it."

Mr. Grant proceeded.—He now wished to make a few observations on a point, on which a great deal had been stated by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) in the speech he delivered at the last court. Speaking respecting the proficiency of the students, he observed, that be they well or ill-qualified for admission into the college, it mattered not—they procured a certificate, and were sure to be admitted. This, however, was not the case. Several instances had occurred of sending back young men who were not properly qualified. An instance of this kind had occurred recently. The late president of the board of control had a nephew, who was placed precisely in that unpleasant situation. "But," said the hon. proprietor, "the professors are obliged to give a certificate of proficiency, and the task is too grateful a one to be left unperformed, even if the young men are deficient." Neither was this the fact. It was optional with the professors to give a certificate, or to withhold it; and he undoubtedly believed, looking to the honor and respectability of their character, collectively and individually, that they would not hesitate to refuse it, when circumstances called for such an unpleasant exercise of their power. The learned gentleman and his friends had employed a great deal of pains to disparage the literature of the college, taking for their standard the Oriental languages. Now, he had shewn, that to give instruction in Oriental learning, was not the original object nor main design of the college. It was merely a subordinate part of the plan. It suited the argument of the hon. gentlemen, indeed,

as he had before observed, to maintain the contrary, because if Oriental learning was the chief object, and this object had failed, then it would follow, according to their allegation, that the design of the institution had not succeeded. But the nature of the thing, as well as the fact, is against them. The Company did not expect, and could not expect, that the Oriental languages would be taught in England, half so successfully or beneficially as in India, where those languages were vernacular—the living languages of a vast population. The Oriental branch of learning at Hertford, is only one out of many and professedly subordinate; never intended to go to any high degree of perfection, though many students had proceeded so far in it, as to lay the foundation of easier and more rapid advancement to perfection afterwards in India, and this, in fact, was all that was requisite; but the hon. gentlemen making their attack here, left all the other more essential studies of the college quite out of sight. It was proved, however, from a variety of documents, that the general proficiency of the young men, in the different branches of learning, was such as, in a very material degree, to answer the design of the institution.—(*Hear! hear! from Mr. Hume.*) He (Mr. Grant) was sure he stated the fact—and the hon. gentleman might cry "hear, hear," but it would avail nothing: facts and evidences were against him, and the half-yearly examinations of the professors in particular, afforded solid and satisfactory proof of the high attainments of many of the young men. Concerning the nature of those examinations, he should now beg leave to read some explanation from the same paper to which he had referred before:—

"They are nearly of the same nature as those in the first rate colleges at Cambridge, from whence they were partly borrowed, with some adaptation to the difference of circumstances. In the Oriental department they are carried on partly *viva voce*, partly on paper by the Oriental visitor and professors conjointly, and last generally one whole week each term. In the European departments, the professor prepares a paper of questions relating to the subject of his lectures during the term, and embracing their most material points, but still not precisely known to the students beforehand, nor to be answered with any certainty, without preparing the whole portion read by the professor. In classics, for instance, *pieces* of Greek and Latin are selected from the whole that has been construed at lectures, but the students cannot conjecture what *pieces*. These are accompanied with questions upon collateral subjects in history, customs, &c. So in Mr. Malthus's

department, and in mathematics, &c. a certain number of questions are selected by the professor out of all that bear upon the propositions that have been explained that term. And this selection, written or privately printed, is laid before each student of a class, in a room where they are seated separately under the inspection of the professor, with nothing but pen, ink, and paper before them. The room is open to the principal and other professors. The questions are handed to them. Each professor examining at leisure the papers which are written, makes a numerical list of merit and submits it to the whole body of the college council, where the order of the whole is settled according to rules laid down in the statutes—rules contrived to promote exertion in all departments, and to prevent the election of one and neglect of the rest, which has been unjustly attributed to our system. The printed questions are required to be given back to us, and are preserved. Some of the best answers are preserved by some professors.”

“But,” said the hon. proprietor, “we cannot depend upon these. The professors are reporting for themselves. We ought to have some other test.” He (Mr. Grant) believed that such a test was not called for in any literary institution in the kingdom. He believed the testimony of the college in which a young man studies at the universities, and of the masters themselves of the different great public schools, were decisive as to the merits of their students and scholars. The examinations at Hertford would appear, from what he had read, to be most strict. Many of the answers of the young men, which were drawn up with singular ability, were in existence; they could be inspected; and therefore, it was unnecessary for him to occupy the time of the court by expatiating on them. He had no doubt whatever of the veracity of the reports made to the court by the professors—and the proprietors could form a judgment of the general good conduct of the young men, from the statement of lord Minto, which had been so often noticed. (His Discourse to the Calcutta College 1810, pages 35 to 38.) Instances had been before the court, of gentlemen, who had been educated in the college, coming forward and acknowledging the obligations which they owed to the excellent system adopted there. “Oh,” it was said, “there are but a few individuals.” That was true—but they came uncalled for in the way of private correspondence. Had there been the opportunity of bringing forth more, it cannot be doubted the number would have been greater; and even two or three credible witnesses would go a great way in supporting a case. When the testimony of lord Minto (who spoke in the highest

terms of the correct conduct of the young men in India, and of the value of the Hertford institution) was mentioned, there was an endeavour to weaken it, by saying, that as all the young men at the Calcutta college had come from Hertford, no comparison could be instituted between them and others, who were educated elsewhere. There were, however, young men at the Calcutta college, when lord Minto’s opinion was given, who had never been at Hertford, and, therefore, an opportunity did exist for making a comparison. But, even if there were no young men of that description at the Calcutta college, the Governor-general had an opportunity of comparing those who came from Hertford with other writers of the Presidency, who had never been at the home college. Still, however, in order to do away the effect of lord Minto’s testimony, it was asserted that the young men who went out since the institution of the Hertford college, were farther advanced in years than those who had before gone to India. This was a mere assumption, without foundation, like many other things that had been broached.—(*Hear! hear! from Mr. Hume.*)—The hon. ex-director wished the hon. gentleman would hear him, and he would shew why it was an assumption. Ten years before the establishment of the Hertford college, the average age of those who went out to India was eighteen, and the average age of those who proceeded there in the last ten years, since the establishment of the college, was the same. It was therefore clear that the argument founded on the difference of age was fallacious. It is further to be observed as a thing perfectly certain, that the residence of the students in the Calcutta college, has in many instances been much abridged by the previous studies at Hertford. In addition to this, it should be observed, that those young men, who, while at Hertford, were distinguished for their abilities and industry, were now in general, equally distinguished in India, by being preferred to the chief of those stations to which the rank they had attained was eligible. He had a very detailed list of appointments before him, which fully established this fact. He would however abstain from going into these particulars, but he might be permitted to mention an authority much nearer home. It was the testimony of a most respectable individual, Mr. Young, professor of the Greek language at the university of Glasgow. That gentleman took occasion, in a letter he had recently written to an officer of the house respecting some payment on account of his son a student at Hertford, to speak of the college as “a most useful seminary,” and of “the great advantages his son has enjoyed as a student at that institution;” as also to

express "his gratitude, and most full acquiescence in the college regulations referred to." This came from a man who was himself a professor at an university, and might be reckoned no incompetent judge in such a case. The court would not fail to remark the terms in which he had acknowledged the benefits his son had received from this calumniated institution.

I would now, said Mr. Grant, conclude with some observation on the nature of the motion before the court. The hon. members who bring it forward, profess that their object is inquiry—but after all that has been said by them in preceding debates, after the attacks which they have made upon the institution, the government and effects of the college, can any one doubt that the motion proceeds upon the idea of criminality, and the propriety of abolishing the college, or introducing such alterations as to amount nearly to the same thing? I object to the motion, because the propositions contained in it go to condemn the college before trial. I object, also, because the motion assumes that the court of directors have not been attentive to the nature and interests of the institution. There was nothing advanced to justify such an assumption. "But," said the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume) "you refuse papers, on which I could make out my case, yet you condemn us." Certainly papers were properly refused, because the demand for them was so made as to be an act of condemnation, condemnation in the form of inquiry, and before inquiry had taken place. To this the court of directors did right not to accede. Had there been a proposition merely for inquiry, and had the hon. gentlemen come forward in the first instance not as accusers, but simply to propose an inquiry upon the ground of rumours alleged to be in circulation to the injury of the college, I should have felt myself bound to give that proposition a very different consideration. But when the hon. gentlemen set out with violent accusations and criminality, and then propose to make inquiry, I must disapprove a proceeding so conducted. After beginning with condemnation, what hope was there that the subject would receive a temperate and candid consideration? It is true a motion is made to refer the question to the court of directors themselves; but it is still a motion which conveys condemnation in the very terms of it, and in effect a censure upon the directors themselves. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume) says, that I am against all inquiry—that we are afraid of taking the sense of the proprietors! No. But we cannot sanction a motion which, under the guise of seeking inquiry, condemns before inquiry. The present proceeding cannot be considered as

really aiming at a candid investigation of a case on which no judgment has as yet been passed. It evidently indicates a determination already entertained to pull down the institution; and to any measure which has this tendency it cannot be expected of me that I should give any assistance. These very debates, which have been so unreasonably introduced, and so long protracted in this house, have produced and must produce the most injurious effects. It is preposterous and unjust to introduce them at a time when the college is in a state of tranquillity. What can be more proper than that it should be allowed to go on in peace and good order? —(*Hear! hear! from the supporters of the question*)—I must report, "in peace and good order." It has been in that state for the last fifteen months, and it should in all reason and decency be permitted to continue so, instead of being exposed by the agitations in this court to new excitements to commotion and insubordination. On these grounds, after thanking the court of proprietors for the indulgence they have shewn me in listening to this lengthened explanation, I shall conclude by repeating my cordial determination to support the amendment.

Mr. Pattison began by stating, he trusted he should be permitted to make a few observations upon the question, as it now appeared before the court. He should not rise upon the present occasion, if his opinion respecting this institution went the whole length of that of the hon. gentleman who spoke last. He professed, however, to entertain a very high opinion of the institution, but not so unqualified a one as that which was entertained by many of its defenders. He considered it to have been eminently useful in the instruction of young men in liberal and classical learning, and in initiating them in the principles of the oriental languages. He conceived, however, on the other hand, that it had not been quite so efficient on the score of discipline. He was perfectly aware that his abilities were not adequate to the management of this question; but with the opinion that he had delivered when the subject was first agitated, he thought it due to himself that the question should not be decided without his being allowed to trespass upon the attention of the court for a few minutes. When he said for a few minutes, he was afraid that he should do as others had done, and go a little further; but he assured the court he would be as short as he could. On his first entrance into the direction, he confessed that he had felt a degree of indifference respecting the college, because he conceived that the object of instructing young men for India might have been attained without any such instita-

tion. He conceived that the plan of Marquis Wellesley might have been productive of greater advantages. In opposition, however, to these notions, there were the recorded opinions of the court of directors, of the board of control, and of this court of proprietors, directly the other way. They had all concurred in the propriety of establishing this institution. He must therefore consider that any attempt to put the college down, without establishing the strongest and most irrefragable proofs that there were incorrigible disorders and mischiefs in the institution to the extent which the hon. gentleman who brought forward this motion had stated, should be wholly discouraged. He must assert, that unless they could clearly and distinctly prove the truth of the assertions which they had advanced, they must go out of court with their case *not proven*, and the institution must be suffered to remain with some of its imperfections on its head, which, however, he trusted would be decreased by some proper regulations. He himself had been so indifferent to this institution, that although, in the course of his duty, some share in its management fell to him as one of the body of directors, yet he had constantly refused to be one of the committee of college; and he would state his reasons for refusing to become one of that committee. His reason might appear ludicrous, but he would use it, as it answered his purpose of furnishing a good argument. He remembered the old proverb "that too many cooks spoiled the porridge." He saw a great many cooks about Hertford college, very anxious to put in their spoons to endeavour to improve the mixture. He saw another set in Leadenhall-street, and another in Downing-street, engaged in this cookery, and not having any particular academical talents himself, he thought it better to keep aloof, and to leave the mess to those gentlemen who were willing to assist in preparing it. With these opinions, he conceived that the admission of even one more into this body of cooks, or as they were called in French *artistes*, would have been productive of mischief instead of advantage; because in proportion as the number of cooks was increased, in that proportion was there a risk that the broth would be spoiled: and he did conceive, that if the doors of this academical kitchen were thrown open, and the body of this court were permitted to assist in the cooking and correcting of this institution, it would be the most unpalatable and indigestible *hotchpotch* that ever was concocted. On a former occasion, when the agitation of this question was first proposed, he was hostile to it, because he considered that the college was going on well, from the re-

ports of the professors and of the college committee, and from other obvious causes: and he opposed the bringing forward the college papers, on the motion of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume), because he did not think the subject ought to be entertained by so very numerous a body. The duty of superintending the concerns of the college having been delegated to the court of directors by the proprietors, and that power having been sanctioned by the authority of an act of parliament, he considered that the details of the state and management of this institution were better where they were. He also thought that an institution founded upon such honorable principles as those upon which the East-India college was founded, was not to be put in danger of being shaken by the assertions of a few individuals, unsupported by any other facts than those which were notorious to all mankind. The facts of three rebellions having taken place were unfortunately too true, but, at the same time, they were quite notorious; and he must confess that when the hon. and learned gentleman, and the hon. gentleman who sat beside him, proposed to bring forward important facts which were unknown to the court, he had waited with breathless anxiety for the production of their budget: but, strange to say, his expectations were totally disappointed, for no such facts had been brought forward. He objected to the motion of the hon. and learned gentleman, brought forward under such circumstances; because he considered that the adoption of it amounted to no less than the admission of articles of impeachment against the college, against the professors, and against the court of directors. Indeed the whole scope and object of the motion had been truly explained by the appropriate quotation of the hon. gentleman, Mr. Kinnaird, who, in three words, had defined the object of the motion. The quotation of that hon. gentleman was, "*Delenda est Carthago*," which, in plain English, meant nothing more nor less than "down with the college." He objected to the motion, also, because it was the most extraordinary one he had ever heard propounded. It was a monster with five heads—a species of *Hydra*—one head destroyed another sprouted, and the court did not know where to hit it. The first and second proposition went to question whether the college had answered the intended purpose: the third inquired whether a school would not do better: the fourth suggested a plan of general education in preference, and inquired whether as a matter of economy it would not be prudent to give up the college altogether: and the fifth was, whether it was not better to remove the military school at Addiscombe to Haileybury?

Now what would be the natural effect of having such a motion as this referred to the court of directors? There might be some gentlemen of the direction in favor of a school; some for general education; others might have a military bias, and think a military education was of more consequence than all others. It was obvious that the intention of the hon. and learned gentleman, in making this motion, was nothing more nor less than to divide the court of directors, and to endeavour to produce from them such a report as might give him an opportunity of again discussing this subject in the general court. It never could be believed that the court of directors would be unanimous upon such a jumble of propositions. At all events, it was well known they could not be unanimous in favour of the college. There was no doubt that conflicting opinions would be entertained upon the subject: and in such a state of things, the hon. and learned gentleman would most probably call for a report of the name of each director who divided upon each question, and then he would endeavour, upon the old maxim *divide et impera*, to divide the court of directors against itself. This undoubtedly was the main object of the hon. and learned gentleman's motion. For it was not to be expected that a report in favour of the college from the court of directors, could do away opinions so decidedly hostile to it. But he begged leave to say, and he hoped the hon. and learned gentleman would believe him, that although they had had occasionally some sparrings, he sincerely wished it to be thought that he only meant to spar with his gloves on. In all events, he hoped he should avoid all personal observations. The hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) had stood up in a very extraordinary manner to defend the conduct of his hon. and learned colleague, but really it appeared to him (Mr. Pattison) that the hon. gentleman might have been better employed in defending himself; because the strongest language that had been used by his learned colleague did not come up to that of the hon. gentleman himself. The hon. gentleman, however, had adopted a very singular mode of defending the language he and his learned colleague had adopted; language which the hon. gentleman was pleased to qualify by the modest name of "*doubts*." But such doubts as those of the hon. gentleman he (Mr. P.) never heard of before. To him it seemed that the hon. gentleman's scepticism was even stronger than that of his celebrated progenitor and namesake, David Hume. In this case, what were the words of the hon. gentleman's "*doubts*?" Why an assertion that "the establishment of Hertford college had produced many indi-

viduals who were totally destitute of the principles of honor or honesty; who were without any knowledge of the essential parts of the British constitution; whose habits were not fixed; and, in short, men who would be considered as only half-Englishmen." These are the precise words of the hon. gentleman's *doubts*, and these are the imputations cast upon the young men of Hertford College. If they were engaged in any juvenile squabble or broil, they were to be stigmatized by these gross imputations: and if they were guilty of any act such as would be considered venial in a schoolboy, they were to be Frenchified, and stigmatized as only half-Englishmen; and a little riot and confusion was enough, in the hon. gentleman's opinion, to forfeit their claims to the character of humanity.

Mr. Lowndes.—I beg to ask the hon. gentleman whether a gun was not fired off in one of the riots? (*Cries of Order! Order!*) I have a right to put that question. If the young men are accused wrongfully, let their conduct be inquired into.

Mr. Pattison resumed, and said the hon. gentleman's defence (Mr. Hume's) of his hon. and learned friend, totally failed when he seemed to rest mainly on his promise of the production of facts—a word echoed and cheered by the powerful lungs of the hon. proprietor.

Mr. Lowndes.—"*Tu et pretere nihil.*"

Mr. Pattison said, that upon referring to the speech of the hon. gentleman he found nothing relating to the subject, but what had reference to his knowledge of the facts of the rebellions, which were already notorious. The hon. gentleman did not bring forward a single fact which had the appearance of novelty, still less any facts which bore out the case of his hon. colleague. It was true he had produced *one* anonymous letter from a gentleman in Scotland.

Mr. Hume.—"It was not anonymous."

Mr. Pattison.—It was so far anonymous that no name was mentioned. The name might have been handed to the Chairman, but it had not been mentioned publicly in the court. The hon. gentleman had produced this letter from his correspondent, but even that document had very laudably praised the institution at Haileybury, the author of it having acknowledged that his son had attained very considerable acquisitions at that institution. It acknowledged the moral habits which his son had acquired, and he spoke highly of the conduct of the college altogether. But *then* what did the gentleman do? Why he turned round upon the bosom that had warmed him, and inflicted on it a stinging, and told a miserable and pitiful story about a boy

having sold his Persian dictionary. The only novelty brought forward in this notable letter was the unimportant fact of a boy having sold his Persian dictionary! And was *this* the fact, he would ask, upon which the hon. gentleman grounded his charge against the students of the college of being only half Englishmen? Really he (Mr. P.) had heard nothing else from that quarter as the grounds of so extraordinary an imputation. The whole amount of the proof which this letter afforded was, that a single boy had sold something of his own, and that he had been guilty of an aberration which certainly could not be wholly defended, but which was not of a very serious nature. But the court would judge of the candour and the kindness of the author of such a letter; he (Mr. P.) did not know the writer, and was not desirous of knowing him. He had acted very ungratefully by the institution which had rendered him such essential service in training up his boy to good habits and the acquisition of a very valuable education, by this pitiful attempt to asperse it. He (Mr. P.) must think that the story of the "mountain bringing forth a mouse" afforded a very fair exemplification of the puny efforts of these grumbling gentleman; for, in his opinion, the hon. gentleman's *mouse* was the most half begotten abortive animal he had ever heard of; and he only wished that the hon. gentleman would take his mouse back again to the mountain, and hide it there for ever, for really it was not worth the attention of the court.

The hon. gentleman had stated that the motion for a previous question argued on the part of the court of directors a fear of meeting the charges against the college. Now he (Mr. P.) humbly entertained a very different opinion; because he thought that the previous question was moved upon the best and the strongest grounds, viz. because it was the opinion of the mover and seconder of that question that there was not the least occasion for bringing this motion forward. The previous question was no more than this: "shall the case, or shall it not, go to inquiry?" He (Mr. P.) hoped and trusted, that in consequence of what had fallen from the defenders of the establishment, the court would be of opinion that this was not a fit case for inquiry. He (Mr. P.) was very sorry that the hon. gentleman (Mr. Kinnaid) who spoke in answer to the very eloquent speech of the hon. proprietor in his eye (Mr. R. Grant) was not in his place; he had amused the court very much, it was true, with the contents of the little conjuring book which he pulled out of his pocket: and he (Mr. P.) could have wished him to communicate a little more of its contents: but what he disapproved of in the speech of that hon. gen-

tleman was the attempt to throw into ridicule and contempt some of the institutions of the college. The hon. gentleman should recollect that in ridiculing the name of a thing, the substance of it was brought into contempt. He had talked of the terms *principal* and *professor*, *registrar of colleges*, *halls*, and so forth, as so many charms for the purpose of excluding the vulgar and upholding the system of the college, without any regard whatever to the substantial uses of such an institution. The ridicule which the hon. gentleman had bestowed upon these seeming trifles was, he must take the liberty to say, the less becoming in him, who had himself been indebted for his education and the perfection of his eminent talents to an institution carried on under the same *regime*. The hon. gentleman who was absent had expressed considerable doubt as to the relevancy of some papers which the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. R. Grant) had produced in the course of his speech. Certainly he (Mr. P.) must agree that those papers only proved the sense of gratitude felt by some of the students who had gone from the college toward their masters. But considered as the ebullitions of youthful gratitude for the kindnesses they had received at the college, they must be deemed emanations of truly ingenuous and honorable minds for the marked and signal benefits which they had received from this institution. In this point of view, undoubtedly, these papers deserved consideration. But he would go along with the hon. gentleman to the full length of his argument, that the production of a few private testimonials of this kind did not decide the general question. Undoubtedly he admitted that the particular instances of extraordinary talent and genius which some individuals evinced proved nothing upon the important question of the state of the general education of the college. Such instances as these were rare and extraordinary. They were like *comets*, which seldom appear, and were not to be taken as specimens of the common order of things. There was, however, one of these instances mentioned by the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Grant) which had afforded him peculiar and personal gratification. He meant that of Mr. *Stirling*, the notice of whose extraordinary proficiency and merit gave him infinite satisfaction, because he was a *protégé* of his own. He had had the honour of sending that young man out to India, and he felt it to be an honour, because he was an honour to his country: and he hoped the court would permit him to read an extract from a letter from Mr. Stirling written to a young friend of his, giving an account of his official duties in

India, and shewing how he was practically and usefully employed in the service of the Company. The letter was dated Delhi the 4th of June, 1816, and was as follows.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. A. Stirling, dated Delhi, June 1816.

"My regular occupation is confined to the conduct of the business in what is called the Foujdaree court of the city, as head of which I am the Minister of Police (another Fouché I assure you in every thing that regards energy, vigilance, and extensive information of all that is going on), and also criminal judge of the vast city of Delhi, thus comprehending in myself all the ante-judicial, judicial and post-judicial functions of criminal jurisdiction, or, to speak more simply, those of a magistrate and a judge of circuit. Happily my labours in this department are not very severe and toilsome, as an excellent police has been long established at this place, and being wisely framed with a view to preventing the commission of offences, as well as to the apprehending and securing the punishment of offenders, crimes of magnitude and atrocity are little known here. As a striking proof of this, I may mention that the present resident, during five years that he has been in office, has never found it necessary to punish any one with death, substituting solitary confinement for life, or a long period of years, in the few cases where other tribunals would probably have pronounced the most awful sentence of the law. Amidst a large and vicious population, however, the occurrence of petty offences, of acts of violence and oppression, of derelictions from positive institutions, must ever be frequent, and in the duty of investigating, punishing, and restraining these, much of my time is spent. On the whole, I am exceedingly gratified with my office and the extensive powers entrusted to me. I have an ample field before me for the exercise of abilities, the display of knowledge, and the practice of many of the higher virtues, and as long as I labour to discharge my duty honestly, ably, and industriously, I may enjoy the most exalted gratification of which my mind is susceptible, the consciousness of doing good on a very extensive scale."

When the court were informed that this young man, performing these important functions, was only twenty-two years of age, their admiration would be the greater; and they would be pleased to see such practical effects of the good education he had received. It would also be satisfactory for the proprietors to learn from this letter the prosperous and peaceful state of that part of the Company's possessions in India. To every feeling mind it

must be gratifying to find to what a point of extraordinary excellence this college had brought some of the Company's servants. The instance produced was a singular proof of the merits of the institution, but its general effects were not the less conspicuous: and he begged to state from the last Bengal Gazette the result of the last examination. He found from that report, that out of *thirty-six* students who had offered themselves for examination, no less than *twenty-five* had been reported qualified for the public service, *three* of whom had been in the college only *eight months*, and *fifteen* got out of it in about *fourteen or fifteen months*. He should take this occasion of reading the statement of Lord Moira upon this subject, which was published in the last Calcutta Gazette; and he felt himself justified in doing this, for the purpose of removing the impression which had been attempted to be made to the prejudice of the system of education afforded at Haileybury college. It had been said that the college had produced very rare instances of extraordinary genius; now, for his part, he had not that wonderful reverence for extraordinary genius. He liked good plain sense and application to business; and with these qualities the Company would be extremely well served in almost every department. The Company only wanted good sense, good conduct, a sufficient knowledge of the oriental languages, and a steady application to business. Now what did Lord Moira say upon the subject of the last examination? In allusion to the large number reported qualified, he said this: "in the estimate of the productive powers of the year, compared with former periods, this is indeed a favourable circumstance; but what is more, it is one in which there is no room for the operation of chance. There can be but one cause to which it can be attributed: it is impossible to entertain any other supposition, than that there must have existed amongst the students a more general disposition to study, with a view to avail themselves of the benefits of the institution, than has ever before been experienced." Instead of feeling disappointment at not finding on this particular occasion any extraordinary genius, whose successful pursuit of extensive knowledge might exalt the attainments of the year into a rivalry with the merit of those boasted times, we should rather seize the opportunity to exult in the rarity of failure, and to remark how extraordinary a circumstance it is, and how much to the credit of the institution, that the unsuccessful instances have been so few." Though, however, the attainments of this year are not of a peculiarly brilliant stamp, I have nevertheless been assured

"that the number of those whose acquirements are above mediocrity, would challenge a comparison with the most fortunate periods, and that the aggregate of the knowledge possessed by the whole of the gentlemen now reported qualified exceeds, in a very considerable degree, what would be found the aggregate of any former year. This in truth is the real criterion of the usefulness and extent of the productive powers of the institution. The glory of a single individual is principally for himself, and furnishes but the limited contribution of his single, though superior application to the public service; but when, as in the present instance, a large amount of acquirement is diffused amongst the whole, a very wide benefit is to flow from the exertions of so many well-instructed individuals."

Now, with these papers in his possession, he really could not for a moment admit the correctness of the statements of the hon. gentlemen, that the college was not going on as well as it should do; because he thought, upon the question of evidence, the proof lay all the other way. All that the hon. gentlemen had been able to produce was brought from the reports of the professors, who had been perhaps too candid in their statements upon the subject, and it was hard to make them safer for their candour. But they had to complain that the hon. gentlemen had not put the fair and real construction upon the meaning of the reports.

The hon. and learned proprietor (Mr. Jackson), whom he had listened to with the profoundest attention, and who had delivered certainly a very eloquent address to the court, had divided his speech nearly into two parts: one was to eulogize Lord Wellesley and his administration, and more particularly the institution of that nobleman's college. He had expatiated upon the dignified submission of Lord Wellesley to the suppression of that college; and certainly he (Mr. P.) did expect that the hon. gentleman would have proved that that college was in every respect a desirable institution. But the hon. gentleman's speech seemed to prove that it was quite the reverse; for after a very long speech, the whole of what he said amounted to very little more or less than this, that what he had so highly praised was nothing but a splendid theory, and that it was impossible, from the defects which he had pointed out, the plan could have ever answered the purpose designed. Certainly the hon. gentleman did not use these very words; but that was pretty much the purport of what he said. The second part of the hon. gentleman's speech was still more extraordinary, because the whole aim and object of it was to put down an institution to the erection of which he acknowledged himself to have

mainly contributed. The hon. and learned gentleman seemed to claim a merit in having lent a hand in raising an institution which he now traduced with the severest invective. He first told the court that he had had the honour of establishing the college, and then he seemed to bend his whole aim to its destruction. He had told the court that he not only supported the institution by his resolutions of 1805, but that he absolutely considered himself to be the founder of it.

Mr. Jackson said "no, no."

Mr. Pattison.—He told the court that he felt disappointed at not having the satisfaction of being considered the father of the institution, and at not having been invited to be present at the laying the first stone; for it appeared, according to his own account, that it was his favourite child, and that through the whole progress of the child's education he had shown the character of an indulgent and tender parent. He had patted it on the head, and gave it sugar, and, in short, there never was a more indulgent parent than the hon. gentleman was to this his favourite protégé. And his indulgence did not last for a very short time, for his kindness continued until the child almost reached manhood before he evinced the slightest severity towards it. From its first infancy until it had reached ten or eleven years of age he never found the least fault with it: and until this moment, no body imagined that the hon. and learned gentleman had the slightest objection to urge against his favourite. And he (Mr. P.) appealed to the court, whether, according to the hon. gentleman's own account of himself, this college must not be considered from 1805 to 1816 as an object of his parental protection.

But the hon. gentleman had endeavoured to prove that this institution was meant to be a school and not a college. Surely the hon. gentleman would recollect that in the very advertisement published in 1806 for building the college, *ex nomine*, a full statement was given for the information of architects who might be disposed to contract, of the nature of the plan which the Company intended to carry into effect. That advertisement was before the court of proprietors, and the hon. gentleman could not plead ignorance of the plan intended. The hon. gentleman, as a proprietor, was a party to the proposition for giving salaries—to whom?—not to masters—but to a principal and professors.—To persons whose duties were clearly marked out, and whose literary functions were distinctly defined. If the hon. and learned gentleman had intended a school, surely he would have exerted those admirable powers of eloquence he possesses in explaining the object he had in view. When a college was proposed, if that was not his object, he would have

turned round and said "why do you talk about a college? We meant an *establishment*"—for this was the word which the hon. gentleman had fixed upon in 1805—not *school* but *establishment*. Now, it appeared to him (Mr. P.) that the word *establishment* was capable of converting either one way or the other—to a school or to a college. But the hon. gentleman said that he originally meant it to be a school; whether he meant that or not was now very little to the purpose—(*Hear I hear!*)—the original idea was that it should be a seminary; but the hon. gentleman stated very clearly that the idea was changed. Let it be so; but if it was changed, it was changed confessedly with the knowledge of the hon. gentleman. The hon. gentleman had had an opportunity of considering the propriety of the change at the time it was proposed and if he did not approve it he should have come forward in the manly style which he did on all occasions, and have said "what are you about? I want a good sturdy school; I want a master with a rod in his hand who shall whip these *boys* of eighteen." Now if the hon. gentleman had interposed in that way, the court would have understood his object when so stated, and probably the court would have given way to his opinions; but the fact was, that the hon. gentleman did not interpose, and the thing went on. Therefore he (Mr. P.) must contend that the hon. gentleman was a sharer with the directors in the original sin of the institution, and he could not now shift it from his own shoulders, but must have his share of the blame: and here he must call to the recollection of the court a story in the Arabian Nights Entertainments, of a comical fellow called the Barber of Bagdad, who seeing twelve men embarking in a boat on the Tigris, and fancying they were going upon a party of pleasure, entered the boat with them, but found to his surprise, on their landing, that in fact they were going to be hanged, and the consequence was that he very narrowly escaped being hanged with them. Now if the court of directors were to be hanged or otherwise punished for the sin of erecting the college, it was to be hoped the hon. gentleman would be one of their party;—(*A laugh!*)—for if there was any blame due, he should have his share. The hon. gentleman had said it was never late to retract an error. That was a sentiment in which he (Mr. P.) perfectly concurred, but the retraction of error should be accompanied with a *confession* of error; and if the hon. gentleman had erred, he ought not to be allowed to say "you alone have erred"—but he ought to say that, as we have got into the scrape together, let us get out together—*allons, mes enfans!*—not, *allez, mes enfans!*—But he (Mr. P.) understood that the ground

and charge of all this error was founded upon three notorious rebellions and two or three minor disturbances. Now it was most extraordinary that these advocates for reforming the college, who were perfectly acquainted with all these transactions, did not feel a little curiosity to know the extent of them sooner. If they were of such important consequence as had been represented, it was very singular that they did not arrest the attention of the proprietors before. If the hon. gentleman really thought these matters worthy of consideration, it was their duty to have come down on the instant and call for an inquiry, and insist upon a redress of those supposed grievances. But the hon. and learned gentleman acted on this occasion like a physician, who should meet his patient in a perfect state of convalescence and a good state of health, and say, "What business have you here? you were sick six months ago: go home again; I must take care of you. You must be doctored." This was the way the hon. gentleman would use the college. "Fifteen months ago you were in a state of turbulence and disorder: but now that your pulse is regular, and that you are quite convalescent, I must doctor you, and send you back to the regimen of inquiry." If a patient were to be so healed by his doctor, he would surely deserve to be sent to the incurable ward of his own hospital. But this was the way that the hon. gentleman came upon the court of directors.—He wanted to remedy evils which had been long since cured: for that was obviously the intention and sense of the present opposition. "It signifies nothing," said the honourable gentleman, "that the college has been fifteen months in a state of perfect health, and sound wind and limb; I must have it bled and blistered, and put under the regimen of water gruel." Now this was the error into which these sage doctors had fallen. They would prescribe for the patient when he was cured, and reduce him again to the sick bed, in order to shew the depth of their science. Really the hon. and learned gentleman, when he admitted that it was not too late to retract error, ought, at the same time, to have the candour to confess and apologize for his own mistakes. In all events he ought to establish, by clear and indisputable evidence, that the institution was really in the state he represented it to be, before he called upon the court to submit it to the dangerous experiment of inquiry.

The hon. and learned gentleman had charged the court of directors with having surrendered a part of their power and prerogative. He charged them with having surrendered the power of dismissing the professors. This was a more palpable mistake of the learned gentleman. The

fact was, that the directors had not parted with that power. The real state of the case was, that the directors had the power of dismissing every professor upon good and substantial grounds, except the principal, or head of the college. With respect to this last person the legislature had thought proper to prevent the directors having any controul over him without the concurrence of the board of commissioners, but the directors had not parted with the power. It had been *taken from* them. The hon. and learned gentleman had said that the directors had said that the directors had parted with the power of dismissing the professors generally; in that he was mistaken, for that power was still left to them.

Mr. *Weldon* said, that no professor could be dismissed without the sanction of the board of controul.

Mr. *Pattison*. The hon. and learned gentleman had said, that by surrendering this power the directors had exposed themselves to insult from the professors, in the publication of pamphlets. He (Mr. P.) could only say, that though the only gentleman who had written a pamphlet had thought proper to publish his sentiments to the world, the court might be assured that the directors would not imitate the example by publishing their sentiments. But of this he was confident, that the directors would receive that meed of approbation which they claimed from the public for that voluntary sacrifice which they had made of their patronage for the purpose of benefiting this institution. It was true that the learned gentleman who wrote the pamphlet in question had brought forward one very strong fact. This, however, was a very delicate subject, and he (Mr. P.) should get out of it as fast as he could. But he must say that the bringing forward at this time of that circumstance which happened five years ago—the restoration of the five young men expelled—was a very ungracious proceeding on the part of the learned professor. The real history of that transaction was perhaps very well known by every body. That five young men were restored after having been expelled from the college, was very true; and it was equally true that one of them was the son of a director. But those who approved of that measure were governed by their own motives and feelings. He (Mr. P.) should not claim more merit in the part he took in it, than any other gentlemen; but he would speak for those who did approve and sanction it, and say that they were influenced by feelings for a father in great distress on account of the situation of his son: and added to that, they further rested upon this broad ground, that there was no absolute proof of guilt in his son,

any more than there was in thirty-eight other young men; for in truth these five individuals were selected for punishment as being the most disorderly and the most troublesome young men in the college. On that occasion the hon. director (who was now no more) had prevailed upon other directors to plead for him; and the directors entering into his feelings as a father, and feeling for the situation of the son, against whom there was no positive proof of guilt, they yielded to the peculiar hardship of the case, upon the son making an affidavit of his innocence. The real history of the other thirty-eight students, out of whom these five were chosen to atone for their faults, was, that on that occasion there was such a determined spirit of resistance in the college, that it was impossible to get at the truth; and under those circumstances the statute that had been so much objected to was framed. That became a statute of absolute necessity, for the college could not be maintained if the body of the students could agree to assemble tumultuously, and improperly enter into a league of secrecy. In consequence of the difficulty of detecting the offenders and bringing them to punishment, it was found absolutely necessary to resort to the principle of *decimation*, however cruel it was, both in principle and practice; but it was a measure that the directors were driven to, under the peculiar circumstances of the case. The hon. gentleman had stated that amongst other things which the court of directors had surrendered, was the power of pardoning offenders in the college; a power of mercy which the hon. and learned gentleman had rather poetically stated went hand in hand with the power of administering justice as sovereigns. But how did the hon. and learned gentleman's observations apply to the present case? The young men of the college were not subjects of the directors—they were not in their service—they were sent there in a state of probation; and until they had performed their two years of initiation and probation, they were not under the controul of the court of directors: consequently, if they were not in the service of the Company, mercy considered as the attribute of sovereignty, did not at all apply to the relative situation of the parties. The relation of subject and sovereign did not exist in this case, and therefore the observation of the hon. gentleman did not apply; and he (Mr. P.) must say, that the directors had very properly given up the power of pardoning, for to him it was rather matter of rejoicing than regret. The professors were the best judges of the demands of justice; and the power of administering justice could not be more prudently placed than where it was, for it put it out of

the power of the directors to shew partiality; who by the way, if they did commit a fault, either in this or in any other instance, were sure to hear of it from some quarter or another. The hon. and learned gentleman had said, amongst other singular assertions, that the professors were endowed with such a power that they might expel a boy for not attending chapel; and he contended that such extreme powers ought not to have been granted to those gentlemen. Now, in this the hon. and learned gentleman was greatly mistaken, because, in point of fact, the professors had no power of expulsion, except for defined offences, or in extraordinary cases of gross insubordination. This was one of the many misrepresentations which had been thrown out on this occasion. The hon. gentleman, and the other gentleman who supported him in his motion, had stated that there was nothing so easy as the duty of these professors. Now he, (Mr. P.) must say, that he should be very sorry to undertake such a duty, easy as it was stated to be. But what was the real fact? Why, the fact was, that these learned professors delivered lectures to the young men as often as their minds were capable of receiving them and benefiting by them, and it must be admitted that if young men's minds were over-burthened with more lectures than they were capable of digesting, the effect would be injurious instead of being beneficial. But, in fact, the line of instruction pursued at the college did not go to either of the hon. gentleman's extremes. One of his extremes was *weighing bales of cotton and measuring of muslin*; and the other was that the young men *were to be all Grotiuses and Puffendorfs*. These extremes had no sort of relation whatever to the resolutions brought forward by the hon. and learned gentleman himself in the year 1805. The Company, in establishing the college, looked no farther than to qualify their servants for the appointments to which they were likely to be promoted, and give them such an education as was suited to their respective capacities. In sending out writers to India, the principal object of the Company, in the institution of this college, was, to perfect them as much as possible in classical and liberal learning, and to endue their minds with a knowledge of the laws and constitution of their own country. Now, what were these young men taught? Why, they were taught the classics, the elements of mathematics: they were taught political economy, civil law and British law, history, a little of mechanics and of natural philosophy, and were grounded in the principles of oriental learning. In his (Mr. P.'s) opinion the whole object of the hon. gentleman's original motion was fully answered by the attainments of these

young men; for in looking at the testimonials produced at the last examination, namely in May 1815, he found that these young men, almost without exception, were examined in these various branches of learning. In the classics they were examined in Horace, Livy, Plutarch and Sallust. They were examined in Euclid, British law, civil law, political economy, British history, and in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages. These examinations, it was true, were carried on by the professors themselves; and here he must admit, that although he considered the propositions now before the court objectionable in general, yet there were many points suggested, from which some good might arise: for instance, as far as his influence and vote would go, he should be very glad to see learned men, strangers to the college, undertake to be present at these examinations; for whatever might be the practice of other institutions, he thought that the attendance of such gentlemen would give a solemnity to the examinations highly beneficial; and he firmly believed that they would do credit to the students, and be highly honorable to the professors. This he knew to be the practice at some public schools. He knew it to be so at the Charter House; and although he did not flatter himself with being qualified for a public examiner, yet he knew that there were many gentlemen of learning and of considerable attainments who would be happy to attend on such occasions; and if an arrangement of that sort could be made, it would be highly desirable.—(Hear! hear!)

There was another point brought forward on the other side of the court, in which he was ready to coincide with the hon. and learned gentlemen, namely, the injustice of that principle of decreeing that the youth who was expelled from the college should never be employed in any department of the Company's service, however promising his genius, or however praiseworthy his merits might be in other respects. This was a matter which certainly was a proper subject for the consideration of the directors; and if the hon. and learned gentleman's motion had been grounded solely upon a proposition of that kind, so far from opposing he should have supported it; for he (Mr. P.) must consider this as bordering upon tyranny; and even Mr. Professor Malthus himself stated that it was productive of evil, because it prevented expulsion by the cruel and inhuman consequences which followed a sentence of that sort.—(Hear! hear! hear!)

The proposition of the hon. and learned gentleman consisted of five parts. He had divided his discourse into five propositions. The first was whether the college had answered the purpose: the second

was, whether it was now necessary; and the third whether a school was not preferable to an university: now he was very much inclined to think that the question of a school was not intended to be pressed by the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Jackson nodded assent), for in his second speech, he told the court that he did not mean to argue that point, but rather aimed at the question of general education, which was the object of his fourth proposition, or, in other words, that every man should educate his son in his own way. But he (Mr. P.) would put it to the hon. and learned gentleman's candour, whether it was in any degree proper to bring forward such a resolution so long as this college existed, for it was either good, or it was good for nothing. If it was good, it was proper that the servants of the Company should be educated there—if it was good for nothing, it should be abolished. He gave the hon. and learned gentleman the option; but it appeared to him that the parents ought to take their sons to this college, so long as it was a proper institution: and that it was a proper one, he was bound to believe from all the accounts he had heard of it from every man who had an opportunity of judging of its merits. The hon. gentleman's proposition, that it would be conducive to economy, in the expenditure of the Company, if the military seminary was removed from Addiscombe to Haileybury, was a proposition to which, on the question of economy, he must agree with the hon. and learned gentleman, as a truism, in as much as that one institution was less expensive than two: for by that arrangement, certainly, the Company would have only one instead of two to support. But he would ask the hon. and learned gentleman, with what degree of consistency could he be the advocate for upholding the necessity of an appropriate military education for the servants of the Company, and, at the same time, for denying an appropriate civil education? If it was proper that the military servants of the Company should receive an adequate education, surely it was equally proper that those who had the highest functions to perform in civil life ought to receive an appropriate education: for this was the dilemma in which the hon. gentleman was placed by his own motion. If the hon. gentleman succeeded ultimately in his object of carrying the students at Addiscombe to Haileybury, he would in fact be acting directly contrary to his own declaration of 1805, by which he urged the necessity of an institution in this country for the education of the Company's civil servants. If the hon. gentleman was successful to the extent of his fifth and last proposition, he would be entitled

to use for his motto this old Latin quotation:—

Diruit, edificat, mutat quadrata rotundis: which for the benefit of country gentlemen he should translate thus: *Diruit*, he pulls down one college; *edificat*, he builds up another; *mutat*, he changes; *quadrata*, square civil caps; *rotundis*, for round military ones.

What he (Mr. P.) complained of was, that the hon. and learned gentleman, in promising to bring forward facts to ground his motion, had been totally defective in the performance of his promise. If, however, it was the intention of the hon. gentleman to bring forward these facts at the tail of the debate, he would be acting contrary to all usage; if he should attempt to bring forward any new facts, those who were charged with them would have a right to answer him; but he presumed that all the hon. gentleman's articles of impeachment were already before the court, and that there were none behind to bring forward. He (Mr. P.) remembered in the famous prosecution, or more properly *persecution*, of Mr. Hastings, an attempt was made in the course of the trial to bring forward fresh articles of impeachment; but that proposition was most properly scouted. Now, he must persuade himself that the hon. and learned gentleman's bill of indictment was founded upon what he had already brought forward. But if the hon. gentleman's motion should be carried, which he sincerely hoped it would not, he hoped the hon. gentleman would at least use his success with some degree of indulgence. He remembered a story of the great prince de Condé, who in making a tour through France arrived at some city, the name of which he had forgotten, when the mayor and burgesses came out and apologized that they did not offer him a salute of artillery; "but," said the mayor, "please your royal highness, we have twenty-four reasons for it, and the first is, we have none." "Oh!" said the prince, "if that be the case, I excuse you." enumerating the other twenty-three." He hoped the hon. gentleman would treat the court of directors with the same indulgence, in the event of their reporting that the college should be upheld, and would excuse them from the consideration of his other four propositions, which would be in a truth disposed of by their decision on the first.

If the hon. gentleman had been content to bring forward that narrow and simple proposition, although he (Mr. P.) might have opposed it on the ground of its being unnecessary, it would have been in other respects much less objectionable; but the reference, in the mode required by the hon. gentleman's motion as it stood,

he trusted the court would decide by a large majority, was not of a nature to be entertained; and would consequently vote, as he should, for the previous question.

Mr. *Bosington* said, it was with considerable reluctance he offered himself to the notice of the court, unwilling as he was to prolong a debate which, in his apprehension, had already gone to an unnecessary extent: but he thought, that considering the circumstances which had grown out of this case, various and important as they were, it would be improper for him, with the sentiments which he entertained, to give an entirely silent vote upon the subject. No man, however, could feel more sensibly than he did, his want of powers to treat the matter in such a manner as he felt the importance of it required. If he were to attempt to express his sentiments in the way he could wish, he should only feel his own incompetency to such a task, more particularly after so much eloquence had been employed, and after so much ability had been evinced by the hon. gentlemen who preceded him in the discussion. Notwithstanding those discouragements, he should venture with some diffidence, to offer such an opinion as occurred to his mind. He had very little hesitation in saying, that after having paid all the attention in his power to every thing that had passed upon this subject, he did not conscientiously think that a case had been made out, which would justify him in giving his concurrence to the motion before the court. If he considered this merely as a question of inquiry, he was sure there was no man who would be more ready to give his acquiescence to the proposition which had been made: but really, he considered it as a question of condemnation, though he was perfectly ready to admit that the hon. gentleman, who brought forward the motion, did not understand it in the same way in which he did. He did not wish to canvass much at length these opinions, but when a question of this sort was brought before the court, the court were bound to look at it, in the way in which it struck them: and as he considered it as nothing more nor less than a complete condemnation of the college, and as a beginning to destroy it, it was impossible, in this view of the business, that he could entertain it for a moment. There were a few facts which, in his humble apprehension, were perfectly clear: the first was, that the East-India Company had laid out a very considerable sum of money, no less, perhaps, than £100,000, upon the establishment at Haileybury. It was also perfectly clear, that they had got together a great number of able and scientific persons, to sustain the duties of professors.

This fact had not been disputed on any side of the court; on the contrary, it seemed to be admitted that it was impossible to have men, in point of education and ability, better qualified for the duties which they had to perform. And under their auspices, he would venture to say, that great progress had been made in the liberal sciences, which they professed; beside which, considerable advances had taken place in the attainment of the oriental languages, which he, for one, could not exclude as an unimportant object of the institution. It must be admitted, that the establishment had already received the support of the Company and of Parliament, and therefore, it was impossible for the court of Directors to destroy it, without first having their acquiescence. There was another point, however, on which, in his humble apprehension, much might be said. He doubted whether a judicious line of conduct had been adopted, by the defenders of the college, in bringing forward the letters of the young men who had been educated at this establishment to support its efficiency. Every man of sense must see to what such modes of argument might lead, were counter declarations to be brought forward to meet them. This could not be done, nor would it be proper if it could be done. That part of the business, therefore, he thought might as well have been let alone; nor was the necessity of it at all obvious, when it was recollected how much better evidence was already before the court. They had the opinions of Lord Minto, and of several of the Company's servants in India. They had, also, the opinions and the examination of the court of directors, contained in the reports which had been read to the court; and from all these he (Mr. B.) would venture to say, it clearly appeared, that the progress which had been made in every department of literature, came up completely to what had been promised when the college was first established. There was another point upon which he would undertake to say, there could be little or no doubt; namely, that the principal and professors of the college had had a very difficult and trying task to perform; and whatever might be thought upon the subject by other gentlemen, it was his opinion that they had discharged their duty well. Let it be admitted that the court of directors, upon all occasions, had not conducted themselves as properly as they ought to have done; that they themselves had been the occasion of part of the delusion, and part of the difficulty attending the case—let it also be supposed and admitted, that upon some occasions, the principal and professors had not conducted themselves with all that

worldly wisdom they might have shewn, would any man say, that under these circumstances, there were sufficient reasons why this establishment should be destroyed? He really thought, that the first object which every sensible man must have in view, even under these admissions, would be, that if there were faults in the system, it should be their endeavour to correct them; but there could be no reason that the establishment should be abolished, for that was the proposition of the hon. and learned gentleman, or, at least, that was the end to which his proposition tended: and feeling that this was the object, it tended very much to influence the vote which he (Mr. B.) intended to give. There had been a sort of outcry against Hertford college—upon that outcry it was attempted to run it down. A debate of many days had taken place—every point that bore upon the college had been investigated, and after this ample discussion had taken place, an hon. and learned gentleman had proposed a previous question. This had been called an extinguisher. But in the opinion of him (Mr. B.) could there be any thing more reasonable than that they who had attended, and who had heard all the circumstances, on both sides of the case, should decide whether or not there was any ground for inquiry; that they should say, whether this was or was not a case fit to be referred to the decision of the court of proprietors, who had not heard one word on the subject. A motion like the present, which was to refer this question to the decision of, perhaps, prejudiced persons, certainly uninformed ones, who might perhaps, vote according to their passions, was a very strong reason with the court of directors why they should endeavour to stop this question by moving the previous question, rather than by any other mode; nor did he think this mode of trial could be open to any objection.

Having thus given his opinion according to the best of his judgment, as to the line of conduct which this court ought to adopt, and if they should entertain the same opinion upon the subject, he should be exceedingly happy, he must be permitted to enter a little more at length into the merits of the question, and he trusted he should not be considered as occupying too much of the time of the court; but although it was not possible for him to confine his sentiments within a very short compass, yet he would endeavour to be as concise as the nature of the subject would admit. His opinion generally was, that when a question of any nature was introduced, the utmost latitude should be allowed to the reception of evidence to support it: and he therefore thought, that every thing

which could be brought to bear on the point at issue should be admitted; and therefore, when this question was originally introduced, if the hon. and learned gentleman, who brought it forward, had been able to make the speech, which he delivered with respect to the college, bear upon the question before the court, there could have been no objection to whatever he might say. But then, if he recollected the way in which the question was brought before the court, the learned gentleman's speech was not very well calculated to attain the object, which every cool dispassionate man would have sought to attain: for although the hon. gentleman, and his friends around him, disclaimed accusation, and professed that their sole object was to inquire into the state of the establishment, yet, unfortunately, they took so wide a scope of argument, and so remote a course from that which they ought to have pursued, that, by every candid mind, their conduct was very much to be lamented. He (Mr. B.) would have thought it more discreet in them, to have confined themselves a little within bounds, because the hon. and learned gentleman without the bar (Mr. Jackson) must be aware of the effect that the statements in his speech would produce upon the public mind, and that such effect must have been to take the ears of the public by surprise: and that it was something like an attempt prematurely to run down the college, which in his judgment was extremely improper. But having taken the liberty of stating this, he must at the same time say, that a book or pamphlet published by one of the professors of the college, in defence of the establishment, had given him as much pain on the other side; for, in his humble apprehension, that learned gentleman had adopted precisely the same line of conduct, in defending the college, that he complained had been pursued in assailing it. He should be extremely sorry that any thing like injustice should be done to that hon. and learned gentleman, but when he had read some passages of his pamphlet to the court, the court must, he should think, entertain the same opinion that he (Mr. B.) did. The first thing he read from the pamphlet was in pages 73, 74, and 75, and was as follows:

—“It is but a short time since the principal and professors of the East-India college have been legally invested with those powers in the management of the discipline which are found necessary at great schools and the universities, and which ought, therefore, unquestionably to have been given to them at the commencement of the institution. They are called upon to correct and rectify a system of govern-

ment which it is at length acknowledged has been essentially defective for many years; and, strange to say! an inference seems to be drawn against the whole establishment because it is not already completed! Yet what is the task they have to accomplish, and under what circumstances have they undertaken it? They have not only to overcome by a steady and uniform system of discipline the natural difficulties inherent in the institution, but, by *an union of conciliation, firmness, and the strictest impartiality*, to mitigate and gradually extirpate the spirit of insubordination, which, by long unskilful treatment has infected the institution; and this is to be done, not only without the cordial co-operation of all the natural patrons and protectors of the college, but with a spirit of direct hostility in a considerable body of the directors and proprietors, and a disposition in the public to take part with those from whom they hear most of the college, with little or no inquiry into the real merits of the case. The practical effect of this hostility is nearly the same as if the authorities in the college did not yet possess full powers in the management of the discipline; and as no sentence of importance has yet been passed without occasioning a minute inquiry and investigation, which puts the college, as it were, regularly upon its defence, and very few without giving rise to a most determined and persevering opposition, it is quite impossible that the students should be fully impressed with the idea that the power of punishing really rests in that quarter, where all parties would agree that it must be most effectual in repressing acts of insubordination.

"A further evil consequence of this hostility is, that language is publicly used, and reports generally circulated, calculated to fill the minds of the students with the most unfavorable prejudices. In general, when a parent sends his son to a school or to the university, he endeavours to impress him with a respect for the place to which he is going, and the authorities to which he will be subject. It is to be feared, that some young men come to the East-India college with very different impressions—with the impression of having heard the college abused, and its downfall prognosticated, by those whom they must of course look up to as the persons that ought to influence their feelings and direct their conduct. It is scarcely possible that the students who come to the college thus prejudiced should ever feel that attachment to the place of their education, the effects of which are on every account so desira-

ble; and it is difficult to conceive that an uniform spirit of order and obedience should prevail among those who have frequently heard that another *row* would destroy the college, and effect that object which they had been taught to consider as desirable. It is not meant to be asserted that any of the patrons or friends of the students have directly incited them to rebellion; but that the opinions which they have held, and the incautious language which they have used, must upon young minds necessarily have produced the same effects."

"With regard to the country gentlemen of Hertfordshire, the other suspicious source from which Mr. Hume appears to have derived his information, they are of very high respectability, and I feel much indebted to them for the uniform personal kindness and attention they have shewn me."

Here (Mr. B. remarked that) he could not help observing *en passant*, the learned professor certainly noticed his having received kindnesses and attentions from his neighbours, but he, (Mr. B.) confessed he was one who thought that this was a very singular manner of acknowledging these attentions.

The learned gentleman goes on :

"But I cannot conceal from myself, nor can they conceal from me, that with one or two splendid exceptions they have been, from the very first, inveterate enemies of the college. They prophesied early that the building would become a barrack; and their conduct has not been unfavourable to the accomplishment of their prediction.

"But to return to the country gentlemen of Hertfordshire; I can most readily enter into their feelings, in not liking an establishment of eighty young men, from sixteen to twenty, in their immediate neighbourhood. Had I the choice of settling in a country residence, I should certainly avoid the vicinity of Oxford or Cambridge, Eton or Harrow. They may be fairly allowed, therefore, to wish for the removal of the College; but on that very account they may be legitimately challenged as witnesses against it, at least till they come forward with their names and produce specific charges.—Let some three or four of them, and the same number of the respectable inhabitants of Hertford, declare conscientiously, and on their honour, that the inhabitants in the very neighbourhood of the college "live in a state of perpetual dread and "alarm from the wanton excesses committed by the students," and I will then believe what I have not the slightest ground for believing at present; but, till some such proof as this is offered, I maintain that an appeal to facts would shew

that the asseveration of Mr. Hume is absolutely untrue, and founded on some grossly false, and probably anonymous information."

Now he (Mr. B.) thought he had read sufficient to satisfy the court, that if his hon. and learned friend in the corner (Mr. Jackson) had justly fallen under the accusation, of having been rather too partial in the manner of conducting his case, he must say that he considered the hon. and learned professor had not been very fortunate, in shewing his moderation, in the share, which he took, in the discussion of this question: and if the hon. gentleman with whom this motion originated, were accused with having brought forward assertions without proof, he really thought that the learned professor must, himself, fall under the same objection of having brought forward a great number of charges, without a single atom of evidence to support them. The sum and substance of what he had just read from the learned professor's pamphlet, was a charge that there had been something like a general conspiracy against the college. Now he, (Mr. B.) must confess that as a director, and as living in the neighbourhood of the college, he was not aware of any such thing. But all he should say upon this subject was, that if the charges which were contained in this book could be established, by any thing like evidence, though he, for one, was not disposed to write a book upon any occasion and though he believed that none of his neighbours were disposed to begin such an undertaking, yet he was persuaded that there would be found some mode of meeting those charges, if they could be made and be brought forward before the public; but he believed the thing was impossible. He was sorry however to have detained the court for a single moment upon these passages of the pamphlet, for they appeared to him to be of minor consideration, compared with what he was going to bring before them. Whatever was of a personal nature could not be considered as matter of great public importance; but where propositions were deliberately brought before the public which went to the very foundation of the principle of education, it was the duty of every gentleman, behind the bar, to consider those points, with candour and liberality, which appeared to them to be connected with the best interests of the Company: and this led him to read the following passage of the learned professor's pamphlet.

"The system of the college is I really believe not far from what it ought to be. That there were faults in the administration of it will be readily allowed. Some perhaps within (for what administration is faultless?) but many more and much greater without. Among these, are the multiplicity of its governors; consisting not

only of the court of directors, but of the court of proprietors: the variety of opinions among them, some being for a college in England, some for a college in Calcutta, some for a school, and some for nothing at all; the constant discussions arising from this variety of opinion, which keeps up a constant expectation of change; the interest of individuals to send out their sons as early and with as little expence of education as possible; an interest too strong for public spirit; the very minute and circumstantial details in all the proceedings of the college which are required to be seen by all the ladies and gentlemen who are proprietors of India stock; the impossibility of sending a student away without creating a clamour from one end of London to the other—greatly aggravated and lengthened by the power thus furnished of debating every step of the proceedings; the chances that the details above adverted to will enable some ingenious lawyer to find a flaw in the proceedings with a view to their reversal; the never ending applications made to the college when a student is sent away, for readmission, assuming every conceivable form of flattery and menace; the opinion necessarily formed and kept up in this way among the students, that sentence, though passed, will not be final; and above all, the knowledge they must have, from the avowed wish of many of the proprietors of East-India stock to destroy the college, that a rebellion would be agreeable to them. How is it possible to answer for the conduct of young men under such powerful excitements from without?—For my own part, I am only astonished that the college had been able to get on at all, under these overwhelming obstacles; and that it *has* got on and done a great deal too (which I boldly assert it has) is no common proof of its internal vigour, and its capacity to answer its object."

The learned professor, it seemed, was of opinion that the system of the college was not far from what it ought to be. It must be satisfactory to the proprietors, to know that this was the opinion of the learned professor, and he (Mr. B.) hoped there was no doubt of its being a sincere opinion. But the learned professor, it seems, was of opinion that something further was necessary, in order to make the system of the college complete; but he (Mr. B.) believed that there was no man living, who could have before devised or imagined what was recommended by the learned professor, as a proper alteration in that system. The alteration, which was recommended by this learned professor, was precisely nothing more nor less than this: that the whole of the civil patronage of the East India Company should be given to the principal and professors. This proposition was recommended in a note which he should

read—but, though in a note, was not a less part of the pamphlet.

“ Little other change is wanting than that an appointment should be considered in spirit and in truth, not in mere words, as a prize, to be contended for, not a property already possessed, which may be lost. If the directors were to appoint one-fifth every year beyond the number finally to go out, and the four-fifths were to be the best of the whole body, the appointments would then really be to be contended for, and the effects would be admirable. Each appointment to the college would then be of less value, but they would be more in number; and the patronage would hardly suffer. A director could not then, indeed, be able to send out an unqualified son. *But is it fitting that he should?* This is a fair question for the consideration of the legislature and the British public.”

Now (Mr. B.) thought it a little singular that this pamphlet, and particularly this passage (a circumstance which the proprietors might not all know), had been reviewed *out of its turn* in the last Edinburgh Review; and, whilst the sheets of it were hardly dry, and this passage had been placed in a view to catch the public eye.—The proprietors would form their own comment upon this circumstance. To him (Mr. B.) it seemed to require no explanation. But he could not avoid taking this opportunity, to remark that, independently of the mistaken policy of this note, it did not appear very seemly, or indeed, very correct, in a professor, to throw out for public discussion, a remark, which he must have been aware was incorrect, viz. that under such a change a Director's son, if unqualified, could not be sent out; when he must know that, under the present system this could not be done, except with the connivance of the professors themselves.

Now he (Mr. B.) was very sorry to say, that in his judgment, instead of this change producing any advantageous effect, it would be the most prejudicial and cruel scheme that could be recommended. But in discussing this point, (as there was something always specious in proposing that elections should be made entirely by merit and in no other way,) it was necessary that the court should go to the matter of fact, and should endeavour to develop what would be the real consequence of such a course of proceeding: He apprehended that, if the election of these thirty out of thirty-six candidates, was to be made, it must either be made by the Directors, or by the Professors: but at all events, if it was not made by the professors themselves, they must regularly send down the qualification for good conduct, and other qualities, which had been attained by the students in the in-

stitution under their management, which in fact would be something like a choice. He would suppose that this power was given to the court of Directors; why, what would be the consequence? Every man who had travelled through the world must know, that infinite abuse would be the consequence of it. Let any man point out to him the place where power existed, and he would prove to him, that power and abuse of power were synonymous terms. For his own part, he could heartily wish that no such change as had been proposed, should ever be established; because he knew what would be the consequence. He would not say that the Directors would take men into the service of the Company, who were not perhaps very much distinguished for ability and merit, and prefer them to persons who were much distinguished for these qualities; he would not say that this would be the case; but he would venture to say, that when the qualifications did not materially differ, the favourites would be preferred. Then supposing this power was given to the principal and professors, could any man doubt that those persons, with all the passions and all the feelings common to human nature, would not follow the same course? No man could undertake to say, that even those reputable persons were exempted from the operations of their prejudices and private feelings. If he should not tire the court too much, he should tell them a short story; which would exemplify this point. A very distinguished man who had fallen, in some degree, the victim of academical feeling and prejudice, the late Mr. C. Anstey, went from Eton school, to the learned university of Cambridge, the alma mater of all these learned gentlemen, and there he obtained his degree of bachelor of arts, with the greatest celebrity. After that period, there happened to be some dispute, about whether a fellow of King's College, should or should not read in the public schools, and in consequence of that, Mr. Anstey gave some offence to the senior of the university. What was the result to him? His abilities were depreciated, and his moral character decried; and although his abilities were equal to the task, and his moral character inferior to no man's, he lost his degree of master of arts. He himself, with that feeling of natural indignation, which such a circumstance was likely to excite, but with all that good humour which accompanied him through life, and with a consciousness that he ill deserved such treatment, and not at all ashamed of the circumstance which had thus taken place, and with a belief that his character in point of learning and morality were not tarnished, he himself introduced the circumstance to the public in the following humorous lines:—

May this lazy stream, which to Grauta bestows
Philosophical slumbers, and learned repose;
To Granta, sweet Granta, where, studious
of ease;
Seven years did I sleep, and then lost my
degrees.

It would thus be seen that it was not at all impossible, after the experience which human nature afforded, that even dignified professors and high academical authorities, might in that infirmity to which all mankind were subject, make such selections as were not consistent with the faithful discharge of their duty, and the principles of justice. Circumstances might take place where the passions, the desires and the wishes of the parties, who were to concur in these nominations, would supercede impartiality, and a due regard to the important trust reposed in them. In his opinion it would be impossible for the court not to see, that it was at least within the reach of possibility, if not of probability, that circumstances would arise where the abuse of this power might take place; and so far from his being disposed to give the least encouragement to such a principle, if there was the least probability of its taking place, instead of establishing such a power, it ought to be expressly provided against by positive law. But the strongest objection that he would have to it, and that which deserved the greatest consideration, was the unnecessary hardship which would be imposed, upon those who should become the objects of its exercise. When it came to be considered that six young men, out of thirty-six, must necessarily go to the college, and that whether they were *pares negotii* or not, they must necessarily be *plucked*, for that, he believed, was a collegiate expression, the comparison of their situation, in this view, he thought might aptly be applied to that, which had been alluded in the course of this debate, namely to the tortures of the bed of Procrustes. Nothing, in his mind, would be so mad, so cruel, as to subject these unfortunate young men, to the terrible power of the professors. In his humble apprehension, such a power would produce worse consequences than even those, which had been unjustly attributed to the present system of the college. It would beat down the energy of the young men; it would pervert the course of education, subdue their minds, and place those young men who ought to be protected, in a sort of degrading slavery. In his opinion such an alteration, instead of supporting the college, must in its consequences necessarily destroy it.

If the dismissal of a few young men, who deserved to be dismissed, had created so much clamour in the town, and amongst the public, what would be the effect if six

(after all the expense of education) must be passed over or *plucked* every year, not because they were unqualified, but because they had not been able to reach the accomplishments of other persons; and even if favour was not *shown* in the distinction, he believed it always would be *supposed to exist*. Nor could he think that the college could exist for a single year under such a system. He concurred with the honourable and learned gentleman, that if the circumstances of the Company were such, as to enable them to adopt a shorter ladder of promotion, for real worth and genuine merit, than at present existed, it would be a most desirable measure: but if the change, which was now proposed, were established, it would suppress the energies of the human mind, and produce the most pernicious consequences; it might indeed make a professor's chair a little easier to him (though this he doubted) but the sacrifice would be more than commensurate to the end. If he were called upon, and he had the power, to decide on this question, and it were put to him whether he would admit of such an alteration, or entirely annihilate the college, (notwithstanding the opinions he entertained of the advantages of that college) he should have no hesitation whatever in saying, that his decision would be in favour of the latter proposition; and he would briefly state to the court, the ground upon which that opinion would be established. He had now been a Director of the Company between thirty and forty years; and, in saying that he ought at the same time to express the gratitude which he felt for the attention that had been paid to him by the proprietors during the whole time; for if he neglected to do so, he should be belying the feelings of his heart; their kindness to him was graven there in characters never to be effaced. In that period, though a retired man, he had always been an attentive observer of what had taken place. The servants of the Company had passed in succession before his eyes—he saw in many of them the most splendid talents and accomplishments—he knew their worth. Going out as they formerly did at an early period of life—he knew that their acquirements must have been their own—that few of them could have received a college education, and therefore it was perfectly clear that those things *might* be acquired without such an education, though perhaps more speedily, and more certainly with the benefits of such an education. But, in his opinion, if the court were once to lay it down, that the principle to which he now alluded, ought to be introduced into the establishment at Hertford college (he hardly knew how to express himself in the way he could wish) it must be by the abuse of every thing good and valuable

in such an institution; for it would be introducing the influence of prejudice and passion in decisions, which ought to be governed by candour and reason; and it would be defeating all the objects which the Company could have in view, for the benefit of the establishments in India, and in fact, instead of raising, it would depress that spirit of emulation and enterprise, from which alone the Company could hope to derive advantage in the exertions of their servants. The human mind, was like steel; for when once steel had lost its elasticity, and that which gave it its superiority over other metals, for the particular purposes to which it was applied, nothing could restore it to its quality, except by its returning to the state of iron. So it was with the human mind. If that principle of enterprise and honourable ambition, by which the human mind was distinguished, was broken down, and it was taught to feel, that favour might effect what was stated to be only the reward of merit; the first energy of the human character would be lost; and unless the mind was re-made, this energy never could be restored to those subjects upon whom it was lost.

In this way, therefore, the suggested alteration would do more mischief to the establishments of India, than could possibly be imagined, or than could be done by neglecting to establish a regular mode of educating the Company's servants. He was perfectly willing, however, to admit, that the Company having acquired such an empire in India, with no less a population than, at least, forty millions of souls; it was their duty to provide men suitably qualified, for the due government of such a territory. He had had frequent occasion to hear it stated, that the Company had attained those acquisitions *by chance*. This he did not believe to have been the case: on the contrary, he believed, that they had attained them, by the invincible bravery of their armies, and by the wisdom of their civil servants—by the liberality of the general court of proprietors,—and he also hoped, by some exertion of those persons, who sat within the bar. But he had no hesitation in saying, that if any gentleman would shew him any system of education, that was likely to provide for the wants of the Company's subjects, in a better way than the Directors had already provided, he should be ready, without any attention to patronage, or to any thing else, to give his support to that mode of education. He was perfectly sensible that the empire which the Company had attained in India, must some day or other, pass from them; but if that should be the case, he should wish, the natives of that country should feel, that, raised in the scale of human beings, and improved in every re-

lation of social order, British liberality had ever been commensurate with British power. He assured the court, that this was the unfeigned wish of his heart, and that at some future time it should be said, that whilst the Company were pursuing their own interests, in common with the rest of mankind, that if they had conquered, they had conquered not to destroy, but to improve. But whatever might be the issue of the present discussion, he hoped that this good would attend it; he was desirous at all times to endeavour to extract good from evil; he hoped that although there were many things stated in the court, which, though they might occasion a great deal of pain to individuals, would ultimately lead to beneficial consequences. He hoped, in the first place, that the court of Directors would feel, that their conduct upon all occasions, must be under the controul of public opinion. It was very desirable that this should be the case; and he hoped, in the second place, that the discussion, which had taken place, would be also beneficial to the principal and professors of the college, because he thought it was generally desirable, they should feel that *their* conduct would likewise be open to the controul of the same opinion; and he hoped, above all things, that they would feel that the first quality which the persons, who wished to govern others, ought to possess, should be that of being able to govern their own tempers; lastly, he hoped that if the disposition of the young men at Haileybury had been such, as was stated by the learned professor, upon whose pamphlet he had commented so much at length, he flattered himself the discussion would also have this good effect—it would satisfy the young men, that no power remained in the court of directors to controul, in their favour, the decisions of the principal and professors. The only interference that could take place behind the bar, was to take care and set the professors right, whenever they should attempt to go beyond justice, and the provisions of the statutes; for when these statutes were made, it was intended that they should be equally applied, to the strong as to the weak—to the governors, as well as the governed; and he thought if there was a point of any description more material than another, upon which the human mind was sooner open—it was upon the feelings of justice. He was thoroughly satisfied that if the gentlemen, who were called upon to administer the laws of the college, would only apply them with strict impartiality; they would be easily pardoned, even for the severity of their application. The professors should see that the only effectual mode of securing the confidence and affection of their pupils,

and of exciting a spirit of improvement, was to administer justice in mercy; for his own part, he could lay his hand upon his heart, and say from his own conscientious feelings, and the experience he had had of human nature, that this was the principle by which the human mind had always been best governed.

He had to apologise to the court for taking up their time at so much length; and thanked them for the kind attention which they had paid to his observations. Probably in what he had said, he might have been guilty of error; but his sentiments came from the heart. He hoped, in the observations which he had made upon the hon. and learned professor, who had written the pamphlet, that gentleman would think no unkindness was meant towards him; and that the hon. and learned gentleman would not consider, that there was any thing personal in what he had stated. He had been in the habit of seeing that gentleman sometimes, and he should not do him justice if he did not say that he thought him a very valuable acquisition to the institution. He was indebted to him for some personal civilities, and for the assistance which he had occasionally given him.

The hon. director concluded by saying, that he should give his concurrence to the motion for the previous question, because he thought that was the only step which could properly be taken.—(*Cries of question! question!*)

Mr. Elphinstone begged the attention of the court for a few minutes. He confessed he did not expect, after what had passed, that this question would go to the vote: but as that was the course of the proceeding, and as it must be decided one way or the other, he should take the liberty of explaining, in a few words, the grounds of the vote he should give. His hon. friend, who spoke last but one, had delivered his sentiments at considerable length; but if he thought that he was speaking the opinion of the court of directors as a body, he was under some mistake, because, for his own part, he must say he did not accede to that opinion. He had heard a good many speeches upon the present question, but he did not think that any of the hon. gentlemen whom he had heard had grappled with the main point in the debate. He (Mr. E.), however, would endeavour to do it in a few sentences. But he must say, in the first place, that he could agree with none of the gentlemen who had spoken from within the bar. He could not agree with his hon. friend on his right hand (Mr. Grant), in thinking that the college was most excellent; nor, on the other hand, could he agree with the hon. and learned gentleman who brought forward these propositions, that

the college was so bad that it should be done away. Whatever might be the opinion of the other directors upon this subject, he should not stop to consider them; but he felt, in his own mind, that the college was not every thing that could be expected, nor what the court had a right to expect. But certainly he thought that it was capable of being improved, and that very easily; and, therefore, he should be sorry to see it done away. There were many things that presented themselves, which, in his mind, were extremely offensive, and which, if removed, would, in his opinion, remove every objection to the college. It appeared to him, in the first place, that, in looking to the whole management of the college, the principal object of the professors seemed to be, to secure appointments for themselves, without paying any regard to the discipline of the institution. Probably he might take an erroneous view of the subject, but this was his fixed and determined opinion. He had the greatest respect for the professors, as learned and respectable men; but still he must say that these gentlemen seemed to pay more respect to their own interests and the dignity of their office than to the most important part of their duty,—namely, a due attention to the discipline and manners of their pupils; for they appeared to consider, that when their lecture books were closed they had acquitted themselves of every part of their duty. From what he could learn of their conduct when out of their lecturing rooms, there was a total absence of attention to the demeanour and moral conduct of their students. This appeared to him to be the prominent evil of the present system, and that upon which hinged all the rows and rebellions which had unfortunately taken place in the college. If the professors had been more attentive to the young men in improving their social qualities, by treating them with kindness and condescension, instead of treating them with harshness and hauteur, as if they were a class of beings beneath the notice of so dignified a personage as a professor, he was perfectly persuaded that none of these complaints would have arisen. Young men were naturally susceptible of kindness, as well as of good example,—and he ventured to say, that if the professors had any thing like that fatherly feeling which ought to belong to men in such situations, and had treated their pupils with more kindness, they would have produced for themselves that esteem and affection upon which sincere respect and veneration for constituted authority like theirs must be founded. For his part, he had always found that the most effectual way of governing human nature, as well as all other

creatures, was by treating it with kindness and good nature. The want of these qualities in the professors had been the ruin of the college. Mr. Professor Malthus had talked a good deal about kindness and attention to the students, and all that sort of thing: but did he practice what he preached? If he had, he (Mr. E.) would venture to say that there would have been no occasion for his pamphlet, because he was thoroughly convinced that if there had been real kindness and real attention shewn to the lads of the college, a principle of gratitude and of affection would have bound them to their masters. The fact was that the professors were too high; they were swelled up with too much of their own consequence. They could not come down from their high stations, and they treated young fellows of eighteen or nineteen as the arrantest schoolboys. In short, they would never come down from the dignity of the professor's chair: they were always the professor, and nothing else. If they had attended a little more to the boys in their private and leisure hours, and been a little more familiar and kind with them, the college never could have been in that state of which so much complaint had been made. Had they changed their tone and manner, and acted more like parents than tyrants, they would have gained the affections of the young men, and they would have secured subordination in the college, from principle, rather than from terror: but the fact was, they would not condescend to become acquainted with the boys in privacy, and consequently they never knew their merits as social beings. There was one very remarkable circumstance, which seemed to him to be extraordinary and unaccountable, namely, that in all these rows there was not one professor who stood forward to try if he could stop them: and although there were four or five of the boys well disposed, and ready to join them in their efforts for that purpose, still the rows were allowed to go on as if the professors were not there to do what they might. This was an undisputed fact. He remembered a pretty passage in Virgil,* which he could not immediately quote, but the sense of it was, "When the court were all in riot and confusion, not a respectable man appeared." So it was in this case,—when

the college was all in uproar not a respectable professor made his appearance. He hoped, however, the professors would see that they had been a little too high, and that they would now see the policy of observing a different practice towards the students. But there was another evil which was productive of equally bad consequences, namely, the horrible system upon which the laws of the college were administered. The statutes of the college were abominable; he could not endure them; and he was astonished how they could have got upon Paper. The consequences produced by them were dreadful as they affected the interests of the Company. One of the laws of the college was, that no young man who had been in the army or navy of his country could be admitted into this college. The army and navy, therefore, of the country, were to be stigmatized and disgraced, by declaring that any man who had served his king and his country, in either of those services, was disqualified for the honor of serving the East-India Company! Never was there any thing more absurd and injurious than this most extraordinary law. This was one of the college statutes! How was it followed up by the next? Why, any young man having been expelled from the college could be employed in no other situation in the Company's establishments! But this iniquitous law had been so much discussed, and so justly condemned, that he should not add any thing further to what had been said upon the subject. The third was still worse; for a man must be punished because he did not come forward and convict himself! He had read an account of the Inquisition, but he declared to God that he had never read any thing so bad as this. It was without apology, and had not any principle of humanity, common sense, or justice, to support it. The Company's poor unfortunate students were in such a dreadful state, that they had not even the chance which a trial afforded them of proving their innocence, but they must be expelled the college under the *fiat* of a professor, because they would not convict themselves. So that a young fellow at the age of eighteen, after having spent the most valuable years of his life in the college, was to be ruined, and all his prospects blasted, not because he was guilty of any offence proved against him, but because he would not convict himself; and this although he might be a young man of promising genius, and might afterwards be an ornament through life to his country. Surely this was not a principle to be recommended in any institution. It seemed to him completely to damn the character of the college in this point

* We presume, the hon. director alluded to the following passage—

At, veluti magno in populo quum sæpe co-orta cat
Seditio, sævitque animis ignobile vulgus;
Jamque facies et saxa volant; furor arma ministrat:
Tum pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem
Conspexeris, silent, arreptuque auribus atant;
Ille regit dictis animos et pectora mulcet.

of view. It would be unnecessary for him to point out any instances in which this law might be applied with cruelty and harshness. But instances might occur that a very innocent young man might be brought into a scrape by his companion, and yet he was to be ruined because he could not prove his innocence. This was a principle that certainly ought not to be.

If it was necessary that these harsh measures should be adopted towards them, he would ask upon what principle of policy the Company would trust the government of India into such hands; for if these young men were of so desperate a character as to call for the enactment of such cruel and oppressive laws, they were not fit to be trusted with the patronage to which they were recommended, still less to hold any responsible situation. He would ask even the learned professor who had written this pamphlet, whether the course of treatment which the young men received in this institution would fit them for the character of ministers of public justice, and for all the other functions for carrying on the machine of government.

A great deal had been said about the character and plan of this institution. Some said it was to be a school, others said it was to be a college, and he believed some gentlemen called it a university. But for his part, he really could not understand what it was.—(*Applause.*)—It was a sort of non-descript. Undoubtedly it never was intended to be a school. But probably the correct phrase was a *seminary*, partaking of the nature of a school and a college. But whatever it was, it was the duty of the Company to take care that the young men who were consigned to receive their education there should have their characters and their minds formed upon such a plan, as should fit them for the great theatre upon which they were destined to act; and it was for the court to determine whether the laws which he had pointed out were such as tended to produce this effect.

With respect to the pamphlet of which the court had heard so much, he could only say that he had a very high respect for the learned professor as a learned man; but he must declare, in his opinion, that although that learned gentleman had descended into a good deal of minute detail, and had told the public a good deal of truth, yet he must say, in his conscience, that he thought the learned gentleman had not told the whole truth. There was one thing in the learned gentleman's pamphlet which struck him to be open to considerable objection. He talked a good deal about making statesmen, and spoke of the advantages of the college with a view to this object. But every thing which re-

lated to commercial knowledge he seemed to treat with the highest contempt, as utterly incompatible with the character of an English statesman. Now he must take the liberty of saying, that the learned gentleman had taken a very erroneous estimate of the qualifications of an English statesman: for he (Mr. E.) would venture to say, that if an English statesman was ignorant of those matters which related to the commerce of his country, he would make but a very miserable figure in politics: but the learned gentleman was of opinion that commerce was too grovelling for the level of a statesman's mind. If this observation was ridiculous as applied to a commercial company like this, how much more fallacious was it with reference to the British Islands, whose glory was founded in the superiority of their commercial knowledge and enterprize over the rest of their neighbours!

Much had been said, in the course of this debate, upon the subject of the establishment of Lord Wellesley's college in India. Now he would fairly state what were the motives that actuated the Company in the suppression of that college. In the first place, they were alarmed at home at the enormous expense which the maintenance of such a college must cost. They had never thought of building a college in India, because of the great expense which must be incurred in erecting an institution of that kind at so great a distance from home. But they felt the force of all the reasons which had induced Lord Wellesley to undertake that splendid scheme. They felt the disadvantage of sending out young men at so tender an age that it was impossible, in the nature of things, that their minds could be sufficiently formed or have imbibed enough of an European education, to qualify them for the duties which they were likely to be called upon to discharge. Feeling the weight of these objections, long before Lord Wellesley's college was adopted, they had determined upon establishing an institution in this country which should afford the young men the advantage of giving them that education at home which it was not likely they could receive under the same favourable circumstances in India. The court of directors, therefore, having adopted this plan, saw no necessity for continuing the Calcutta college. These were the grounds upon which they had acted, conceiving that their servants would receive a great deal more improvement at home. They had no spleenetic feelings in what they had done; and they only acted from a conscientious belief that they were studying the interest of the Company's territories.

He had no further observations to make at this late hour of the day. It was his conscientious opinion, however, that under proper regulations the college would be-

come a most excellent institution; and of all the regulations that seemed to him most necessary for adoption was that which he had pointed out, respecting the demeanour of the professors towards their pupils. To this he most earnestly called the attention of those learned gentlemen themselves; thinking as he did, that a little more kindness and condescension, on their part would prevent the recurrence of those disorders which the Company had so much occasion to lament. For the reasons he had thus stated, he should certainly vote for the original question.—(*Cries of question! question!*)

The *Chairman* rose and said that he should not detain the court for more than a minute. He rose merely to say, that as there was a difference of opinion in the court of directors upon points respecting the college; and as that difference of opinion was the subject of discussion in a former, and on the present occasion, it was quite unnecessary for him to say that those points which really deserved the notice of the directors, with a view to future regulation, would at their most convenient opportunity, be the subject of their investigation. But as there was no difference of opinion as to the impolicy of supporting the present motion as now brought forward, he entertained a hope that that motion would not be pressed for the decision of the court. As to the minor points which had been dwelt upon, it was quite competent for the court of directors to take them into their consideration, and suggest such remedies as the nature of the case seemed to require. He assured the court that there was nothing which the directors had more at heart than to see the college placed on that footing which would give satisfaction to all parties. At present the directors were engaged in more important concerns; but they should lose no opportu-

nity of turning their minds to this subject.

Mr. *Kinnaird* rose to explain. He wished to set himself right with the court upon one point. An hon. director (Mr. Pattison) had misrepresented altogether an expression of his (Mr. K.'s) which, if it went forth without contradiction, would go to belie the very first feeling in the whole of this proceeding. The hon. gentleman made use of the expression "*delenda est Carthago*" as a proof that he (Mr. K.) was desirous of pulling down this college; but the hon. gentleman had totally misstated the use to which he applied that observation, for he had used that phrase in a very different sense. He hoped the court would do him the justice to recollect, that in his speech of a former day he said he was not desirous of destroying the college; that, on the contrary, so great was his respect for all institutions of learning, that if there was the remotest possibility of any good resulting from this institution, he should withhold the destroying hand, however great the abuse that might be proved against it. But he said, at the same time, that while he permitted the college to exist under these circumstances, he protested against the compulsory clause which required all persons to go there; for this was the great objection upon which he took his ground: and he then said that if he was answered, "that then, in that case, no persons would go there"—he replied, that that was tantamount to destroying the college, and in that sense he then said "*delenda est Carthago*."

(*To be continued.*)

ERRATA.—The reader is requested to substitute the word *connctions* for *corrections*, in page 265, l. 21, col. 1—and *any* for *many*, in page 268, l. 34, 2d col.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Hindu College was opened January 20th. All the scholars assembled were twenty; present, the Honorable the Chief Justice, Mr. Harington, Mr. Loring, Mr. Barnes, with a number of the principal natives.

The kindness of a friend enables us to publish an account of the variations of atmospheric temperature at Canton, during the first six months of 1815; the observations were made by a gentleman of the factory by means of a thermometer, placed outside a southern window, between the

glass and the Venetian blinds by which it was shaded. Another of a similar description was exposed from a window facing the north, but very little difference was occasioned by the aspect.

The notes marking days of ceremony are particularly interesting, and might with much advantage be extended into Chinese Fasti.

1815.

Jan.

9 67 65 The extremes of temperature are marked. Fair.
10 69 65 Fair.

12 68 64 Fair.
 15 68 71 Do.
 20 46 54 Do.
 25 57 66 Rain.
 29 53 56. On this day being the 20th of the 12th moon, the seals of all the offices of the Chinese government are locked up, and a kind of liberty prevails, as no person can be taken into custody during this period, except for some of the higher offences.

31 50 53

Feb.

1 45 51 Fair. On this day is a procession in which girls in shewy dresses are carried through the merchant's hongs and other places. This ceremony is explained to us English in our corrupt jargon, as *chin chining chun*, i. e. saluting the spring (of the year).

2 45 60 Rain. On this day the inferior mandarins use the privilege of being carried in the same mode, and with the same marks of dignity as the viceroy of Foo yuen.

5 42 47 Rain.

9 45 51 Cloudy. Commencement of the Chinese new year, the 20th of Kea Hing.

10 51 58 Fair. About six o'clock this morning, a fire broke out near Ququa's house, and burnt on both sides of the street. The houses opposite Ququa's were built against the Company's wall, and the fire threatened to communicate to Mr. Ball's and Sir G. Staunton's rooms.

11 51 64 Cloudy. Anniversary of the death of Kieng-long the last Emperor.

For several days past, a number of beggars, both men and women, have been about, pestering the hongs, &c. They are said to come down from Nanking annually, and to pay but little respect to the mandarines. *They have much resemblance in manner to Chinese gypsies.*

15 43 49 Rain.

18 45 55 Rain. About this time, say, from the 1st to 15th day of the first moon, every child almost that you meet has a lantern in his hand; these are preparatory to the festival of lanterns on the 15th, they are of all shapes and sizes. Fishes, fowls, rabbits, &c. Many are circular, and made of paper of various colours, and the light hung upon gymbals, so as to form a revolving lamp, and roll without spilling the oil.

23 55 42 Rain hard.

28 54 48 To day, 20th of 1st moon of the Chinese year, the seals of office are unlocked, and delivered to the respective officers.

You will see we have had a most unpleasant season—indeed we are as backward as you were in England last year; the camelias are all spoilt in bloom—the

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moutans are thrown back beyond their usual time, and are not yet in blossom, and the loquats which should be nearly ripe, are scarce bigger than gooseberries, and quite green.

State of the Thermometer at the Colombo Library.

1817.

Feb.	7 A. M.	Noon.	3 P. M.	8 P. M.
12	77	82	82	78
14	78	82	80	78
16	79	80½	82	78
18	78	81	79½	75
20	77	79	80	79
22	79	82	82	72
25	80	80	80	79
30	78	79	80	78
March				
1	78	80	80	78
4	78	80	80	78

The number of persons vaccinated in the different districts of Ceylon, during the year 1816, amounted to nineteen thousand five hundred and thirty. Dr. C. Farrell is Superintendent General of Vaccination. J. A. Stutzer, Esq. Dr. Robson, and H. Marshall, Esq. are District Superintendants.

We have much pleasure in observing, that the number of subjects included in this return exceed those of last year by two thousand three hundred and sixteen, and that the increase is owing to the introduction of the remedy among the inhabitants of the Kandyan provinces. Great difficulties at first opposed the attempt; the judicious exertions of the superintendants of the interior districts, however, at last prevailed. The Kandyan chiefs and headmen were induced to allow themselves to be vaccinated; the people as usual followed their rulers. Much still remains to be effected; objections and oppositions will no doubt be raised; they cannot avail, however, but in a very narrow circle against judicious and cautious efforts, whose sole origin and purpose is the benefit of those who are the immediate subjects.

Description of a small Worm found commonly at Port Jackson, N.S.W.

One of these little crustaceous animals, at its extreme stretch, is an inch and one-eighth long; but by the peculiar elasticity of its joints, thirteen in number, from the head to the hinder extremity having a power of contracting itself, would on the slightest disturbance become reduced to half an inch—the head, examined in the sun with a good magnifying glass, bore much resemblance to that of the Australasian locust in shape, but was of a clear red, and from the thinness of the cuticle that covered it, exhibited the inner organs with a transparent brilliancy. From

the joint nearest the head to the seventh joint, the body was dark and opaque, from thence to the tail, it gradually became more diaphanous, with a yellowish tinge. On each of the three first joints from the head were two legs, a good deal resembling in shape the extremities of a spider's not forked, these were white and transparent in the sun, and with them it performed its retrograde movements with facility; its hinder legs are not more than half the length of the others, being only useful in a projectile movement. These hinder legs, if so they may be called, have the appearance of a substance purely cartilaginous, very short, thick at the insertion, and terminating in a sharper point. Of these there are eight, two to each joint, commencing at the second from the tail; at the extremity of the tail itself are placed two similar, but much larger and stronger feet, or rather prongs, from the projectile strength of which the little animal derives its chief celerity. In its external formation it resembles the centipede, having a brown crust or shell upon the back, but much rounder and more elevated when in motion, and wholly differing from that noxious reptile in size as well as in its harmless properties.

EARTHQUAKE IN CHINA.

Extract of a letter, dated Macao, March 13, 1817.—"On the 28th of January, (about three o'clock in the morning,) we experienced two shocks of an earthquake. The latter of which was so powerful as to shake down some of the cingling of the room in which I slept. I was awakened by the effect of the first shock, which much resembled the motion occasioned by a stage-coach passing immediately under one's window, in the dead of night. The second shock was more abrupt than the former.—On the 5th of February, we were again visited by the shocks of an earthquake, but they were not so sensibly felt as those on the 28th of January. A native, who resides about thirty miles from Macao, informed me, that, at his place of residence, the shocks of the 28th of January were so powerful, that the doors of the house made a great noise. The natives were unable to account for so singular a phenomenon, and many imagined that people were breaking into their houses."

Two snakes, measuring about thirteen inches each, were some time ago discovered in a log of firewood, in the yard of Mr. Cubitt's house in George-street, close to the back door. This being the winter season, they were probably in a state of torpor, or must have been disturbed by the previous rude motion of the wood. As soon as they were exposed they endeavoured to

crawl away, but were severed with an axe, and supposed to be killed; one of the reptiles, however, that had been cut asunder in the middle was alive the next morning, and darted its tongue out at the approach of one of Mr. Cubitt's sons, who then put a period to its existence.—*New South Wales.*

HORSES OF PERSIA.

Extract of a letter, dated Tabriz, 23d Nov. 1815.

"Last Thursday I rode a Turkoman horse, twelve years old from Tabriz to Maraud and back, being a distance of eighty-two miles in twelve hours, having to ascend a hill of six miles in length on my return. I performed this for a bet of three hundred and fifty tomunds; I had fourteen hours to do it in. The horse, I am sorry to say, died a few hours after he was taken to the stable; this will however enable you to judge what animals of that description are capable of. I suppose I could not have weighed less than seventeen stone, having no other saddle than a heavy cavalry one to ride on. I am sorry I cannot give you any Europe news, in consequence of nothing of importance having been received here the last month. Letters from Russia mention that war between Turkey and that power appears inevitable."—We insert the above merely as a specimen of the capacities of a fine brute.

GENTOO GRAMMAR.

A Gentoo (Talagu) Grammar and Dictionary are advertised separately in the Madras papers. The Grammar was expected to be ready for delivery on or before 5th April, at six star Pagodas a copy, handsomely bound. The Vocabulary Gentoo into English was expected to be issued not later than the end of August.

Mr. John Mason Good, F.R.S. will commence his course of Lectures on Nomenclature, Medical Nomenclature, and the Theory, Principles and Practice of Medicine, on Monday, Sept. 29, 1817, at the Crown and Rolls Rooms, Chancery Lane. The course will rather exceed three months, and be repeated three times a year. From the comprehensiveness of the subject a Lecture will be given daily instead of every other day, as is the common practice. The Introductory Lecture will commence at half past three o'clock in the afternoon. The subsequent Lectures at eight in the morning. The former will be open to the Medical public, including Medical Pupils, by tickets to be had gratuitously at any of the Medical Booksellers of the metropolis; where the terms for the Lectures may also be known.

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

Colonel Wilkes has published the second and third volumes of his *Historical Sketches of the South of India*.

The Christian Faith stated and explained, in a course of Practical Lectures on some of the leading Doctrines of the Gospel. By the Rev. H. C. O'Donnoghue. Foolscap 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Also, *Early Piety*, a Sermon addressed to Youth. By the Same. Price 6d.

Walks in Oxford; comprising an Original, Historical, and Descriptive Account of the Colleges, Halls, and Public Buildings of the University: with an Introductory Outline of the Academical History of Oxford. To which are added, a concise History and Description of the City, and Delineations in the Environs of Oxford. Illustrated by thirteen Engravings, and a large Map. By W. M. Wade. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. boards, or in one vol. 12mo. Price 8s.

A Picturesque Tour through France, Switzerland, on the Banks of the Rhine, and through part of the Netherlands, in the year 1816. Illustrated by four Maps, descriptive of the Route. 8vo. 12s. boards.

Eight Familiar Lectures on Astronomy, intended as an Introduction to the Science, for the Use of Young Persons, and others not conversant with the Mathematics. Accompanied by Plates, numerous Diagrams, and a copious Index. By William Phillips, Author of *Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology*, and of an *Elementary Introduction to Mineralogy*. 12mo. 6s. 6d. boards.

The Sexagenarian; or, the Recollections of a Literary Life. 2 vols. 8vo. £1 1s. boards.

An Abridgement of Universal History, commencing with the Creation, and carried down to the Peace of Paris in 1763; in which the Descent of all Nations from their common Ancestor is traced, the course of Colonization is marked, the Progress of the Arts and Sciences noticed, and the whole Story of Mankind is reviewed, as connected with the moral Government of the World, and the revealed Dispensation. By the Rev. E. W. Whitaker, Rector of St. Mildred's, Canterbury. 2 vols. 4to. £8 8s. boards.

Dr. Watkin's *Memoirs of the Rt. Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan*; the Second and concluding Part, embellished with a finely engraved Portrait of the present Mrs. Sheridan, after Sir Joshua Reynolds. 4to. £1 11s. 6d.

A *Topographical History of Staffordshire*; including its Agriculture, Mines, and Manufactures; *Memoirs of eminent Natives*, Statistical Tables, and every Species of Information connected with

the Local History of the County. With a succinct Account of the Rise and Progress of the Staffordshire Potteries. Compiled from the most Authentic Sources. By William Pitt. 8vo. £1 5s. boards. Royal paper, £1 15s.

A *Botanical Description of British Plants*, in the Midland Counties, particularly of those in the Neighbourhood of Alcester; with occasional Notes and Observations: to which is prefixed, a short Introduction to the Study of Botany, and to the Knowledge of the principal Natural Orders. By T. Purton, Surgeon, Alcester. 2 vols. £1 boards.

General Zoology; or, *Systematic Natural History*. Commenced by the late George Shaw, M.D. F.R.S. &c. With Plates from the first Authorities and most select Specimens, engraved principally by Mrs. Gridth. Vol. 10, 8vo. £2 12s. 6d. boards. Royal paper, £3 16s.

The *Lament of Tasso*. By the Right Hon. Lord Byron. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

The *Official Navy List for August*. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

IN THE PRESS.

The First Part of Volume I of the *Edinburgh Gazetteer*, or *Geographical Dictionary*; comprising a complete Body of Geography, Physical, Political, Statistical, and Commercial.

A *New General Atlas*; constructed from the latest Authorities; by A. Arrowsmith, exhibiting the Boundaries and Divisions, also the Chains of Mountains, and other Geographical Features, of all the known Countries in the world. Comprehended in Fifty-three Maps from Original Drawings, royal 4to. Price £1 16s. half-bound.

The *Edinburgh Annual Register*, for the Year 1815. 8vo. £1 1s. boards.

The *Life of Richard Watson*, Lord Bishop of Landaff, written by himself at different intervals, and revised in 1814.—Published by his Son, Richard Watson, LL.B. Prebendary of Landaff and Wells.

Mr. Accum has in the press, *Chymical Amusements*; comprising a series of curious and instructive experiments easily performed, and unattended by danger.

Memoirs on European and Asiatic Turkey, from the manuscript journals of modern travellers in those countries, edited by R. Walpole, will soon appear in a quarto volume, illustrated by plates.

The *Poetical Remains and Memoirs of the late Dr. John Leyden*, are preparing for publication.

Mr. Hogg will soon publish the fifth edition of his *Queen's Wake*, illustrated by the artists of Edinburgh.

The *Essay on Public Credit*, by David Hume, is reprinting, with observations on the sound and prophetic nature of its principles.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

The following extracts from the Calcutta and Madras papers will in the interval of the arrival of the regular official report afford some idea of the progress and nature of the attack on the strong hold of Hattrass.

This is a rectangular work, situated seven hundred and fifty yards from the fort, in form nearly a square, five hundred by four hundred and eighty yards, with nine circular bastions, and a pretty good ditch. Of the bastions, three are in the west face, one in the north, and one in the south. There are no guns in it: all being kept in the fort. Our picquets were advanced within two hundred yards of it. The camp was distant about two thousand yards. No casualties had taken place. There was occasional sniping from the Kuttera on the picquets. The weather was cold and rainy. At mid-day the thermometer stood at 52°. As late as the 20th, officers have been permitted to approach the fort; but from the moment of the advance of the picquets they were kept at arms length. A protracted resistance was expected.

Letters from Colonel Walker's camp of the 21st ultimo, inform us that the division of the army under his command was in readiness to march to the Head Quarters of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, in consequence of the proximity of the Bengal relief under Colonel Adams. The latter was expected to reach Colonel Walker's camp about the 3d instant. The Bengal troops, we understand, have already occupied all the posts to the eastward of Houssehahad.

The preparations are complete for the field force in the Doab. The army was in motion towards Hattrass. This place is situated about 18 miles from the town of Coel, near the fortress of Allyghur, and is of great strength. The troops were expected to sit down before Hattrass on the 12th ultimo, and resistance was expected, as Dyaram had sent off all the women, and filled up the wells within three miles of the fort. The sappers and miners in this fortress are said to be the best in India. *Dyaram has invented stone shrapnels*, which are said to answer.—The following letter gives some details of the expedition.

“ Our troops and warlike stores will soon be in sight of Hattrass—General Marshall, with the 24th dragoons and 4 battalions with their 6 pounders, and Captain Roberts' corps of irregular horse. Also the Meerut troops, consisting of two troops horse artillery, com-

manded by Major Brook and Captain Boileau, under Major Pennington, H. M. 8th L. D. From Muttra, Majors Generals Donkin and Brown, with the 3d and 7th regiments N. C. and fifteen companies N. I. 500 of Captain Cunningham's Irregular Horse—will arrive and take ground before the town and fort of Hattrass on the morning of the 12th instant. The Muttra troops march on the morning of the 10th. Mr. J. Shakespeare, superintendent of police, accompanies General Marshall's division from Mynpoory, and will it is supposed officiate as the agent of Government—Capt. H. C. Smyth and Lieutenant Taylor, of Engineers, proceed from Agra to Muttra to accompany that division. General Donkin and suite were at Agra on the 7th, and it was intended the ladies should remain there. The train from Cawnpore did not march till the 5th, and would not reach Hattrass for some days after the other troops.”

The following is asserted by the Calcutta editor to be a more correct and detailed account than any that has yet appeared of the previous negotiations for the delivery of the Fort, and the subsequent operations for its investment.

“ As intimated in my last, that fort was completely invested on the 12th, and the option was given to the commandant, Dya Ram, to surrender on certain prescribed terms, or to stand the result of a siege. At first he appeared resolved on embracing the former alternative. On the evening of the 13th, he sent a message into camp declaring his readiness to deliver up the place. A detachment, consisting of two grenadier companies with an engineer officer, was accordingly sent to take possession; but after waiting several hours outside the gate, it was forced to return in consequence of the Raja having changed his mind. The sincerity of his proposals now began to be suspected; but General Marshall, willing to spare the unnecessary effusion of blood, allowed him a little further time for consideration. Negotiations were commenced anew; a second tender of submission was made; and the second grenadier battalion was actually paraded to march up to the gate, when intelligence arrived of the Raja having a second time forfeited his word.

“ The garrison is now said not to exceed two thousand five hundred regular soldiers. The outer fort has twenty bastions. These are very high and strong; and are guarded by forty-five pieces of artillery. The ditch is ninety feet broad and seventy-five feet deep, with five feet of water. The besieging force occupies three distinct positions in front of the

fort. The Cawnpore division, under the personal command of General Marshall, is posted to the East; the Muttra division, under Major General Donkin, to the west; and the Meerut division, under Major General T. Brown, to the south. The ground for the batteries had already been chosen, and preparatory steps to their erection taken. The train from Cawnpore and Agra would reach camp on the 19th, the guns would open on the 20th, and the fort in all probability fall within a very few days. The train consisted of fifty mortars and howitzers, and twenty, twenty-four, and eighteen pounders. The Agra proportion crossed the Jumna on the 16th. We regret to learn that on the 12th or 13th one of the picquets was fired upon, and Lieutenant White of his Majesty's 24th dragoons wounded, by the inhabitants of a village in the vicinity of the fort. The village was immediately burnt. Very heavy rain fell in that neighbourhood on the 17th and 18th.

“The General now thinking it necessary to put a stop to this unsatisfactory state of suspense, ordered down the gallopers of his Majesty's 24th dragoons, and fired a shot into the fort, by way of indication that all pacificatory parley was now at an end. In the evening of the 14th, Dya Ram sent a vakeel into camp, warning all persons to keep at a distance from the fort, under pain of being fired upon; and an order was immediately issued, prohibiting officers from advancing beyond the picquets. Previously to this many individuals had gone quite up to the ditch. The wavering of Dya Ram can only be accounted for satisfactorily on the supposition of the existence of two parties in the garrison. Accordingly, many letters assure us, that Dya Ram, old, infirm, and sick, is extremely desirous of securing comfort to his latter days, and transmitting his possessions to his family, by any sacrifice. His two sons again, young men, high in blood and spirits, declare that it would be disgraceful to give up such a fortress without a previous struggle for its maintenance. The elder, a lad of twenty, having procured two lacks of rupees, from his mother, paid up the arrears of the garrison on the 14th, and made them swear to defend the place to the utmost extremity.”

The Journal of the latest date mentions a report that Dyaram had given up all idea of resistance, and that our army would be immediately put in possession of the fortress of Hatrass. This report, however, was not considered to be entitled to great credit. Major General Sir John Horsford had joined the army in the Doab.

The Nagpore force is likely to be distributed into cantonments in the following

manner:—the 1st batt. 18th Native Infantry, and 2d battalion 23d Native Infantry, to be posted under the command of Lieutenant Colonel M. Morine, at Jubulpore, ten miles north of the Narbudda; the 1st battalion 23d Native Infantry, and 1st battalion 22d Native Infantry, at Gohajpore, twenty-six miles from Hoshungabad; and at the latter place, Colonel Adams with the remainder of the division.

Dispatches over-land from India have been received at the East India House, from the Governor of Bombay, dated March 22d, and communicate the important intelligence of the taking of the fortress of Hatrass by the British army. A heavy bombardment was commenced, and the Congreve rockets were used with terrible effect; one of which, falling on the magazine, occasioned a tremendous explosion, which destroyed numbers of the garrison of Hatrass. At 11 o'clock at night the Raja, seeing his hopeless situation, fled with 1,000 cavalry. The tide of men that fled from the fort prevented the gates being shut. The British, taking advantage of the opportunity, rushed into the fort and captured it. Major-General Brown pursued Dyaram with his cavalry. It is imagined that the Prince has fled to Moorsam, a fortress about ten miles from Hatrass, and which is next to be attacked. Our loss by the fire of the enemy was inconsiderable. Lieutenant Courtland was the only officer wounded. The Bombay government had not received the official accounts; but the substance of the details we have given was communicated to that government by a private letter, and may, therefore, having been made the subject of an over-land dispatch, be considered authentic. The conduct of Sindia, in the countenance he has given Rio Doss in his hostile dispositions towards the British, is much blamed.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 15th, 1817.—General Orders.—At a general court martial, held at Hyderabad, on the 28th day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, Lieutenant John Webb, of his Majesty's 86th regiment of foot, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.

1. For coming to the mess of his Majesty's 86th regiment, to a public dinner, whilst in the Surgeon's report and in sick quarters, on or about the 18th of March, 1816.
2. For horsewhipping his cook, and disobeying my orders, by not paying the servant his wages when sent by me, with the Adjutant of the regiment for that purpose, on or about the 2d September instant.

3. For coming to my quarters, (his Commanding Officer's) on or about the 2d of September instant, in a most violent manner, whilst in the Surgeon's report, and in violation of regimental orders, and then behaving in a most disrespectful manner towards me, by saying, 'You have sent your Adjutant to my quarters, with a most extraordinary message; and let me tell you, Sir, your conduct has been highly improper in listening to a black man's story before you have heard mine,' or words to that effect.

4. For infamous and scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in telling a falsehood, and persisting in it in the presence of Lieutenant Munro, that Lieutenant and Adjutant Leche had ordered him, from me, to come to my quarters.

5. For unofficerlike conduct in quitting his quarters, whilst in the sick report, on or about the 4th September instant, between the hours of six and seven in the afternoon, and appearing in the Bazar and Potter's village, in his shirt sleeves, attended by a cutwall's peon and two sepoys of the 2d battalion 15th regiment N. I.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

The Court, after having duly considered every thing that has appeared before it, finds the prisoner, Lieutenant Webb, guilty of the first charge.

The Court finds the prisoner guilty in part of the second charge, viz. giving his cook two cuts with a whip, but acquits him of unofficerlike conduct, and of every other part of the charge.

The Court fully acquits the prisoner of the third charge.

The Court most fully, and honorably acquits the prisoner of the fourth charge.

The Court finds the prisoner guilty, in part, of the fifth charge, viz. unofficerlike conduct in quitting his quarters whilst in the sick report, and appearing in the Bazar, on or about the 4th September between the hours of six and seven in the afternoon, but acquits him of the remainder of it.

The Court, although it has found the prisoner guilty of the first charge, yet in consideration of his having been reprimanded for it, and that most severely, by his Commanding Officer, the prosecutor, nearly six months before the charge was preferred, as stated in his evidence, is of opinion that the prisoner has already been punished, and that the charge should not have been preferred.

The Court having found the prisoner guilty of parts of the second and fifth charges, does, by virtue of the Articles of War for the better government of his Majesty's forces, sentence him, the prisoner, Lieutenant Webb, of his Majesty's

86th regiment, to be admonished, in such manner as his Excellency the Commander in Chief may think proper.

Approved and confirmed,—the prisoner, Lieutenant Webb, of his Majesty's 86th regiment, being hereby admonished.

(Signed) T. HISLOP,
Lieutenant-General.

The Right Honorable the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to direct, that the foregoing order shall be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service in India.

By order of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

T. M' MAHON,
Col. Adj. General.

The conduct of Major Lushington, of the Madras army, is reported to have obtained the high approbation of the Supreme Government, the Commander in Chief at Madras expresses cordial sentiments of applause and approbation of the conduct of Major Lushington of the 4th cavalry, and Lieut. Northwick of the 2d battalion 2d regt. N. I.

The well established fame and former services of the 4th cavalry, were sufficient pledges of the confidence with which that distinguished regiment might be employed on any enterprise; but the indefatigable perseverance with which it persisted in its pursuit of an enemy, whose rapidity of movement had hitherto eluded every other attempt to intercept or come up with him, stands unrivalled, and places the character and judgment of Major Lushington in the most flattering point of view, not only for the zeal and ability with which he profited by his intelligence, and conducted his regiment, but for the spirit and decision with which he led his gallant soldiers into the midst of an enemy from whose vast superiority of numbers he might have fairly expected to have had a formidable adversary to contend with.

The Commander in Chief offers to Major Lushington of the 4th cavalry, his warmest acknowledgments, as well as to the officers, native officers and men of the regiment he commands, for their exemplary gallantry, zeal, and exertions.

The congratulations of His Excellency would be as complete as they are sincere, did not the loss of so valuable and brave an officer as Captain Darke, mix with them the duty of here paying a just but melancholy tribute of respect to his memory and services. He was killed in front of his standard, animating his men by an example they can never forget.

The Commander in Chief feels it a duty he is anxious to acquit himself of, to record his highest approbation and applause of the conduct of Lieutenant Northwick

of the 2d battalion 2d regiment, and the native officers and men of his small but exemplary detachment. It marks the talent, judgment and persevering spirit of Lieut. Borthwick, and the discipline, attachment and patience of the excellent troops which, with such inadequate numbers, have effected so much essential service in finally expelling from the Ganjam district so numerous a body of predatory horse.

It is in affairs of this kind, that officers, with limited means, have the opportunity of displaying their professional ability, resources, and spirit; and the present instance not only speaks the rising reputation of Lieutenant Borthwick, but places him in the light of those promising officers who will be useful ornaments to the service, and their profession.

Experience has proved that the opportunity only is wanting, to record the names of many other officers who, animated on all occasions, to zealous and indefatigable exertion, maintain with honor to themselves and to their corps, the well earned reputation which, for its achievements in the field, the Madras army has so justly acquired.

Fort William, Jan. 1, 1817.—The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, deeply impressed with the benefits which, in a military and political view the state is likely to derive from the services of a regular and well organized topographical staff, has observed with regret, that the acknowledged advantages which the armies of European states have recently drawn from the modern improvements in this important branch of military science, have hitherto been only partially communicated to the army on this establishment,

His Lordship has therefore resolved to establish, subject to the pleasure of the Honourable Court of Directors, a regular staff for the department of the quarter master general, the officers appointed to which, shall be permanently attached to that branch, after the model of the approved systems prevailing in the armies of modern Europe, and in the British forces in particular.

In furtherance of this object, the Governor-General in Council resolves to appoint, as the regular establishment, twelve assistants in the quarter master general's department, to be divided into classes, in the following manner, viz.

Two assistant quarter masters general, on a staff allowance of five hundred St. Rs. per mensem.

Four deputy assistant quarter masters general of the first class, on a staff allowance, of four hundred St. Rs. per mensem.

Three deputy assistant quarter mas-

ters general of the third class, on a staff allowance of two hundred and fifty St. Rs. per mensem.

The Rajah of Berar died on the 1st of February. He is succeeded by his cousin Appa Sahib, Rajah Moodhoge Bhoosta.

On Thursday, Feb. 13, the release of the Despatch cutter, from the custody of the Admiralty Court, was celebrated with every demonstration of joy. We hope to be able in an early number to publish a full report of this case.

This event took place about one in the afternoon, and was announced by a salute of nineteen guns from the little vessel on the re-hoisting of her flag—which was returned by a continued *feu de joie* for nearly twenty minutes from the shipping—some vessels were gaily decked out with colours—others displayed flags bearing appropriate labels—such as '*Indian Trade rescued—British Luvs vindicated—No Bondage—Free Trade and Seamen's Rights.*'

The celebrations afloat seem to revive on shore the sensations which the relief afforded by the decision of the Supreme Court had the day before diffused all over this great city of merchants. Hindoos, Moosulmans, Armenians, Jews, Christians, and Parsees appeared congratulating each other anew on the deliverance of their trade.

In short, from the deep interest universally excited by this important question when under discussion, and the joy that pervaded the whole community on the decision being announced, we may judge of the vast dismay and extensive injury that would have been experienced had the grounds alleged for the seizure of the Despatch been declared to be legal.

We understand that on Friday, at a general meeting of the merchants of Calcutta, it was unanimously voted, that, as a memorial of their important services, golden vases bearing appropriate inscriptions, should be presented to the advocate-general and Mr. Compton, the learned and able counsel who so successfully defended the rights of the Indian merchants, and that a splendid entertainment should also be given to these gentlemen, at the Town Hall—which is fixed for Saturday, the 22d instant. All the principal individuals in the settlement will be present on this occasion.

The condemnation of the honorable Company's cruiser Ernaad, at Bombay, has caused considerable consternation amongst those connected with the shipping interests of British India, and the merchants of this Presidency have suffered their share of anxiety on the subject. Since the fate of the Ernaad was known,

all has been confusion in the commercial world, and the export trade has been nearly at a stand at the several ports, in consequence of the adjudication pronounced by the Recorder's Court at Bombay, which, if it stood, would effect every ship engaged in the trade of this country. The embarrassment created by this occurrence, however, has been entirely removed by the judgment unanimously pronounced by the Judges at Calcutta in the important case of the cutter *Despatch*, which vessel had sailed for Bombay under precisely the same circumstances as the *Ernaad*, and had been seized on her passage down the Hoogly. On the trial coming on to be heard, the court was crowded to excess. Messrs. East and Mac Naghten were counsel for the crown, and Messrs. Ferguson and Compton were for the owners.

It will be in the recollection of our readers, that the ship *Ernaad* at Bombay, was seized and labelled for not having entered into a plantation bond, she being laden with the articles enumerated in the 18th and 19th sections of the 12 Car. 2. We are informed, however, that on a question arising on the instance side of the Admiralty Court at Calcutta in the last Term, in the case of the *Despatch*, the Court unanimously decided that the 18th and 19th Sections of that Act did not apply to this country, admitting that the general maxims and provisions of the Navigation Act might be adopted, so far as they regarded ships and the navigation of ships. The general grounds of the decision of the Court, as they were collected by a correspondent of ours who was at the trial, and kindly favoured us with them, were these :

The Court said the cases cited of *Wilson* and *Marryatt*, and the two cases in *3 Bosanquet* and *Buller*, applied to principles which were confined to the first section of the act, and did not touch the sections which require plantation bonds to be entered into.

That the first section of the Act applied to lands, islands, and territories, as well as to colonies and plantations, then belonging or which might hereafter belong to the king, whereas the 18th and 19th sections confined the import and export in and from English plantations only which were then in existence. That there was no governor in this country answering the description in the 2d section of the Act, to whom bonds could be given, and that the officers mentioned in subsequent acts, which applied to plantation bonds, were such as naval officers, collectors of the customs, and they had never been appointed in India, as in the plantations of America, and therefore that the subject could not comply with the pro-

visos of the act. That by the 9th and 10th of William III. and 6th of Anne, ships trading to and from India were compelled to give bonds to bring all East India commodities to England without breaking bulk, and in much higher penalties than the plantation bonds required.

That by the circuitous Trade Act, ships are permitted to carry the produce of India to ports other than English plantations, and are prohibited from carrying the same to the plantations in America; that therefore, to compel ships to enter into plantation bonds, would deprive them of the advantages given by the circuitous Trade Act, for they would become bound to carry the enumerated articles to an English plantation, or to some part in the united kingdom.—Whereas, by the last Act, they are authorized to unload at any intermediate port or in any plantation except in America.

We heartily congratulate our mercantile readers upon this important question being for ever set at rest. A full report of the trial will be published at Calcutta; in the mean time, the above leading points of the judgment, with which we have been favoured, will, no doubt, prove highly interesting and satisfactory.

The ships in the river were decorated with all their colours, and salutes fired during the day, in honour of the release of the *Despatch*.

We have great pleasure in submitting to the public the following correspondence. Though the gratification Captain *Weathrall* must feel in the recollection of having rescued by his active humanity so many of his countrymen must to him prove ample recompense, yet we announce with lively satisfaction the honorable distinction conferred on him by the merchants of Calcutta, with their characteristic alacrity and generosity.

To Captain M. T. *Weathrall*.—Dear Sir,—Called upon as we frequently are to express our approbation of the conduct of individuals connected with the commercial interests of Calcutta, never have we assembled on any occasion more truly grateful to our feelings than the present; your meritorious exertions, kindness, and humanity, when in command of the *Blucher*, have rescued from all the horrors of famine and impending destruction, two hundred and eighty-six men, women, and children, of His Majesty's 78th regiment, together with the commander and forty-eight native seamen and officers of the *Frances Charlotte*, unfortunately wrecked on the *Preparis* on the night of the fifth of November, and you have, no doubt, been instrumental in saving the lives of the remainder of the people, who were

through necessity left on the island, by giving such early information as enabled the government to afford them timely assistance; they have all now arrived, and live to offer you the soldier's best gift and the good man's best reward—their grateful and heartfelt blessings; with us it remains to endeavour to express and record our feelings in a manner suitable to the occasion, and we know of no method more likely to answer that end, than in presenting you with a piece of plate, on which the testimonial of your humanity shall be engraven.

We are, Dear Sir,

Your obedient servants,

Palmer and Co. Colvins, Bazett, and Co. Alexander and Co. Fairlie, Ferguson, and Co. Cruttenden and Mackillop, Hogue, Davidson, and Robertson, Attackintosh, Fulton, and McClintock, Joseph Barretto and Sons, Stewart and Robertson, James Scott and Co. Becher and Co. Thomas De Souza and Co. Antonio Laureço Barretto and Co. John Small and Co. A. Wilson, Henry Mathew, Robert Campbell, *Agent Ganges Insurance Office*; George Mercer, S. Beaufort, John C. Burton, James Calder, R. B. Lloyd, John Cooke, Francis Vignon, Gabriel Vignon, J. Herbert, C. Blancy.

The following is the inscription engraved on the plate.—“Presented to Captain M. T. Weathrall by the Merchants of Calcutta, in testimony of their sense of his meritorious and very eminent exertions in the cause of humanity, in having, whilst in command of the ship *Prince Blucher*, rendered every practicable aid in saving the lives of a majority of a detachment of H. M. 78th regiment, who were wrecked on board the *Frances Charlotte*, on the Island of Prepara, on the night of the 5th November 1816.”

To Messrs. Palmer and Co. &c. &c. Gentlemen,—To have merited the unqualified approbation of so highly respectable a body as the merchants of Calcutta shall ever be my proudest boast; and whatever services, in the humble and zealous discharge of my duty, I may have performed, are more than amply repaid by your kind and flattering letter of this date, the receipt of which I have the honor to acknowledge. The piece of plate with the inscription which you have been pleased to vote me, shall be treasured up with no common care, as a record more valuable to me than all that wealth could bestow.

Saving the life of a citizen has ever been duly appreciated. What then must have been my sensations, in being instrumental, under Providence, in preserving the lives of so many of H. M. 78th regi-

ment, whose exemplary conduct, fortitude, and forbearance under the most trying circumstances, prove them a credit to their corps, and an honor to their country.

I beg to conclude by assuring you, gentlemen, that the reward you have now bestowed upon me, shall act as a stimulus to my future exertions if ever an opportunity should occur; and I shall hand it down to my children in confident hope that they may yet deserve and learn to appreciate the value of a gift rendered inestimable by being expressive of your applause.

I am, gentlemen, with respect and esteem, your most obedient and obliged servant,

M. T. WEATHRALL,
Commanding the Prince Blucher.

The intelligence brought by the *Thetis*, we regret to state, is of a melancholy nature. It announces the revival of that diabolical practice which only a few months ago occasioned such devastation in the shipping of Calcutta. We allude to the destruction of vessels by infamous incendiaries. The ship *Upton Castle*, had just completed her lading for Bombay and was on the eve of sailing from Kedge-ree, when an attempt was made to set her on fire, which, luckily, as it then appeared, was discovered in time to prevent the fatal consequences which have since ensued. Several combustible materials were found in various parts of the hold in a state of ignition, which were removed, and the mischief for the time prevented; but the incendiaries appear to have been determined on effecting their infamous purpose, for notwithstanding every possible precaution was taken, she was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 16th Feb. It is with great satisfaction we add, that all hands were saved by the pilot vessels of the river. We are unable to subjoin any further particulars of this event.—*Madras.*

Very unusual weather has been experienced at Calcutta and the Upper Provinces during the whole of the month of February. The month throughout was damp and rainy, and for the two last days it poured incessantly. It was feared that an unhealthy hot season would be the result of this untimely visitation.

We copy the following from the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th February.

“The force now assembling for secret service in the Doab will, it is said, consist of twenty squadron of horse, forty-two mortars, twelve battering guns, and seven battalions of infantry. The under-

mentioned stations will, it is supposed, yield their quotas as follows :—

From Cawnpore.—His majesty's 21th dragoons; five companies of European artillery; two companies of Goolundaz; fourteen companies of gun lascars; his majesty's 14th and 87th regiments; and the 15th regiment native infantry.

From Agra.—Two companies of European artillery, his Majesty's 8th dragoons; and the 1st and 3d troops of horse artillery.—The whole to concentrate in the vicinity of Coel."

Accounts from Calcutta, by the way of Madras, state, that the Right Honorable the Governor General left that presidency for Barrackpore on the evening of Jan. 22d, from whence his Lordship proceeded on a hunting excursion to Malda. The absence of the party from the Presidency was not intended to extend beyond the 20th instant. They returned to the presidency of Calcutta on the 11th February. The party had considerable sport amongst buffaloes and small game, but only one tiger was killed during the excursion.

Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 6, 1817.—On the 25th ult. a strange rumour reached Mirzapore, of a large body of Pindaris having come down the Ghauts, and commenced plundering near Beejeegur. The town was immediately in commotion; the 2d battalion 8th regiment was ordered to march out; and every one began in the best way he could to prepare a warm reception for the enemy. Two days sufficed to dispel the panic, and demonstrate the falsity of the report. All was quiet when our last accounts were closed.

Statement of Specie imported into Calcutta by Sea, in January, 1817.

Dollars, 3,25,329 at Sa.

Rs. 205 per 100 dollars.

	Sa. Rs.	6,66,924	7	3
Gold.....	value,	27,416	0	0
Silver	ditto,	2,06,300	0	0
Treasure	ditto,	76,400	0	0
Sicca Rupees		2,000	0	0

Total Sa. Rs. 9,79,040 7

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

J. W. Hogg, Esq. Barrister at Law, is appointed Magistrate of Calcutta.

Mr. R. Campbell, Appraiser General at the Custom-House of Calcutta.

19th Dec.—Mr. W. Hunter Smoult, Attorney-at-Law to the Honorable Company.

Mr. R. Fergusson, to officiate as Advocate-General to the Honorable Company.

Mr. H. Compton, to officiate as Standing Council to the Honorable Company.

C. M. Ricketts, Esq. Private Secretary to the Governor General—the office of

Principal Private Secretary being abolished.

J. Adams, Esq. to officiate as Private Secretary to the Governor General during Mr. Rickett's absence.

Mr. C. Phipps, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. J. Monckton, Agent to the Governor General at Moorsheadabad.

Mr. G. Swinton, Persian Secretary to the Government.

Mr. Ch. A. Molony, Deputy Secretary in the Secret, Political, and Foreign Department.

Mr. H. Chastenay, Deputy Persian Secretary to Government.

Mr. G. Ewan Law, First Assistant in the Secret, Political, and Foreign Department.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

Ensign H. Macfarquhar, 13th N. I. to be Lieutenant.

Captains F. Sackville, 18th N. I., and E. Barton, 29th N. I., to be Assistant Quarter Masters General.

Lieutenants H. Morrieson, 29th N. I., J. Pickersgill, 29th N. I., H. C. Sandys, 15th N. I., J. Fraucklin, 1st N. I., to be Deputy Assistant Quarter Masters General.

Lieutenants J. N. Jackson, 23d N. I., H. Hall, 16th N. I., E. C. Sneyd, 3d N. I., W. Patterson, 30th N. I., to be Deputy Assistant Quarter Masters General of the 2d class.

Lieutenants E. I. Strettell, 6th N. I., W. Garden, 18th N. I., R. S. Brownrigg, 10th N. I., to be Deputy Assistant Quarter Masters General of the 3d class.

SURGEONS.

Jan. 10.—Senior Assistant Surgeon Walter Askell Venour, to be Surgeon.

Mr. J. McWhirter, M. D., to be personal Surgeon of his Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General.

FURLOUGHS.

Capt. W. Hiatt, 14th regt. N. I.

Capt. J. Gabb, 1st N. I.

Lieut. R. Armstrong, 14th N. I.

Mr. A. Russell, Superintending Surgeon.

Lieut. Col. Fagan, Judge Advocate General.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon G. O. Jacob, 6th Vol. Batt.

Superintending Surgeon R. Wilson.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived—The Liverpool from London. The Lady Flora from London.

MARRIAGE.

19 Feb. Manuel Petrus, Esq. to Miss C. Narcis, eldest daughter of the late Narcis Johannas, Esq.

DEATHS.

- 18 Jan. At sea, on board the *Lady Flora*, Lady Heselridge.
 In the upper provinces, Lieut. W. Otto, 11th regt. N.I.
 18 Jan. At Futtighur, Mrs. Percival.
 31. E. D. Cabell, Esq. Assist. in the Mint.
 25 Dec. Colonel H. S. White, 3d N. C.
 31 Jan. At Kytah in Bundelkhand, by a malignant fever, Capt. A. Tod, 28th Bengal N.I.
 15 March. Mrs. N. Kennedy.
 On board the *Prince of Orange*, on his passage to England, Mr. P. Hunt, late of Calcutta.
 25 Feb. A. Hume, Esq. of the Civil Service.
 25 Jan. Lady of Major W. Brutton, H. M. 5th Light-Dragoons.

MADRAS.

Jan. 27, 1817.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council having received the satisfactory intelligence of the complete expulsion of the numerous body of predatory horse, which lately penetrated the territory in the Ganjam district, deems it proper to express in the most public manner, his high sense, as well of the zeal, judgment and enterprise displayed by Lieut. Alexander Borthwick, of the 2d battalion, 2d regiment of native infantry, throughout the operations which have led to this important and decisive result, as of the exemplary perseverance, exertion, and gallantry of the native officers and men of the detachment under his command, whose conduct, equally in their unwearied pursuit of the enemy and in every attack of their camp, reflects the highest credit on the discipline and efficiency of the corps to which they belong, and has entitled them to his unqualified approbation.

The resident at Poonah, in a dispatch under date the 31st ultimo, having communicated Major Lushington's report of the brilliant affair in which the 4th regiment of native cavalry was engaged with a body of predatory horse at Cowan, on the 26th ult. after rapidly accomplishing a march of fifty-three miles—The Governor in Council avails himself of the present opportunity to acknowledge the judgment, activity, and professional ability which have signalized Major Lushington's operations in this arduous service.—The Governor in Council performs a pleasing part of his duty in conveying to the officers, native officers, and men of the regiment under Major Lushington's command, his warmest thanks for their eminently meritorious exertions; and has the greatest satisfaction in distinguishing their exemplary achievement by the expression of the cordial approbation of the government.

The Governor in Council cannot close the public record of his sentiments on this occasion, without deeply lamenting, in the fate of the late Capt. Thomas Darke, of the 4th regiment native cavalry, the loss which the service has sustained in this zealous, brave and excellent officer.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain. 3d Feb. 1817.—G. O. by the Commander in Chief.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to publish in general orders, for the guidance of the army, the following particulars respecting the dress of officers, which appear to be imperfectly understood or misconceived.

The loose overalls (the present established uniform of officers) are not considered as appointments fitting for occasions of ceremony, for a ball room, or evening dress; but white pantaloons, and half-boots over them, may be worn on such occasions, by all officers.

When officers in evening full dress wear shoes, they are to wear shoe buckles, and white breeches, which should be established regimentally.—Strings in the shoes or at the knees are prohibited, and it must be understood, that in the full dress the sash is never to be worn.

Cocked hats and long coats, according to regulation, are only permitted to be worn in evening dress with shoes and stockings, or pantaloons and half-boots, as above described.

The foraging cap and undress jacket are to be worn as described in G. O. dated 3d September, 1816, *only on occasions quite unconnected with duty or ceremony*; and it is to be understood, that officers are not to appear abroad, in public places, at the Presidency, or other stations, except in the full established regimentals of their respective corps.

In our last, we mentioned that it was in contemplation to remove the Supreme Court of Judicature at this Presidency from the Fort. We now learn that the building on the beach near the Justice's office, formerly allotted for the accommodation of the captains of his Majesty's navy who might touch at this port, has been appropriated by government to this object. The situation is well adapted for the general convenience of the public, though we fear the noise of the surf will sometimes interrupt the proceedings of the court.

The following official documents will afford some idea of the warfare now carrying on in India, and shew that, in some shape or other, the Mahrattas will ever keep our Indian army upon the alert, either in the field, or in the more perplexing and embarrassing character of hordes of banditti; leaving to the Company no alternative but the maintenance of numerous advanced posts, at a great expense of military establishment, or the exposing of our subjects and more defenceless allies to be occasionally surprised and overwhelmed by an enemy, the rapidity of whose motions can only be equal-

led by the murderous and predatory fury which impels their course. In the present instance, it is said there were not more than 150 men with Major Oliver, when a great body of horse surprised the town of Kimeddy, and succeeded in burning much of it, although their object of plunder was defeated by the courage of this small force. The town was entered at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; by about five in the afternoon Major Oliver's strength had increased to 350 men, by the forced marches of his outposts: this gallant officer, knowing the reliance which he could place on his little band, determined on attempting to surprise their camp, consisting of 5,000 men; in this he so effectually succeeded, that their first intimation of his visit were volleys of shots from the British; they fled in all directions, leaving the greater part of their baggage on the ground, and many horses to their conquerors. The subalterns mentioned in general orders are said to be all very young men; Lieutenant Jackson is, we believe, the nephew of Mr. Randle Jackson: we hope that the flattering manner in which they are mentioned by the Governor in Council, in addition to the high approbation of the commander in chief, and the eulogiums of their own brave leader, will not only stimulate them to greater exertion, but every other officer, to shew that the present character of the British army is not confined to the continent of Europe.

Extract, Fort St. George, Military consultations, dated 27th January, 1817.

To Major General Rumby, commanding the Northern Division of the Army.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and to desire that you will express, in division orders, to Major Oliver, of the 6th regiment of native infantry, and to the officers and troops under his command, the high approbation of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, for their gallantry and good conduct in their attempt to defend the town of Kimeddy, and in their successful attack of the camp of the Pindaris in the vicinity of that place. From Major Oliver's report, the acknowledgments of the Governor in Council appear to be due by name to Lieutenant Tweedie, Lieutenant Tulloh, and Lieutenant Jackson, and you will convey them to those officers accordingly.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) G. STRACHEY Chief Sec.

Fort St. George, Dec. 30, 1816.

(From the same.)

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult.

and to acquaint you, that the acknowledgments of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council have been conveyed to Major Oliver, and the troops under his command, and to Lieutenants Tweedie, Tulloh, and Jackson, in division orders, dated the 9th instant, in which I have included Lieutenant Borthwick, of the 2d battalion 2d regiment, and the detachment under his command, which I hope will meet with the Right Honorable the Governor's approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. RUMBY, Major-Gen.

Vizagapatam, Jan. 13, 1817.

The following General Order, despatched on the 11th instant, is also recorded:—

G.O.—By Government.—*Fort St. George Jan. 7, 1817.*

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish in General Orders, the following extract from a despatch received from Major General Rumby, the officer in command of the Northern Division of the army, under date the 24th ult.

Copy of a Letter from Major Oliver, commanding a Detachment of the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, to the Quarter-master of Brigade, Northern Division.

Sir,—I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the officer commanding the division, that about five o'clock yesterday evening, we were surprised by the Mahratta horse entering this town: having only Lieutenant Tulloh with me, I sent him to take post at the other end of it, and from both our divisions parties were sent out to the different streets to endeavour to keep them out of the town. We had continual skirmishing for about two hours, and some men and horses were killed in the streets. A little after six, Lieutenant Tweedie, who had retreated upon my detachment, arrived, having marched all night and that day, having been surrounded by them from eleven o'clock in the morning, I found it impossible to save the town, as they galloped through and set fire to it in several places. At eleven o'clock p.m. Lieutenant Jackson, who had been stationed with his company about sixteen miles off, arrived; when, considering myself strong enough to give them an alert, I left Lieutenant Tweedie with two companies, in a strong position, and having procured two peons from Mr. Spottiswood, who promised to show me the road to their camp about a mile off, I put myself under their guidance, and I am happy to say we succeeded beyond my expectation; we were actually in the middle of their camp before they discovered us, and we gave them two volleys from the companies within ten

yards, which did great execution; and it caused such confusion among them that they fled in every direction. We traversed their camp and killed, I should imagine, from twenty to thirty of them: they left the greatest part of their baggage on the ground, and this morning there were about a hundred horse running loose about the town, and we have killed and taken about seventy horse. Lieutenant Tweedie, when he heard the firing, detached Lieutenant Tulloh with a company to take post on the banks of a tank, for which they appeared to be making; this was such an unexpected manoeuvre, that a party of them galloped up close to Lieutenant Tulloh without discovering him, when he gave them a volley, and killed some men and horses. They have been drawn up in front of us this morning: I should suppose there is about 5,000 of them, and they are now moving off in the direction of Timboor and Saricottah; and I shall march this evening for Chicacole, as I conceive it probable they will move in that direction. We have taken a standard and a trumpet. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. C. OLIVER,

Captain commanding 6th detachment.
Kimedy, Dec. 20, 1816.

His Excellency the commander-in-chief is requested to signify to Major Oliver, and to the officers and troops who served under his command, the high approbation of the government for the exemplary discipline and gallantry which they displayed in their attempt to defend the town of Kimedy, and in their subsequent attack on the camp of the Pindaris.

By order of the right honorable the Governor in Council,

(Signed) G. SPRACHEY,
Chief Secretary.

The Susan, J. C. Collingwood, had arrived from China on the 2d of February. All matters quiet there. The opium market improving—1,310 per chest, and little on hand. Cotton unvaried.

Letters from Persia, mention that the Russian embassy to the court of Persia was on its way, and was very numerous and splendidly attended. One from Tabriz, dated 24th November 1816, mentions that Mirza Abdul Hussien Khan, the Persian ambassador, arrived there the day before on his way to Teheran, and that he left the Russian general, Germaidoff, at Tiflis, who was expected at Tabriz in February. His embassy, it is stated, will be extremely magnificent; a staff of forty-five officers, most of high rank, with suitable attendants, are to form part of it, a full band of music, &c. The general is a most intelligent man and a great favourite of the Emperor Alexander, having distinguished himself in several battles. General Germaidoff commanded all

the Russian artillery during the last campaign, and is son to the favourite of his name.

Madras, February 11th.—Friday last was the anniversary of his Highness Azeem ul Dowlah ascending the Musnud, and in consequence royal salutes were fired from Chempauk Palace, and the battery of Fort St. George. The day was further celebrated at Chempauk by the accustomed ceremonies. Early in the morning the Right Honorable the Governor paid a visit of congratulation to his Highness, and on the following day the Nabob returned the visit. The usual salutes were fired on both these occasions.

On Wednesday the 26th of Feb. as three young gentlemen were shooting near Killanour, (Killanour is 10 miles from Pondicherry, on the Tindevenum road), a villager informed them that a woman had been torn about two hours before by a tiger, and said he would shew them the jungle to which he had returned—they accordingly went with him. Several villagers followed with tom-toms; they were not long in finding the remains of the woman's cloths, with a basket and some grass which she had been gathering. The villagers soon roused him, in passing from one part of the jungle to another, he caught one of them and tore him very severely; the great noise made at the time, caused him to let go his hold and retire to a large bush on the edge of a tank. The gentlemen then surrounded the place, but not supposing he was there, from his being so quiet, one of them went to look in, when he rose from the middle of a bush with a dreadful roar, leapt upon a villager, and threw him a considerable distance—while in the act of leaping, he received a ball in his hinder quarters, which laid him on his back, but he still kept hold of the man; in this position he got another ball in his shoulder, which made him furious, the third gentleman then ran up and sent a charge of shot through him, a spear shackled him to the ground, while the villagers (one or two, for the others had made the best use of their legs; thumped his head with large sticks, which soon put an end to his existence.—He was more than seven feet from his nose to the tip of his tail; to judge from the condition he was in, he must have made great depredations in this neighbourhood.

The man who was last caught, had his arm so very much shattered, that I am afraid he will never be able to use it, the animal having the greatest part of his arm with part of his side in his mouth at the same time.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

Tindevenum, 7th Feb. 1817.

Pondicherry continues to be the gayest city in India. Several splendid entertainments have lately taken place, amongst which, that given by Messrs. Moorat, to his Excellency Count Dupuy, we learn, was most conspicuously brilliant. Transparencies, fireworks, and illuminations, agreeably relieved the fatigue of the merry dance, which was kept up with great spirit. The whole of the principal inhabitants of Pondicherry graced the fête with their presence.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived—Marquis of Wellington, Captain Nichols, and General Graham, Captain Weatherhead, both from England.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 20, 1817.—Mr. J. Hambury, Collector of Cuddapah.

Mr. A. D. Campbell, Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. J. W. Russell, Deputy Secretary to ditto.

Mr. E. Uhtoff, Head Assistant to the Collector of Tinnevely.

Mr. T. Daniel, Commissioner of the Court of Requests and Sitting Magistrate.

Mr. A. J. Drummond, Deputy Commercial Resident at Ramnad.

MILITARY PROMOTION.

Surgeons.—*Jan. 20.* Mr. G. Knox is admitted an Assistant Surgeon.

BIRTHS.

At Ellichpoor, on the morning of 24th Jan. 1817, Lady of Major Heath, 7th regt. of a daughter.

At Vizagapatam, lady of H. Taylor, Esq. of a daughter.

23 Feb. Lady of Lieut. G. O'Connell of a daughter.

30 Jan. At Cannanore, lady of Lieut. and Ft. Adj. G. H. Budd, of a son.

8 Feb. At Trichinopoly, Mrs. M. Robinson of a daughter.

25 Feb. Lady of Capt. T. Smyth, 14th N. I. of a son and heir.

13 March. Mrs. Cook of a son.

15. Lady of W. Cooke, Esq. of a son.

27 Feb. Mrs. Jarrett of a son.

15. Lady of Lieut. and Adj. Kitson of a son.

25. At Palamcota, lady of Capt. G. Jackson, 7th regt. of a daughter.

11. At Masulipatam, lady of Lieut. H. Newman, 60th N. I. of a son.

4 March. Lady of Major Vans Agnew, of a son.

21 Feb. Lady of G. Bailie, Esq. Superint. Surgeon to the division of the army, of a daughter.

7. At Pondicherry, lady of H. Chanier, Esq. of H. C. Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

29 Jan. At the Capuchin Church, M. Auguste M. Chappette, to Madame M. Revenaud, 3d daughter of the late M. Anré Revenaud, formerly member of the Grand Council at Pondicherry.

8 Feb. R. Clerk, Esq. of the Civil Service, to H. F. Williams, only daughter of the late R. Williams, Esq.

10 Feb. H. De Fries, Esq. to Miss De Vienne.

5 Feb. Mr. J. M'Vicars to Miss Ann Beck.

17. Mr. Mollien, French agent at Caricaul, to Mrs. Ferron, widow of the late Mr. Ferron.

24 March. The Rev. W. A. Keating, M. A. Chaplain to the Garrison of Fort St. George, to Margaret Wray, third daughter of T. Lewis, Esq. of Dean Lodge, Ealing.

DEATHS.

Lt. Borthwick, 2d regt. N. I. after a short illness of three days. The merits of this officer are recorded in a recent number of this Journal, when it fell to our lot to communicate the account of his successful attacks on the predatory banditti which infested the N. Circars.

6 Feb. At Guindy Cottage, Lt. Col. J. Edwards, H. M. 80th regt.

12. At Egmore, Mr. J. Atkins, aged 24.

17. W. D. Light, Esq. one of the Attornies of the Supreme Court.

Miss F. Hickey, youngest daughter of T. Mickey, Esq.

10. Lady of Capt. Chambers, 6th N. I. after a few days illness.

25. Lt. Armstrong, H. M. 80th regt.

5 March. Mrs. Maria Jane Goad, wife of S. T. Goad, Esq.

10. Mr. S. Ayres, in his 37th year, by a second attack of the small pox.

Mrs. D. Roulm.

21 Feb. G. Morris, Esq. Veterinary Surg. H. M. 25th Dragoons.

2 March. Lt. H. Stodart, H. M. 80th regt.

28 Feb. Lt. Col. Lewis, Madras L. Cav.

BOMBAY.

From the Bombay Papers received since our last, it appears that the Joassinee pirates have latterly appeared in very considerable force, and committed serious depredations on the Malabar coast, as well as in the Gulph of Persia. They have succeeded in capturing the hon. Company's armed pattamar, the *Deriah Dowlut*. This vessel fell in with the pirate, a large bugla, on the 6th of January, off Dwarka, in twelve fathoms water, no land in sight. On the pattamar shewing the Company's colours the Arab fired a shot at her, and a smart action ensued, which was kept up with great briskness, until two more practical vessels appeared, which convinced the syrang that the only chance of his escape lay in flight; all sail was therefore made upon the pattamar. A running fight continued for three hours, when the syrang received a severe wound and was carried below—in about an hour after, the tidal, who had assumed the command, was killed by a shot in the stomach, the three buglas had by this time closed, and instantly boarding, by force of numbers overpowered the brave little crew of the *Deriah Dowlut*. Some jumped overboard, and others into the hold, and out of a small crew of thirty-three, seventeen were murdered, eight were carried prisoners to Ras el Kima, and the remainder being wounded, were landed on the coast and have arrived at Bombay. The pirate vessels carried each six nine pound carriage guns,

and were full of men, having from one hundred to two hundred each, armed with swords, spears, and creesses. Several other captures had taken place. The commander of the largest bugla was styled the Sultan of Ras el Kimia. From the following extract of a letter, it would appear that the pirates had committed their depredations as far as Cochin.

Cochin, 14th February, 1817.

"An alarming account has been reported here by three Arabs who arrived a few days ago, saying that they had made their escape from a ship, name unknown, from Pulo Penang, after she was taken possession of by five dows of the Wahabee pirates, near Pigeon Islands; that they murdered the whole of the crew and pilgrim passengers, and afterwards stood out to sea, this they say happened about a fortnight ago: I fear it is but too true, and may have had consequences.

"P. S. The captured ship was under English colours, from Pulo Penang, belonging Sayed Hussein at Pulo Pecuang, last from the Malay Coast, bound to Mecca with pilgrims."

We copy the following as a description of the mode practised by the Joasmeo pirates in the capture of vessels, because we think it may prove beneficial to our nautical readers, to whom we are always anxious to promulgate information. "It depends solely in boarding; with the best mode of effecting which they are acquainted, and for which purpose they approach the stern of vessels, and, if not opposed by guns in that quarter, and by boarding nets, they board and overpower the vessels by numbers of men. The best precautions, therefore, which can be used by our merchant vessels, are stern chasers loaded with grape shot, boarding nets, and musquetry, which, in addition to its own charge, should receive two or three pistol balls over the ball cartridge."

These merciless freebooters, we understand, enquired with a savage anxiety, if there were any Europeans on board the *Deriah Dowlut*, whom they would immediately have massacred; and the manner in which they murdered the crew of that vessel, was by placing the necks of the unfortunate men, over the gunnel of their vessels, whom they required to repeat the leading verse of the Koran, and as soon as they come to the part which differed from the tenets of the Wahabee sect, it was the signal for execution, and the head was instantly severed from the body. The mode of defence above suggested would, we should hope, prove effectual in most instances of attack by the Joasmeo pirates.

Bombay Courier, March 1, 1817.—We regret to state that accounts have been

received here that the *Pinadaris* have again descended below the Ghauts in three or four distinct bodies, and have committed considerable depredations; several extensive villages in a district of *Severndroog* have been completely sacked by these marauders. A body of about 300 of them appeared near the village of *Dassgaum*, after having plundered *Mhar*, on the 22d February, and ascended the *Dhewghaut* the following morning; not thinking it prudent to attack *Dassgaum*, which was defended by a party of *invallids*. A body, supposed of about six or seven hundred, was also seen in the neighbourhood of *Panwell* on Monday night last, going off in a northerly direction.

Bombay Courier — The Portuguese Governor of St. Jago.—We copy the following from another paper; upon which we ought to observe, that it would be premature to charge the affair upon Portugal, as an act of national insult and ingratitude, before it be ascertained how far the government of the Brazils is disposed to identify itself with the conduct of the governor of *St. Jago*. The course which has been pursued by the captain and passengers seems a very proper one.

"The ship *Philippa*, Captain *C. Nicholls*, bound to *Calcutta*, touched at *Praya*, in the isle of *St. Jago*, on the 18th of May, with a view of obtaining a supply of water and refreshments. They found lying in the harbour the ship *Mulgrave Castle*. Captain *Ralph*, put in there in distress, having struck on the rock that runs off the north-east point of *Bonavista*, and the captain of the *Philippa* being solicited by her commander to take part of the *Mulgrave Castle's* cargo on board to the Cape, he agreed to the proposition for a certain sum, in order that the damaged ship might proceed to *Rio de Janeiro* for repairs. The commander of the *Philippa*, in agreeing to the accommodation proposed, highly incurred against him the Portuguese governor, *Don Antonio de Contrito* de *Lancastie*. Although the British paid him every respect due to his authority, he persecuted them to the utmost of his power, and for no other reason than because the *Philippa* was likely to be the means of wresting out of his hands a valuable British property, which he had calculated on getting into his possession. The commander of the *Philippa* and Captain *Ralph* were treated by the governor on their first landing with marked disrespect. They were immediately summoned before him, and, after being obliged to hear the most violent language used in expressing his detestation of the English nation in general, he placed both the officers under arrest, and then ordered a survey of the *Mulgrave Castle*, with the full intention of detain-

ing her as incapable of prosecuting her voyage. The governor beat to arms as soon as the surveying officer landed; fired two shots at the British ships, and it was with much difficulty he was prevailed on by an officer under him to alter his determination of sinking them. The two officers of the Philippa were next confined in a common gaol, without a hearing, and had for a companion a criminal for murder! The Philippa was put in possession of fifty soldiers; and Captain Harrington, who was a passenger in the Philippa, was forced on shore, and, with the commander, were considered to be prisoners on parole. After this, the governor, weighing, it was supposed, the consequence of his conduct, thought proper to be more moderate, and granted permission for the vessels to proceed on their destinations. The following is the copy of a protest sent to the governor by the officers and passengers of the two vessels.

To his Excellency Don Antonio de Contrinto de Lancaster.

Sir,—Having received your Excellency's permission for the British ships Philippa and Mulgrave Castle to proceed on their voyage, we, whose names are undersigned, feel it to be a duty that we owe to the owners of those ships, and the valuable property on board of them, to the underwriters, both on ships and property and to the government whose subjects we are, to protest, and we do hereby most solemnly protest, against all the violent measures which your Excellency has thought proper to adopt towards us during our stay at Praya,—a port, which was sought by the commander of the Mulgrave Castle, when that vessel was in distress, and when he naturally expected to receive every degree of protection, support, and assistance his situation required. How far his expectations have been fulfilled by the circumstances detailed in Captain Harrington's second letter to your Excellency, under date May 26, or how far the relations of peace and amity between two friendly powers have been preserved by your Excellency towards us generally, it is not our purpose here to inquire; but we shall draw up a full and correct statement of the whole of those violent measures which are the subject of this protest, and lay the same, as soon as possible, before his Excellency the Right Hon. Viscount Strangford, the British ambassador at the court of Brazil, to be by him submitted to the Prince Regent of Portugal, and to the British government.

We have the honor to be,
(Signed by the officers and passengers.)

During the forenoon of yesterday, while it blew a strong breeze from the N. W. a lug sail boat belonging to the honorable

Company's cruiser Ariel, while in the act of tacking, just under the stern of the Humayoon Shah, capsized, and instantly sunk.—The officer with a crew of lascars who were on board her kept themselves afloat, however, until Mr. Buckingham and Captain Boog, who had just shoved off from this ship in a shore boat, bore up to their assistance, and succeeded in saving all hands.—A large harbour-boat crossing under sail, with some military officers on board, wore round at the same time, and got two of the lascars out of the water—and in a few minutes afterwards several boats from the vessels near pulled towards the spot with the most praiseworthy alacrity.

The Reliance has brought the passengers, and crew of the ship Mauritius, which we regret to say was lost off Ceylon a few days ago. The unfortunate vessel was from Bengal, bound to Bombay, with a valuable cargo, and being a little to the southward of Trincomalee on the 1st instant, she sprung a leak, which gained so fast upon the ship that it was found necessary to save the lives of those on board by abandoning her. The officers and crew accordingly took to their boats, and we are happy to say all landed safe at Fonl Point, where they remained three days, from whence they proceeded to Trincomalee. The vessel went down in ten fathoms water about four hours after she was abandoned. The above are all the particulars we have been able to learn.—*Madras Courier*, March 25, 1817.

Bombay Courier, March 1, 1817.—A singular but melancholy accident happened on board the Grab Hamoodi, Nacqda Cooty Coya, in the course of her voyage from Calcutta to this port. When off Ceylon, about two months ago, on sounding the pumps, it was observed that the ship had made more water than usual, upon which a man went down into the well to ascertain the state of it; not immediately returning, nor giving any answer when called to, his brother went down after him; as he also did not return nor give any answer, the serang of the ship went down, but he likewise returned no answer; a man then descended with a lantern, and it was observed that when he had reached the bottom, the lantern dropped out of his hand and the man himself fell down: the main hatches were then opened and a passage made to the place by unstowing part of the cargo of rice. The four men were found lying senseless round the pump, but with some appearance of life remaining; they were immediately removed, but we regret to state that they all died in the course of an hour or two afterwards. The cause of this unfortunate

accident has arisen, without doubt, from the well of the pump having been filled with an aerial gas destructive to life, most probably carbonic acid gas, which being considerably heavier than atmospheric air, would remain at the bottom of the well. This gas is most abundantly diffused throughout nature; it is found in mines, caverns and cellars, and causes instant death to any animal that inhales it undiluted. The accident may have been occasioned by nitrogen gas, which forms a component part of atmospheric air, but which, when deprived of its other component part oxygen, is highly destructive of life. This decomposition of atmospheric air is very likely to occur in the hold of a ship.

One of the two gases has no doubt occasioned the fatal accident; both gases are equally destructive to animal life, and both instantly extinguish the flame of a candle when immersed in them. The latter circumstance furnishes an easy test of the air; for if a lighted candle, after being let down into a cellar, the hold of a ship, or wherever there may be reason to suspect the presence of noxious gas, continues to burn at the bottom, the air is fit for respiration, although, even in this case, if the place has been long shut up, the precaution of admitting fresh air and throwing water into it should not be omitted. We are informed by our professional friends, that persons suffocated from foul air seldom recover unless instantly removed into the open air. If the removal be effected in time it is generally of itself sufficient, but it too frequently fails, from the very active and destructive nature of the poison. Frictions over the whole body, throwing cold water over, or spunging it with water and vinegar, should be employed.

DEATHS.

- 21 Jan. Lt. Robinson, H. M. 47th regt.
28 Oct. At Cape Town, Mrs. Warden, wife of P. Warden, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government at this Presidency.
28 Jan. Mr. S. Rans, many years printer of the Bombay Courier.
30 Feb. Major A. Campbell, 9th N. I. He was unhappily killed by his horse falling with him when on a party enjoying the sports of the field, of which he was passionately fond.

CEYLON.

ADMINISTRATIONS.

S. A. Wheeler, Esq. 1st Ceylon regt., Probate to Lieut. P. Secluna, H. M. 1st Ceylon regt.

Lieut. S. P. Davis, 2d Ceylon regt., Letter of Administration to V. W. Vanderstraaten, Esq. Acting Registrar.

Lieut. J. Bowyer Edensor, H. M. 19th regt., Letter of Administration to ditto.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 21.

Lieut. S. Sackville, H. M. 3d C. regt., Probate to Mrs. Amy de Latie.

Lieut. A. Robinson, H. M. 51st foot, Probate to J. Sutherland, Esq.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

G. Lusignan, Esq. to be Auditor General, in the room of G. Tolfrey, Esq., returning to England for the benefit of his health.

DEATH.

9 March. Capt. N. Spooner, of the Miles Stanish, at sea, off Trincomalee.

MAURITIUS.

A proclamation has been issued by his Excellency R. T. Farquhar, Esq. governor and commander-in-chief of the islands of Mauritius and dependencies, &c. by which it is decreed that certain precautions shall be taken in the reconstruction of the town of Port Louis, in order to prevent the recurrence of the dreadful catastrophe by which it was destroyed in September last. This act of the colonial government is dated 26th February 1817. Its principal provisions are that 11,000 toises shall be added to the superficies of the town, which before occupied about 40,000 square toises. The Rue Royale shall be opened to the width of fifty feet, other streets are to be forty, forty-two, thirty-six, &c. several new streets are of course to be formed, others to be suppressed. Provisions are established for the direction of those owners of emplacements whose property may be disarranged by the new disposition of localities. The kitchens are to be built with stones and masonry, and shall be covered with flat or other safe roofs, not with wooden shingles. Fire places to be constructed of masonry, and commissaries of police to fix and regulate the height of chimneys.

PENANG.

Feb. 4.—Sir G. Cooper too, his seat on the Bench as Recorder.

T. Stackhouse, Esq. was admitted to practice as an Attorney, Solicitor, and Notary Public of the Court.

BIRTH.

5 Jan. Lady of Capt. H. E. Gilbert Cooper, Major of Brigade to the Troop, of a daughter.

DEATH.

6 Feb. Mr. J. Edhill, Chief Officer of the Brig Christiana.

JAVA.

The reports of the procedure of the Dutch Government in their new possessions are rather unfavorable. The superior authorities are said to have shewn a marked disposition to waver between the mild system of rule introduced by the

British Government, and their own racking and oppressive one of former days. The minor agents, again, employed in the interior, had, in their dealings with our residents, evinced every wish to drive a hard bargain with us; and began already to remind the natives of the corrupt method of obtaining favor, to which they had been formerly broke in by the abuses of several centuries. Mr. Elout, the chief commissioner, is understood to have been ambitious of forming a new scheme of government; whilst the Baron de Capellen seemed desirous of following up Mr. Raffles' system of forwarding cultivation and commerce. It was however believed, that the general plan of the future administration would be developed to the public on the 1st of January. Meanwhile all continued provisional. Much distress was felt for money. The establishment of a public bank was talked of; and several discussions regarding its constitution had taken place between the public officers, and principal merchants, but nothing was yet done. There was likewise

on foot a grand financial scheme of paper currency; of which we know nothing, but that it had been referred to a dozen of advisers, without any fixed plan being laid down. The whole of the coffee of the year 1816-17 would be sent to Europe; not as usual sold on the spot. The tin on the Island of Banca, had been mortgaged on a loan taken up at Batavia. The trade of Moluccas and Japan would remain exclusively in the hands of Government. The customs would be farmed as formerly; and the system of forced labour be renewed, so far as might be requisite for the roads and other public works. It was not yet, we hear, determined whether the contingents would return; or the existing rental be continued. A corps of poney cavalry had been raised, in which each horseman received fifteen rupees a month, besides rations. Our correspondent does not speak highly of its component parts. Levies for native infantry corps were also on foot. The British residents still remained at their former stations.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

His Excellency Lord Amherst arrived at Spithead, on Sunday 17th August, in the ship *Cæsar*, Capt. Taylor. His lordship sailed from Portsmouth, on the 9th of February 1816, on board his majesty's frigate *Alceste*, Capt. Murray Maxwell; accompanied by the *Lyra*, brig of war, Capt. Basil Hall, and the General Hewitt, Indiaman, Capt. Campbell.

The expedition touched at Madeira, Rio Janeiro, the Cape of Good Hope, and Batavia; and the voyage was extraordinary for its rapidity, the ships having traversed 14,000 miles in ninety-two days under sail. In the beginning of July the embassy arrived on the coast of China, and proceeded up the Yellow Sea: having been joined by Sir George Staunton, at the Great Lema, Sir George having been sent down to notify that the embassy would be received with every attention. On the 9th of August the embassy disembarked safely in the gulf of Pl Chi li, which is not far distant from the capital.

On Tuesday, the 28th January, his Majesty's ships *Alceste* and *Lyra* sailed from Macao Roads; the former having on board his excellency and suite, returning from his mission from the court of Peking. On the 3d of February the *Alceste* arrived at Manilla, and the *Lyra* on the 5th, when she was sent with his excellency's dispatches to Bengal.

The *Alceste* was proceeding into the Straits of Sunda, through the Straits of

Gaspar, when she unfortunately struck on a coral reef, on the morning of the 18th February, and shortly filled. The ambassador and his suite, with some of the crew, were immediately put on shore on the island of Pulo Lear, a short distance from the wreck.

It was decided, after Lord Amherst's remaining one night on the island, that his lordship and suite should attempt to make Batavia (distant two hundred miles) in two boats, attended by Lieutenant Hoppner, and Messrs. Mayne, Cook, and Blair, and they arrived after four days of much fatigue and hardship, from want of water, at Batavia. His lordship, without a moment's delay, dispatched the Company's cruiser *Ternate*, with Mr. Ellis, the secretary of embassy, volunteer, to the assistance of those left behind. She beat against wind and current for a considerable time, and at last got sight of the island. The party left obtained some provisions which had floated up, and by careful management, they made shift to live there (having obtained, by digging, some fresh water) from the 18th of February to the 7th of March. During this period they were beset by the savages of the neighbouring islands, who, after plundering and burning the ship, blockaded the party on shore; they, with a very few regular arms, kept them at bay. In an attempt to seize the remaining

boats, ten of them, one morning, were variously disposed of by Lieut. Hay; some were shot, and others were drowned. The conduct of Capt. Maxwell, in his general management of affairs, as well as means of defence, is spoken of in high admiration by his officers—it displayed coolness and powerful reflection, under a sudden pressure of difficulties and a combination of dangers, more than sufficient to have overwhelmed an ordinary mind.—At Batavia, the *Cæsar* was taken up to bring home his excellency and suite, with the officers and men of the *Alceste*; she touched at the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, on her way to England.

At Grand Leucheu, the chief of the Licon Kicon Islands, the ships refitted, among a race of people as extraordinary for their diminutive size as for their general character. They pretend to be of great antiquity and considerable civilization—possess much of the rigid, natural jealousy and reserve of their neighbours, the Japanese and Chinese. On further acquaintance, they were found an interesting people, in the highest degree kind and hospitable; and after a stay of six weeks, both parties separated with evident proofs of mutual regret. We are informed, from good authority, that Capt. Basil Hall (of the *Lyra*) is preparing an account of this island and people; as also a general history of scientific objects connected with the voyage, which will be enriched with charts and engravings. From his superior intelligence on hydrographical and scientific subjects in general, a work from his hands cannot fail of being highly interesting.

On Wednesday, Aug. 27, a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the following ships were timed as below;—

George Canning, Two Ships building by Mr. S. Majoribanks, Earl Balcarras, Marquis of Huntly, and Buckinghamshire, for Bombay and China, to be afloat on the 26th of October, to sail to Gravesend on the 10th of November, stay there forty days, and to be in the Downs on the 27th of December.

A Ship building by Captain Hamilton, Castle Huntly, for Bengal and China, to be afloat on the 8th of December, to sail to Gravesend on the 28th of December, stay there forty days, and to be in the Downs on the 8th February, 1818.

London, and Princess Amelia, for Madras and China, to be afloat on the 8th of December, to sail to Gravesend on the 28th of December, stay there forty days, and to be in the Downs on the 8th of February, 1818.

A Ship building by Messrs. Isacke and Leach, Lady Melville, and Cabalva, for

China, to be afloat on the 28th of Feb. 1818, to sail to Gravesend on the 6th of March, stay there thirty days, and to be in the Downs on the 11th of April.

A Court-Martial was held on Saturday, 23d August, at Portsmouth, on board the *Queen Charlotte*, to try Captain Murray Maxwell, and the officers and crew of his Majesty's late frigate *Alceste*, for the loss of that ship in the Straits of Gaspar, on the 18th of February last, when returning from China, with Lord Amherst and suite on board. The sentence of the court was a full and entire acquittal of Captain Maxwell, his officers, and crew. The opinion of the court was most handsomely expressed, that Captain Maxwell had, before the loss of the ship, conducted himself in the most zealous and officer-like manner; and that, after the striking of the ship his coolness, self-collection, and exertions were highly conspicuous, and that every thing was done by him, his officers, and ship's company, within the power of men to execute, to preserve the ship and her stores; and that to such conduct alone is to be attributed the saving of all their lives. Capt. Maxwell's narrative was an affecting detail of the exertions and sufferings of himself, officers, and crew, and recorded his warmest thanks to his officers and crew, who had looked up to him in the hour of distress with the most submissive confidence. A most peculiar good look-out was kept up when the accident happened; and but for the circumstance that the sea was, at the moment of her striking, covered with fish-spawn, the rock would doubtless have been seen. The ship had no more sail on her than enabled her to withstand an unfavorably strong current: and the very track she was pursuing was laid down for the ship by Lieutenant Ross, of the Bombay Marine, who had been ten years surveying the Chinese Seas. At the moment of their deliverance from the wreck they were surrounded by sixty-two prows, manned with 600 Malays. Their whole stock of ammunition consisted of only 72 ball cartridges, and a few carronade cartridges, which were drawn from the quarter-deck guns on leaving the ship: from these the gunner made up sixteen hundred rounds, and balls were made from the marines' buttons, and whatever other lead or pewter could be cut from off the wreck. A few boarding pikes were saved; the rest of the men were armed with dirks stuck on sticks, and sticks with the points tempered by fire. An abatis of wood-work was formed by the carpenter, and a diagonal trench cut from the hill, on which they fixed their abode to the only landing place, which enabled them to bid

defiance to the ferocious savages who surrounded them, and who several times attempted to cut off their boats.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

July, 30.—*The Nabob of the Carnatic.—Raithby and others v. Balfour.*

The Lord Chancellor—"This was a motion made by Mr. Wingfield, that the defendant should be ordered to pay 2,500 pagodas into the Bank of England, in the name of the Accountant-General, with the interest from the year 1797, at the rate of 12 per cent., and that it should be laid out in the 3 per cent. annuities. The circumstances were these:—The late Nabob of the Carnatic owed a Mr. Peter Davison the sum of 5,000 pagodas, for which he gave him a bond to pay him the principal, and also 12 per cent. interest. This bond he transferred to a person of the name of Cassell, who afterwards transferred it to a person of the name of Massey, who gave his bond for 2,500 pagodas, to a Mr. Lancey, who was leaving Madras to return to this country. The defendant promised that the money should be remitted to England at the same rate of interest as the Nabob of Carnatic had agreed to pay in the first instance. The question is a very simple one. It is neither more nor less, whether he shall or shall not be obliged to stand by his agreement. The defendant says he is willing to pay 3 per cent. on the gross sum, as a court of equity will never oblige him to pay 12 per cent., which was above the legal interest of the country; for he had nothing to do with the transactions which took place between the East India Company and the Nabob and his creditors, by which it was agreed that the Nabob should cede his territories, and commissioners were appointed, with the power of paying off the debts, and fixing the quantum of the interest each debt should bear. It was denied by the defendant, in his answer, that he had received 12 per cent. I must, however, in justice say, that no allegation in an answer, however strong, can alter the meaning of a written agreement properly executed. The defendant has complained of the trouble and expense he has been put to; but that cannot take away the sense of his agreement. It did not follow, that if the Nabob only paid 3 per cent. that it should be a criterion that the defendant should not pay more. If the Nabob had been sued in a court below, and had only paid 2,500 pagodas, yet as Davison had given the bond with the full rate of interest, I am therefore of opinion, that the principal and the 12 per cent. should be paid into the court. Let the defendant, however, have the bond assigned to him which he asks."

Mr. Wingfield then moved for the costs.

The Lord Chancellor—"I think I have granted enough without giving costs." Motion granted without costs.

It is with much satisfaction we have authority to state, that the report of the death of Lieut. Henry Peach Keighly, (nephew and godson of Samuel Peach, Esq. of Portland place), in January last, on his way from Hyderabad to Bombay, is unfounded—accounts having been received at the India House, that he had arrived in safety at Bombay, and on the 7th of February, obtained leave from the Governor to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, HOME LIST.

BIRTH.

July 17. Lady of Mr. W. Johns, of Birmingham, late Acting Surgeon at Serampore, Bengal, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 29. At St. George's, Hanover square. Fred. Wm. Wallarton, Esq. of Shenston Hall, Leicestershire, to Lucy, only daughter of the late, and sister to the present Sir H. Strachey, Bart. of Sutton Court, Somerset.

Aug. 19. At Marylebone Church, Capt. W. Patterson, Hon. Company's service, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late T. Bolton, Esq. of the Temple, and of Westhumble, Dorking.

16. At Sulham, Berks, W. Blackwood, Esq. to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late H. H. Wilder, D. D. of Purley Hall, Berks.

23. At St. Bride's Church. William Thompson Furlie, Esq. Surgeon, of Buntingford, Herts, to Frances, youngest daughter of Mr. Bonaer, of Fleet-street.

DEATHS.

Aug. 1. At his house on Ditton Common, Surrey, Samuel Johnson, Esq. in the 70th year of his age, and in the 53d of the service of the Hon. East-India Company, thirty-three of which he filled the office of Examiner of Indian Correspondence with ability and integrity, equalled only by his industry.

At Dorking, Surrey, after a long illness, in the 48th year of her age, Catharine, wife of the Rev. Samuel Hoole, Minister of Poplar Chapel, and Chaplain to the Hon. East-India Company.

Aug. 15. In Upper Charlotte street, Fitzroy-square, Mrs. Hogg, wife of Capt. Hogg, of the East-India Company's Military Establishment at Bombay.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1817.

Cotton.—The India sale on Friday, 2,294 bales went off with much briskness; the Bengals at the advance of nearly 1d. per lb. on the previous sale prices; chiefly taken we believe on speculation.

Sugar.—Yesterday and this forenoon the demand considerably revived; the prices are fully 1s. higher than last week, with the prospect of an improving market. The orders for the winter supply of the Continent are coming to hand freely, and since the arrival of the Foreign mails of yesterday, very extensive sales have been effected.—In Foreign Sugars there was little business done; purchases might be made a shade lower. At the India House 5,935 bags sold freely at 55s. and 55s. 6d. for good white with some grain; damp at 52s.; middling white Benares 56s. a 73; 5s. or

inary white and grey with grain 48s, 50s, and 55s.; brown Bourbon 46s. 6d.; soft 43s. a 45s.

Coffee.—Coffee continued subject to great fluctuations last week. At the India House 2,988 bags were brought forward; the whole went off with much briskness, and the late prices of East-India Coffee were fully supported—good Cheribon sold at 103s. and 103s. 6d.; the damaged at 99s. and 99s. 6d.; small light yellow Java 106s. a 108s.

Indigo.—The Declaration by the Company states a very small sale, and the Court of Directors have given notice, that the principal importers will not bring forward any farther quantity previous to the sale, either of their own, or what may in the mean time arrive on consignment. When the intelligence became public it again had a very favourable effect; the business done has been very extensive; the first transactions were at a premium on the last sale prices of 6d. and 8d. per lb.; but this forenoon no parcels offer under 9d. with a prospect of a farther improvement; a great proportion of the purchases are made on speculation.

Spices.—There has been little doing in Spices since the sale at the India House; the holders are demanding an advance, but it has been complied with only in very few instances.

Rice.—The East-India Company brought forward about 5,000 bags on Friday: the whole went off freely—common quality 16s. a 18s.; middling 24s. 6d. and 24s.; good 28s. a 32s. 35s bags Brazil, by public sale, of good quality, sold at 26s. The demand for Rice last week was very considerable; good Carolina reported to have realized our highest quotation, and the parcels bought at the India sale sell at an advance of 2s. a 3s. per cwt.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

PRIVATE SHIPS.

<i>Ship's Names.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Probable Time of Sailing.</i>
<i>Calcutta.</i>		
Marq. Anglesca.	400	from Gravesend, Aug. 22.
<i>Cape of Good Hope.</i>		
Albion.....	150	from Gravesend, Aug. 23.
Nymph.....	200	Aug. 23.
Iris.....	300	Aug. 23.
D. of Marlboro'	325	Aug. 23.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

July 27th.—Duke of Marlboro', Hollett,—from the Cape.

— Windsor Castle, Hornblow,—from Bengal.

— Daphne, Appleby,—from Isle of France.

July 29th.—Atlas, Short,—from Bengal. Sailed 10th Feb.

30th.—Wolfe's Cove, Stephenson,—from Bengal, 10th Feb.

— Princess Charlotte, Vaughan,—from Ceylon 2d Mar., Cape 18th May, with troops.

Aug. 3.—Lucy and Maria, Barclay,—from Bengal and Madras. Left Bengal and Madras 23d March, St. Helena 17th June.

11th.—Sovereign, Teffer; Barkworth, Lynne,—from China. Sailed 3d March, St. Helena, 12th June.

— Mangies,—from Bengal and Bencoolen. Left Bengal 3d Feb., Bencoolen 1st April, St. Helena 12th June.

16th. Lady Campbell, Marquis,—from India. Left Bengal 12th Feb., Madras 30th March, St. Helena 19th June.

30th.—Mariner, Herbert,—from New South Wales and Isle of France. Sailed from latter place 6th May.

— Lord Wellington, Anstier,—from Bengal. Sailed 11th March, Cape 7th June.

Passengers per Windsor Castle.—Mrs. Hawkins and child, Mast. Henry Elliott, W. T. Toone, Esq., Mr. Lewis, Co. Croppston and two sons, Mr. Dakin, Mr. Christie, died at sea, Major and Mrs. Giall, and two children left at the Cape, Miss Toone.

Passenger per Sovereign.—Mr. John Higgins, late Chief Officer of the Elphinstone.

Passengers per Mangies.—Lieut. Skinner, 24th dragoons, from Bengal, three Mast. Campbell, Campbell.

Passengers per Barkworth.—Mrs. Perkins, Mast. Brabazon, from St. Helena.

Passengers per Lady Campbell.—From Bengal, Lieut. Col. Fagan, Judge Advocate General, Lieut. Col. Richardson, 14th regt. Bengal, N. I. left at St. Helena, Mr. Rob. Wilson, Superintending Surgeon, Mrs. Marquis, wife of Capt. M.—Miss Ellen Richardson, Miss F. A. Blunt, Miss J. S. Mick, two Miss Eyles, Miss Nichols, two Miss Lagan's, Miss Roche, Mast. Blunt, Mast. Mick, Mast. Eyles, two Mast. Fagans, proceeding to England for education; seven native servants. From Madras, Mr. W. Haines, Asst. Surgeon, Mr. R. B. Stuart, Capt. Bernard, H. M. regt in charge of invalids, Lieut. Embark, and Lieut. Fireworker Benn, (died at sea), H. M. 34th regt. Madras Artillery Ensign Sweeney, H. M. 34th 64th regt. Miss Rumley, Miss A. Stuart, Mast. R. L. Stuart, Mast. E. L. Griffiths, children, two European servants and child, Mr. B. Friend, died at sea 19th July, Mrs. E. Lewis, widow of Capt. Lewis, Mrs. J. Bertram, Mrs. E. Griffiths.

Passengers per Princess Charlotte.—From Ceylon, E. Tolfray, Esq. H. M. Civil Service, Mrs. Tolfray, Lieut. Col. Chaplin, 2d Ceylon regt. J. Barb, Esq. Staff Surgeon, Mr. J. Carter, Asst. ditto, Mrs. Carter and family, Lieut. Forbes and Lieut. Hughes, 19th regt., two Masts. Bayley, Mast. Richardson, 126 invalids, 31 women, 57 children.

Passengers per Lucy and Maria.—Lieut. Col. Stuart, H. M. 80th regt.; Majors J. Dalrymple and D. Kingston; Captains Robt. Dinswood, E. C. Denny, H. J. Phelps, J. W. H. Walsh, W. C. Harpur; Lieutenants J. Bowler, A. French, N. F. Baker, Jos. Ellis, Wm. Penny, J. Molony, C. Anderson, T. Darke, E. C. Archer, Chm. Wolsey, K. R. Hallahan, Jos. Stokes, Wm. Harvey; Ensigns J. Bowncs, Francis Lardet; Paymaster M. Jones, Adjutant S. S. Burns, Quartermaster J. Middleton, died at sea, Surgeon Wm. Brown, Assistant Surgeon Andrew Nicholl, Capt. C. Chipwell; Lieut. W. H. Hamilton, H. M. 53. Regt. Lieut L. McLeane, F. Crowther, J. Crowther, H. M. Royal Scots, Capt. F. Ramsay, died at St. Helena, 12 June, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Sturt, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. French, Master Molony, A. Sturt, J. Middleton, A. Lumsden, two Jones, two Gordons, Misses Dinswood, and Jem. Reiman.

Passengers per Lord Wellington, Mrs. Gen. Reid, wife of Gen. Reid, Mrs. Col. Robertson, wife Col. Robertson, Bengal Establishment, Major Gen. Reid, H. M. 24th Dragoons. Cap. Harriott, 2d. Regt. N. I. B. W. D. Sealy, Bombay Estab. A. E. Richards Bengal Estab. Cornet Thornton. Mr. Conwell, Bombay Marines, Richard Case, Esq. Bengal Civil Service, left at the Cape, Mrs. Caroline Reid, three Mast. Reids, Mast. Irving Maling, son of Capt. Maling, Bengal Estab. Miss Emily Watson, Mast. Lewis Watson, children of Capt. Watson, Bengal Estab. Miss Sealy, two Mast. Nichollet's, Mrs. Mary Harman.

Sailed.

July 29th.—Down the river, The Orpheus, for Bombay.

31st.—Prince of Orange, Silk, for Calcutta.

Aug. 1st.—The Nautilus, for Bengal.

6th.—From Portsmouth, Tamerlane, for the Cape.

21st.—Cessnock, Mc. Braith, for the Cape of Good Hope.

22d.—From Portsmouth, Prince Blucher, for Bengal, from Plymouth, Waterloo, for ditto.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1816-17.

When sailed.	No.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Surgeons.	Purser.	Const. Agents.	To be offload.	To sail to be on and Depart.
1816.											1816.	1816.
36 July ...	5	Princess Amelia.	1900	Robert Williams.	Edward Balston	Samuel Lyde.	James Kellaway	Nathaniel Grant	Jam. Thompson	China.	13 June	1816.
4 Bombay	900	John Forbes	1900	John Forbes	Arch. Hamilton	Lucas Perceval	F.A. Cunningham	James Simpson	George B. Ke.			1816.
5 General Harris	1000	James Sims	1900	James Sims	George Westland	John Morse	Henry Kemp	James Paton	W. C. Drysdale			13 July
4 Charles Grant	1000	William Moffatt	1900	William Moffatt	Hugh Scott	Bushell Anningson	Henry Lee	Patrick Murray	Michael Cunnal			
3 Marquis Camden	1900	John P. Larkins	1900	John P. Larkins	T. Larkins, Jun.	William Pascoe	James Sexton	Adam Walker	Edward Harrison			
2 Pasanfort	1900	John Wordsworth	1900	John Wordsworth	Charles Mortlock	Henry Hill	Wm. Cruikshank	James W. Wilson	Patrick Stewart			
1 Louther Castle	1900	Robert Hudson	1900	Robert Hudson	William Hay	Joseph Dudman	Richard W. Smith	Jas. Glendening	Edward King	Bombay & China.	21 Oct.	5 Nov. '28 Dec.
0 Herfordshire	1900	John Card	1900	John Card	John Money	Richard Rogers	Thos. Borradaile	Richard H. Cox	Charles Pillans			
3 Buckingham	1900	James Sims	1900	James Sims	Philip Hughes	Robert Rogers	R. Drummond	George A. Brown	John Tatham	Madras, P. of W.	4 Dec.	1817.
2 General Aid	1900	John B. Minforth	1900	John B. Minforth	Alexander Nairn	Eginton Maxwell	Henry Maitchin-on	Samuel T. Brugn	Nicholas G. Glass	Island and China	18 Dec.	3 Feb.
3 Maria Wellington	961	John B. Minforth	961	John B. Minforth	Robert Johnson	Egerton Maxwell	George A. Brown	Samuel T. Brugn	Nicholas G. Glass	Bombay & China	18 Dec.	17 Feb.
6 Minerva	976	Richard Small	976	Richard Small	Robert Johnson	Egerton Maxwell	George A. Brown	Samuel T. Brugn	Nicholas G. Glass	Madras & Bengal	3 Jan.	17 Feb.
4 Rose	819	Rich. Borradaile	819	Rich. Borradaile	John Dale	John Lowther	Frederick Orchar	Richard Galign	Ed. Heathcote	Madras & Bengal	3 Jan.	17 Jan.
5 Princess Charlotte	955	Stuart Donaldson	955	Stuart Donaldson	Thos. Mc Teggart	John Adair	Thomas Sandys	Wm. M'Adam	John Milroy	Ditto	17 Do.	1 Feb.
5 Princess Charlotte	978	Miliken Craig	978	Miliken Craig	Cha. Beily Gribble	William Swinton	John Lery	James Stewart	James Smith	Ditto	15 Feb.	9 Mar.
5 Princess Charlotte	980	William Agnew	980	William Agnew	John Blanchard	John Day Collis	Edward Rogers	James Stewart	James Smith	Ditto	15 Feb.	9 Mar.
5 Princess Charlotte	819	Henry Bonham	819	Henry Bonham	Charles Graham	Henry Horner	John R. Manderson	Peter Suier	Joseph Cragg	Pr. of Wales Isl.	13 Feb.	93 Mar.
5 Princess Charlotte	1925	(Company's Ship)	1925	(Company's Ship)	Jonathan Birch	William Manning	James B. Burnett	Hezekiah Clark	Wm. Rob. Smily	Pr. of Wales Isl.	13 Feb.	93 Mar.
5 Princess Charlotte	1805	William Moffatt	1805	William Moffatt	Wm. Adamson	Wm. E. Best	Fitzwilliam Young	James Mackenzie	Henry Wright	Pr. of Wales Isl.	13 Feb.	93 Mar.
5 Princess Charlotte	1801	Robert W. Linnam	1801	Robert W. Linnam	Nath. Turner	Henry Ager	Thomas Williams	Robert Alexander	Christ. Fearon	China	13 Feb.	93 Mar.
5 Princess Charlotte	1806	John F. Timins	1806	John F. Timins	Charles S. Timins	Christopher Biden	George Osborn	Thomas Hog	Edward Fearon	China	13 Feb.	93 Mar.
5 Princess Charlotte	812	Henry Bonham	812	Henry Bonham	W. Younghouse-band	Richard Woodruff	James Jilber	Walter Lortimer	Ellis Bostock	Bombay	17 Do.	93 Do.
5 Princess Charlotte	886	(Company's Ship)	886	(Company's Ship)	Richard Alseger	Charles Sles	George Williams	Richard Shaw	George Homer	Bombay	17 Do.	93 Do.
5 Princess Charlotte	500	John Campbell	500	John Campbell	John F. Johnson	John L. Studd	John Gooch	Murdoch MacLeod	Jonah S. Wells	Mad. Beng. & Brac.	3 Mar.	9 April
5 Princess Charlotte	600	William Sims	600	William Sims	William Nuttel	Amrose F. Procter	Mark Clayton	Thomas J. Ficklin	Thomas Clark	Mad. Beng. & Brac.	3 Mar.	9 April
5 Princess Charlotte	547	Robert Borrowes	547	Robert Borrowes	Charles Weller	Richard Waler	Timothy Curtis	James Anderson	Joseph Johnston	Bombay	17 Do.	23 Do.
5 Princess Charlotte	550	James Williams	550	James Williams	James Russ.	James Russ.	Alex. Moncrieff	John Winton	John Ward	Bombay	17 Do.	23 Do.

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0 4 0	to 0 5 0
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	5 16 0	— 6 0 0
— Cheribon.....cwt.	5 0 0	— 5 5 0
— Bourbon.....cwt.	4 18 0	— 5 0 0
— Mocha.....cwt.	6 6 0	— 6 10 0
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 1 2	— 0 1 4
— Extra fine.....cwt.	0 1 6	— 0 1 7
— Bengal.....cwt.	0 9 11	— 0 1 2
— Bourbon.....cwt.	0 1 10	— 0 2 6
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.		
— Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	6 0 0	— 10 0 0
— Anniseeds, Star.....cwt.	5 0 0	— 5 10 0
— Borax, Refined.....cwt.	5 0 0	— 5 10 0
— Unrefined, or Tincal.....cwt.	5 10 0	— 6 0 0
— Camphire unrefined.....cwt.	12 0 0	— 14 0 0
— Cardemom, Malabar.....lb.	0 3 0	— 0 5 6
— Ceylon.....cwt.		
— Cassia Badi.....cwt.	18 0 0	— 19 0 0
— Ligna.....cwt.	10 0 0	— 13 0 0
— Castor Oil.....lb.	0 1 3	— 0 4 0
— China Root.....cwt.	2 0 0	— 2 5 0
— Coculus Indicus.....cwt.	2 5 0	— 2 15 0
— Columbo Root.....cwt.	0 12 0	— 0 15 0
— Dragon's Blood.....cwt.	27 0 0	— 30 0 0
— Gum Ammoniac, lump.....cwt.	10 0 0	— 18 0 0
— Arabic.....cwt.	5 0 0	— 6 0 0
— Assafoetida.....cwt.	7 0 0	— 10 0 0
— Benjamin.....cwt.	6 0 0	— 65 0 0
— Animi.....cwt.	4 0 0	— 10 0 0
— Galbanum.....cwt.	22 0 0	— 28 0 0
— Gambogium.....cwt.	16 0 0	— 18 0 0
— Myrrh.....cwt.	6 10 0	— 7 0 0
— Olibanum.....cwt.	5 10 0	— 8 0 0
Lac Lake.....cwt.	0 1 6	— 0 2 0
— Dye.....cwt.	0 4 0	— 0 6 0
— Shell, Black.....cwt.		
— Shivered.....cwt.		
— Stick.....cwt.	8 10 0	— 8 0 0
Musk, China.....oz.	0 14 0	— 1 0 0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1 4 0	— 1 10 0
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0 2 0	— 0 2 1
— Cinnamon.....cwt.	0 10 0	— 0 14 0
— Cloves.....cwt.	0 1 0	— 0 1 0
— Mace.....cwt.	0 1 4	— 0 1 4
— Nutmeg.....cwt.	0 1 4	— 0 1 4
Opium.....lb.		
Rhubarb.....cwt.	0 4 6	— 0 11 6
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	5 5 0	— 5 5 0
Senna.....lb.	0 1 6	— 0 2 6
Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	1 8 0	— 1 10 0

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Turmeric, Bengal.....cwt.	1 5 0	to 1 6 0
— China.....cwt.	1 18 0	to 2 0 0
Zedary.....cwt.		
Galls, in Sorts.....cwt.	16 0 0	— 16 0 0
— Blue.....cwt.	14 0 0	— 14 0 0
Indigo, Blue.....lb.		
— Blue and Violet.....cwt.	0 9 0	— 0 10 0
— Purple and Violet.....cwt.	0 7 6	— 0 8 9
— Fine Violet.....cwt.	0 7 0	— 0 7 0
— Good Ditto.....cwt.	0 6 6	— 0 7 0
— Fine Violet & Copper.....cwt.	0 6 3	— 0 6 6
— Good Ditto.....cwt.	0 5 9	— 0 6 0
— Good Copper.....cwt.	0 5 6	— 0 5 6
— Middling Ditto.....cwt.	0 5 3	— 0 5 3
— Ordinary Ditto.....cwt.	0 4 0	— 0 4 9
— Fine Madras.....cwt.	0 6 3	— 0 7 8
— Good Ditto.....cwt.	0 5 6	— 0 6 0
— Ordinary Ditto.....cwt.	0 4 0	— 0 4 9
Rice.....cwt.	1 1 0	— 1 6 0
Safflower.....cwt.	3 10 0	— 5 10 0
Sago.....cwt.	1 10 0	— 2 8 0
Saltpeetre, Refined.....cwt.	9 0 0	— 9 0 0
Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	1 3 9	— 1 4 2
— Ditto White.....lb.	0 18 5	— 1 16 2
— China.....cwt.	1 1 3	— 1 8 0
— Organize.....cwt.	1 18 0	— 2 8 0
Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 10 8	— 0 13 1
— Cloves.....cwt.	0 3 9	— 0 4 0
— Bourbon.....cwt.		
— Mace.....cwt.	0 9 0	— 0 8 10
— Nutmeg.....cwt.	0 5 6	— 0 5 9
— Ginger.....cwt.	2 5 0	— 2 5 0
— Pepper, Company's.....cwt.	0 0 9	— 0 0 10
— Privilege.....cwt.	0 0 9	— 0 0 10
— White.....cwt.	0 1 0	— 0 1 1
Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	2 7 0	— 2 12 0
— White.....cwt.	2 14 0	— 2 2 0
— Brown.....cwt.	2 0 0	— 2 4 0
Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0 2 6	— 0 2 7
— Congou.....lb.	0 1 0	— 0 3 6
— Souchong.....lb.	0 3 10	— 0 4 8
— Campti.....lb.	0 3 1	— 0 4 0
— Twankay.....lb.	0 3 2	— 0 3 5
— Pkoc.....lb.	0 4 6	— 0 5 0
— Hyson Skin.....lb.	0 3 1	— 0 4 3
— Hyson.....lb.	0 4 6	— 0 5 8
— Gunpowder.....lb.	0 5 6	— 0 6 6
Tortoiseshell.....lb.	1 14 0	— 2 0 0
Woods, Saunders Red.....ton	7 0 0	— 8 0 0

Goods declared for Sale at the East-India House.

On Tuesday, 2 September—Prompt 28 November.

Tea Bohea, 500,000 lbs.—Congou, Campti, Pekoe, and Souchong, 4,450,000—Twankay, 830,000—Hyson Skin, 100,000—Hyson, 250,000—Total, including Private-Trade, 6,150,000 lbs.

On Monday, 15 September—Prompt 5 December.

Company's.—Bengal Piece Goods, viz. Callicoes, 60,976 pieces—Prohibited Goods, 4,578—Coast Piece Goods, viz. Callicoes, 87,016—Prohibited, 2,130—Nankeen Cloth, 73,398.

On Tuesday, 23 September—Prompt 16 January.

Company's.—Mocha Coffee, 1,477 bales.

On Tuesday, 14 October—Prompt 23 January.

Private-Trade and Licensed.—Indigo, 5,578 chests.

The Court of Directors also give notice, that they are requested by Messrs. Bazzett, Farquhar, Crawford and Co., Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co., Messrs. Paxton, Cockerill, Trail and Co., Messrs. Fairlie, Bonham and Co., Messrs.

Palmer, Wilson and Co., Messrs. Small and Lane, and Sir John Lubbock and Co., to give notice, that no further parcels of Indigo belonging to, or consigned to those houses respectively, will be declared for the sale in October 1817.

On Monday, 20 October—Prompt 16 January.

Company's.—Bengal and China Raw Silk, 1,300 bales.

On Tuesday, 4 November—Prompt 30 January.

Private-Trade.—Carpets, 5 bales.

The Company's White and Prohibited Callicoes which may be offered for sale in December 1817 and March 1818, will be put up at rates not lower than those which are offered to the goods to be sold in the sale of the month of September 1817. And with respect to such Callicoes of the December and March sales, as may be of descriptions and mark not making part of the September sale, the same rule will be observed, by taxing them at proportionate rates.—It must be distinctly understood, that this notice has reference only to goods which may be sold on the Company's account.

Cargoes of East-India Company's Ships lately arrived.

Cargoes of the *Batavia*, *Princess Amelia*, *Atchil*, *Lady Carrington*, *Providence*, *Barkworth*, *Sovereign*, *Mangles*, and *Lady Campbell*, from China, Bengal, Madras, and Fort Marlborough.

Company's.—Tea, 3,195,389 lbs.—Nankeens, 16,130 pieces—Coast Muslins, 4,786 pieces—Callicoes, 115,909—Bengal Muslins, 6,237—Callicoes, 108,387—Prohibited, 48,387—Raw silk—Worsted

Carpets—Saltpetre—Coffee—Madeira Wine—Cloves—Keemon Shells—Pepper—Sugar—Cotton.—Private-Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Nankeens—Raw silk—Piece Goods—Silks—China—Rhubarb—Cassia Oil—Shellack—Lac Dye—Terra Japonica—Cowries—Rice—Madeira Wine—Nux Vomica—Sal Ammoniac—Aloes—Safflower—Olibanum—Assafoetida—Gum Arabic—Galls—Chillies—Indigo—Red Wood—Ebony—Sapan Wood—Mattars—Gum Animi—Malaisey Wine.

Indian Securities and Exchanges.

Bengal Exchanges — 2s. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 Months Sight at 2s. 7d. per Sicca Rupee. 2s. 6d. 3 Months Sight. March.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of July to the 25th of August 1817.

1817.	Bank	3 p. Cent.	Reduced.	3 p. Cent.	4 p. Cent.	Cons. 1790.	Navy	3 p. Cent.	Long	Annuities.	Irish	3 p. Cent.	Imperial	Ditto	Annuities.	South Sea	New Ditto.	5 per Cent.	India	Exchequer	3 p. Dy.	Consols	Lottery	1817.
July 26	289	80 7/9	78 7/9	80 7/9	97 1/2	97 1/2	104 1/3	103 1/3	21	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114 116p	33.34p	81 7/9	—	—	July 26
28	281	78 7/9	78 7/9	78 7/9	96 1/2	96 1/2	103 1/3	103 1/3	20 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114 116p	—	78 7/9	—	—	28
29	281 1/2	78 7/9	78 7/9	78 7/9	96 1/2	96 1/2	103 1/3	103 1/3	20 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112 115p	—	79 1/8	—	—	29
30	—	79 7/9	79 7/9	79 7/9	96 1/2	96 1/2	103 1/3	103 1/3	20 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111 112p	24p	79 7/9	—	—	30
31	280	78 7/8	78 7/8	78 7/8	96 1/2	96 1/2	103 1/3	103 1/3	20 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111 113p	24.26p	78 7/8	—	—	31
Aug. 1	280	78 7/8	78 7/8	78 7/8	96 1/2	96 1/2	103 1/3	103 1/3	20 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111 110p	25.23	79 1/2	—	—	Aug. 1
2	—	79 7/9	78 7/9	78 7/9	96 1/2	96 1/2	103 1/3	103 1/3	20 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109 111p	—	79 7/9	19	0	2
4	—	79 7/9	79 7/8	79 7/8	96 1/2	96 1/2	103 1/3	103 1/3	20 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110 113	—	79 7/9	10	0	4
5	281	79 7/9	78 7/9	78 7/9	96 1/2	96 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111 113	31.33	79 7/9	—	—	5
6	281	80 1/8	79 7/9	79 7/9	96 1/2	96 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113	33.34	80 7/9	—	—	6
7	281 1/2	80 1/8	80 1/8	80 1/8	97 1/8	97 1/8	104 1/5	104 1/5	20 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112 114	32	80 7/8	—	—	7
8	282 1/2	80 1/8	80 1/8	80 1/8	98 1/8	98 1/8	105 1/5	105 1/5	20 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	32.33	80 1/8	—	—	8
9	—	81 1/8	80 1/8	80 1/8	98 1/8	98 1/8	105 1/5	105 1/5	21 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 1/2	115	—	81 1/8	—	—	9
11	283 1/2	81 1/8	81 1/8	81 1/8	98 1/8	98 1/8	105 1/5	105 1/5	21 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118 119	26.29	26.28	81 1/8	—	—	11
13	—	81 1/8	80 1/8	80 1/8	98 1/8	98 1/8	105 1/5	105 1/5	21 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.28	81 1/8	—	—	13
14	283 1/2	81 1/8	80 1/8	80 1/8	98 1/8	98 1/8	105 1/5	105 1/5	21 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119 121	29.32	81 3/8	—	—	14
15	283	80 1/8	80 1/8	80 1/8	97 1/8	97 1/8	105 1/5	105 1/5	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.32	82 1/8	—	—	15
16	—	81 1/8	80 1/8	80 1/8	97 1/8	97 1/8	105 1/5	105 1/5	21	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121 123	—	80 1/8	—	—	16
18	282	80 1/8	79 7/9	79 7/9	97 1/8	97 1/8	104 1/5	104 1/5	20 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121 123	31.32	79 1/8	—	—	18
19	282 1/2	80 1/8	79 7/9	79 7/9	97 1/8	97 1/8	105 1/5	105 1/5	20 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121 123	31.32	79 1/8	—	—	19
20	—	80 1/8	79 7/9	79 7/9	97 1/8	97 1/8	105 1/5	105 1/5	20 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121 123	—	79 7/9	—	—	20
21	282 1/2	80 1/8	79 7/9	79 7/9	97 1/8	97 1/8	105 1/5	105 1/5	20 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	30	79 1/8	—	—	21
22	281	80 1/8	79 7/8	79 7/8	97 1/8	97 1/8	105 1/5	105 1/5	20 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121 123	30.32	79 1/8	—	—	22
23	—	80 1/8	80 1/8	80 1/8	98 1/8	98 1/8	105 1/5	105 1/5	20 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121 123	—	80 1/8	—	—	23
25	282	80 1/8	80 1/8	80 1/8	98 1/8	98 1/8	105 1/5	105 1/5	20 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	123	30.31	80 1/8	—	—	25

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

OCTOBER 1817.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

LETTER II.

SIR,—1. When I wrote you the letter which you have given as the first article of your number for July last, I overlooked a list of words that I had taken out of a work entitled “Proceedings of the African Institution,” 2 vols. 8vo. similar to those forming the subject of that letter, viz. “Sanskrit names of places in the interior of Africa.” This letter may be looked on as a continuation of the former; and the introduction, reasonings, and remarks therein, are equally applicable to this.

2. The list of names, among them two or three of persons, thence extracted, contains many more than I shall now trouble you with. Such as I noted in my former letter, I shall also now omit, though some of them apply to different places. Some Sanskrit names or words, similar, or nearly so, I inclose within brackets.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 22.

3. In the first volume I note the following. Bishna, p. 106, (Vishna, or VISHNU) Woolli, Color, Fittayeraboy, Kirishani, (KRISHNA) Coniakari, Soomma, (SOMA, the regent of the moon) Comoroo (Cumara or Kumara, or KUMARI, or KAUMARI, names of Hindu mythological personages.) Comba, (KUMBA, a like name.) Dubbila, Pampara, Nyamo, Diggani, Karalcejango. (Karali, or Karli, an East Indian name of places.) Cusang, Talica, Gung-gadi, (GANGA, the Ganges-gadi, a throne or cushion of state). All these are in p. 308.

4. From Vol. 2, I have taken the following—Semegonda near Wangara, p. 273, (SAMI, a name of PARVATI: of gonda, see par. 7, and following of former letter. Wangara is an E. I. name of a place.) Walli, 332. Koorabarri, Demba, Sego Jalla, 337. (These three are names of Africans.) Si-

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ratik, 559. (Sira, and Sidatik are names of towns in the Dckkan. *Tikri* in some dialects, means a hill, or mount.)

5. The following are from Horneman's route, on the map. Siwah, (SIVA,) Terane, Rhamanic, (RAMA,) Wardan, Sakra, (SAKRA, a name of INDRA). Bahna-sa, Bulak, Sidibishir, (SIDR, a name of Siva and others—*vrisha*, whence *bishir* may be allowedly derived, is part of a name of Siva, who is called Vrishadwaja, or one who rides a bull,) Tripoli, (Tripala,) Temissa, (TAMASA).

6. The following are from the line of Park's route on the map. Downie, Jinbala, Kamalia, Ganga, Yamina, Calimana. (The last four, I may say five, are pure Sanskrit. KAMALA is a name of the Hindu Venus—KAMA of the god of love. Ganga, the Ganges, is a name of Parvati—YAMUNA, the sister river Jumna. KALI, a name of Parvati, and of the Nile—*mana* is a Sanskrit termination. All these four names are of places near each other on the Niger. This is perhaps, the most striking confirmation of what is said in par. 21, of former letter, and generally of my hypothesis respecting Africa, that I have yet pointed out. (Dem-bacani, Fooliconda, Massakonda, (of terminations in *Konda*, see par. 7, and following of former letter.) Worada, Balce, a river. (Bali, BALA, and BELI, are Hindu mythological names.) Soobrodoka, Sitaloolo. (SIRA, wife of Rama.) Koomakarry, Sididooloo.

7. Having in my former letter been so little sparing of my remarks on similar names, thus strangely, I think, found in Africa, I shall, in this, be brief. But I will indulge in a short quotation of the concluding passage, by Major Rennell, of the work whence these names are taken. "The hospitality shown by these good people"—(interior Africans, espe-

cially the Mandingos)—"to Mr. Park, a destitute and forlorn stranger, raises them very high in the scale of humanity, and I know of no better title to confer on them than that of the Hindus of Africa."

8. That the interior and remote Africans have, probably many nations of them been Hindus, I am disposed to believe: and I expect, when we shall become better acquainted with those little known regions, to find my belief confirmed by the discovery of Hindu remains in architecture, excavations, sculptures, inscriptions, or some equally unequivocal evidence; in addition to that which geographical nomenclature may afford. Something similar, though not, probably, at once so very striking and convincing, to what has recently been developed in the interior of Java; and what farther researches may bring to light on Celebes, Borneo, Luconia, and others of the vast, remote, and little known of the eastern isles—regions as vast as Africa, and as little known.

9. In my last letter there are several press errors;—par. 1, line 20, for so speak, read, so to speak.—par. 5, line 6, for nomenclatures, read, nomenclators. The others are of no moment.

10. If such of your readers as may honor these remarks with their notice, will be so good as to read "small capitals" as intended by me, for "initial capitals" as printed by you, the note on page 3, will apply to this letter. Such words, as are or were intended to be printed in small capital letters, are mythological, and apply to persons and things described in a book called the *Hindu Pantheon*, to which a general reference is indicated by this mode of printing, in view to the avoidance of such frequent reference by name on the recurrence of every such

word, as would be otherwise necessary.

11. With this necessary explanation see note in page 3. The mythological names or words that I intended should have been printed in small capitals, thereby tacitly referring for an account of them, if desired, to the

H. P. are the following—JANEKI, VARAHA, SAMI, PARVATI, SAMBA, KALA, SRIMANA, KARTIKYA, NILA, SIVA, GANGA, SANKARA; KOONTI, MUSALI, YAMUNA.

I remain, &c. X. X.

August 1817.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—As the confusion you complain of in the Persian character of my last communication must have arisen from the closeness of the lines, I can obviate this defect for the future by setting them at a wider distance. But I fear, that you have also had occasion to find fault with my occupying too many of those pages, that were more *popularly* devoted to the interesting debates at the court of East-India proprietors, and to other *politics* of the *day*; which, after our long and late warlike attitude, afford more interest than oriental, or indeed any sort of literature. And although those debates are on the subject of supporting a college, yet I am sorry to see that all the best speakers are hostile to learning in any shape; actuated no doubt by a too *common* prejudice against Greek and Latin, Persian and Arabic, without considering, that the young scholar in his *classical* attainment of those languages, not only acquires the means of forming his *taste* on the models of a Homer and Virgil, a Firdosi, and Nizami, an Anacreon and Horace, a Hafiz and Sadi, but of moreover reaching through them, the source of *all true philosophy* and *knowledge*, whether ancient or modern, European or oriental.

In order to divert the public mind from the melancholy and criminal feuds, in which it had been long engaged, it was recommend-

ed to Charles the second after his restoration to establish the Royal Society, which has above a century and a half instructed and amused Europe by its transactions; and the example of that learned body, together with the ingenuity of a succeeding age of wits, led to what has been justly considered as the Augustan age of English polite literature, when during Queen Anne's reign, the Tatler and Spectator, our Drydens, Popes, and Congreves confirmed our national relish for sound ethics, fine poetry, and liberal and scientific criticism.

Under the illustrious patronage of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who is himself an elegant scholar and exemplary critic, we should hope soon to see a similar taste revive; and as most of the other branches of knowledge are already occupied by different societies and institutions, perhaps an extension to Europe of the Asiatic Society, whose inquiries equally embrace the history, antiquities, the arts, sciences and *literature* of the east, on a more comprehensive and imposing scale, might merit his *royal* patronage; recollecting, that the Persian and Arabic are the languages of the laws and courts of justice, on all manner of correspondence of business or pleasure, and the depositories of the science and literature of five sixth of the fellow subjects

of this our immense British empire!

On the death of that oriental luminary Sir W. Jones, our Society in Bengal, I recollect, dreaded the extinction of its Transactions; but though no body of men have a larger portion of public business to manage, than the Company's civil servants in India, and conduct it with superior ability and knowledge, yet those duties occupy so much of their time, as the successive wars have of late done that of the military, that we are astonished to find that the Transactions of the Society have rather increased since, chiefly from the transcendent talents and encouragement of its late president, who first distinguished himself by his able, and perhaps superior continuation of the works of Menu, which was left unfinished by Sir William; and has by his annual and most interesting and ample contributions to our Researches long established himself as the first oriental scholar of this or any former age. Therefore no person is more capable of adorning the office of President, should the Society be extended to London; where he, as well as many of its old surviving members now reside, and would readily assist and contribute in such an undertaking. When the king of Denmark deputed Niebuhr and his companions to travel into the east, he particularly enjoined them to have nothing to do with poetry; little

aware of the extensive use which is made of poetry there, as a medium not only of polite literature, but of all the arts and sciences; and among the rest the best system of the practice of medicine is that of the Yūsūf Tabīb یوسف طیب or the physician Joseph; as well as others I have seen on astronomy, &c written in lines as mellifluous and polished, as those of Dryden or Pope. Accordingly if the Society should ever be extended from Calcutta to London, measures should be taken to admit articles of polite oriental literature in the most extensive sense of the word.

When on a dull, and out of doors a cheerless winter day, a studious recluse like myself, who, from inclination, as well as necessity, pass best part of my time in the company of my Persian books, I enjoy with much glee the companionable blaze of my study fire; and often wonder, that none of our English poets has made this the subject of his muse. What the comfort of his fire-side is to an Englishman, the quiet and steady light of his taper is to the solitary oriental poet; and that and its lover the moth, are often beautifully and feelingly alluded to, as they are by my favorite Sadi, in the following apologue, with his usual elegance and simplicity.

شبی یاد دارم که چشمم نخفت * شنیدم که پروانه با شمع گفت
 که من عاشقم کر بسوزم رواست * ترا کریه و سوز باری چراست
 بگفت ای هوا دار مسکین من * برفت آنکبین یار شیرین من
 چو شیرینی از من بدر میروند * چو فرهادم آتش بسر میروند
 همیگفت و هر لحظه سیلاب درد * فرو میدویدش برخسار زرد
 مبین تابش مجلس افروزیم * تپش بین و سیلاب دلسوزیم
 که ای مدعی عشق کار تو نیست * که فی صبر داری نه یاری ایست
 ترا آتش عشق اگر پرسوخت * مرا بین که از پای تا سرسوخت

تو بگریزی از پیش یکشعله خام * من ایستاده ام تا بسوزم تمام
 نرفته ز شب همچنان بهره * که ناکه بکشتش پرچهره
 همیگفت و میرفت دودش بسر * که این است پایان عشق ای پسر
 اگر عشقی خواهی اموختن * بکشتن فرح یابی از سوختن

I remember, that one night I could not close my eyes, from listening to what a moth was whispering to a taper, and saying, "I am also a lover, and if I burn myself in the flame, it is all in character, but what occasion is there for you to keep up such a lamentation and sputtering?" The taper replied, "O my humble and devoted admirer! my sweet lover, the honey has quite forsaken me: ever since Shirin was taking her departure, a flame has issued from my head like that of Shirin's lover Farhad." It was speaking, and the while a flood of scalding affliction was pouring down its yellow tinted and fallow cheek: it added, "Admire not my sparkling blaze, that is casting a lustre on the assembly, but behold my fever-fading flame, and soul-dissolving stream; for you, O hypocrite! cannot be considered sincere in your affection, who have neither forbearance to withdraw from the flame, nor resolution to plunge into it; if the fire of passion has singed your wings, look at me whom it has consumed from the head to the foot: you are starting back from every half-extinguished spark of it, while I have stood at my post, till I am burnt down to the socket." The night was in this manner well nigh spent, when an angel-faced menial came and blew out the taper: it continued, while the smoke went curling round its head, and said, "Such, O my son! is the consummation of real affection! If you are ambitious of learning what true love is, you may get released from its flames by a similar sacrifice, that is, by death you are reunited to the divine essence."

In explanation of the above apologue, it is necessary briefly to add, that the taper is supposed to be made of wax, and in its original state in the comb to have had a sweet mistress itself in the honey, with whom in its extinction it also is reunited. On the other hand,

شیرین Shirin, also signifying,

sweet, and called by European historians, Sira, was the daughter of Maurice, the greek Emperor of Constantinople, and the favorite wife of Khosrō Parvez, King of Persia. Nizami and Jami give us the story of their amour, and the romantic passion of the statuary Farhād, who in his employment by the King to cut a milky way through a rocky mountain near the city of Bisitūn, the ruins of which are still visited with wonder by travellers, saw and fell distractedly in love with the queen, which exciting Khosrō's jealousy, an old woman undertook to rid him of his rival, which she accomplished by persuading Farhād that his mistress had died suddenly, when he destroyed himself.

The following lines offer a pretty faithful translation of the above apologue of Sadi:—

Thou watchful taper, by whose silent light,
 I lonely pass the melancholy night;
 Thou faithful witness of my secret pain,
 To whom alone, I venture to complain;
 O learn with me my hopeless love to moan,
 Commiserate a life so like thine own;
 Like thee my flames to my destruction turn,
 Wasting that heart by which supplied they burn;
 Like thee, my joy and suffering they display,
 They're signs of life, and symptoms of decay!
 Art thou departed too, my trembling friend?
 Ah! draws thy tiny lustre to its end?
 In vain thy struggles, all must soon be o'er:
 At life thou snatchest with an eager leap,
 Now round I see thy flame so feebly creep,
 Faint, less'ning, quiv'ring, glimm'ring,
 now no more!

and Shaikh Safi-ad-din of Hillah, who flourished about a century after Sadi A. H. 740, has faith-

fully translated the sentiment into Tazi or modern Arabic, as the late Mr. Carlyle has into English :

* او جبت جوي له والبعء عن اعداده
* وسهاد مقلته وذوب فواده

Yon wasting taper when I see,
I cry,—“ poor fool ! our lot's the same :
I bear a raging fire like thee,
Yet dread whate'er would quench the
flame :

Like thine with tears this face o'erflows,
And blanched and wan these cheeks
appear ;
Like thine, these eyes no slumbers close,
Like thine, a melting heart is here !”

* هرگز نروم جائي کاشجانه ترا يابم
* هر خواب ترا بينم درخانه ترا يابم
* معشوقه ترا دانم جانانه ترا يابم
* کرد سراو گردان پروانه ترا يابم

1. Wherever I may take up my abode,
there also I shall find thee my inmate :

2. If at night I go to sleep, or sit alone
in my dwelling, I can see thee in my
dreams, and must meet thee in my homely
reveries :

3. In the assembly of jovial toppers, and
in the company of the noisy and boister-
ous, I can recognise thee as the object of
my affection, and find in thee the darling
of my soul :

* ويا چون شب اندر سياهي شوي
* بيري ز روي زمين باک مهر
* چو داند که خشتست پالين من

Were you a fish, that could dive into
the deep, or could you like night wrap
yourself in the obscurity of darkness ; or
were you a star and could revolve to the
most distant sphere of the sky, you have
torn from the face of this earth, a heart of
pure affection : also my father, when in-
formed that a brick is my pillow, or that
you sent me to an untimely grave, will de-
mand of you the revenge of my death.

* کسي هم برد نزد رستم نشان
* همي گرد خواهد ترا خواستار
از اين نامداران و کردن کشان
ست و افکنده خوار که بهرادر

في الشمع اوصاف کومني
جربان ادعه و صفره لونه

also Jamī, about another century
after him, who with much melli-
fluency of numbers and some sub-
limity of sentiment, is like our
present race of English rhymists
often too fond of the tinsel of fine
writing, has in one of his Ghaz'ls
caught a spark from Sadi's *steady
burning taper*.

هر جا که کنم خانه همخانه ترا يابم
کر خواب کنم شبها ورخانه روم تنها
در بزم قدح نوشان در جشم جفاکوشان
در صحبت هر جمعي کافروخته شد شمعي

4. In whatever convivial meeting a taper
has been lighted up, I can discover in thee
the moth, that is fluttering around its
flame.

In composing the two first stan-
zas, Jamī might have called to
mind the following lines of Fir-
dosi's Episode of Rostam and
Sohrab.

کنون کرتو در آب ماهي شوي
وکر چون ستاره شوي در سهر
هم از تو بخواد پدر کين من

Unknown to each other, and in
single combat, Sohrab had just
fallen mortally wounded by the
hand of his father Rostam ; and
being farther questioned about
himself, he winds up the catas-
trophe of a most pathetic story,
and well-worthy of some tragic
muse, by adding ,

Some of these renowned and proud warriors, my companions in arms, will convey those tidings to Rostam ; that Sohrab is slain and lies weltering in his blood, when he will present himself and ask me from you !

Or he might have imitated that sublime passage in the Psalms, which is too generally known to require being transcribed.

While on the subject of coincidence of poets, who lived in distant climes and times, I could almost persuade myself, that our

Cowley had verbally translated the following lines from Sadi.

“ Easy it was the living to have slain,
But bring them, if thou canst, to life again :
The arrow's shot : mark how it cuts the air,
Try now to bring it back, or stay it there ;
That way impatience sent it ; but thou'lt find
No track of it, alas ! is left behind.”

And thus Sadi :

نیک سہلست زندہ بیجان کرد * کشتہ را باز زندہ نتوان کرد
شرط عقلست صبر تیر انداز * کہ چو رفت از کمان نیاید باز

You may very easily separate the soul from the body, but you cannot so readily restore life to the dead ; it is a maxim of prudence to be cautious in giving an arrow flight, for let it once quit the bow, and it can never be recalled.

But I am mounted on my old

hobby, and must draw up, otherwise you will again drop the best half of the load ; and, according to the ruse du guerre of the old magazines, leave your readers in the lurch, till the next number.

GULCHIN.

A DISCOURSE

THE ORIGIN, THE PROGRESS, AND THE UTILITY OF THE CULTIVATION OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE IN EUROPE.

A Discourse delivered at the first Sitting of the Chinese and Mandchu Tartar Class, in one of the Halls of the Royal French College, the 16th of January 1815, by M. ABEL REMUSAT, Doctor of Medicine of the Parisian Faculty, and Royal Reader and Professor.

GENTLEMEN,—If like the celebrated professors, whose learned voices usually resound in this building, I was called to survey with you those series of facts, for which the rigorous precision of their results has procured the name of exact sciences ; if I had to develop the beauties of the great writers of Rome or of Greece, or to direct your steps in the already fertilized field of the literature of the Persians and Arabians, the task would certainly be more difficult than that imposed on me—but the path I should have to follow would have been previously traced. Instructed by the lessons and example of the master whom I should succeed, all

my efforts would tend to approximation to the model he offered ; and if the insufficiency of my talents obliged me to remain far behind him, the interest of the subject and that kind of classical character which long accredited studies bear, would enable me to dispense with using any precaution to prepossess your minds in favour of the object of our mutual labours. It would be enough for me to enter into the subject, to be assured of an attention which would amply recompense my efforts.

The situation wherein I am placed is very different from this ; admitted by the unexpected favor of the sovereign into

this royal college; noble and durable monument of the munificence of the restorer of letters; into this college where the most illustrious Frenchmen are collected to teach the most difficult branches of the belles lettres, and the most elevated portions of the higher sciences; already penetrated with a feeling of my weakness, by placing myself in parallel with so many superior men, another cause increases my embarrassment. We are going to land in a country that is desert and almost uncultivated, the language that will occupy us in this course is only known by name in Europe. In two centuries scarcely four or five laborious scholars have acquired a perfect knowledge of it in this part of the world; and this is the first time that it has been the object for collecting studious persons. Among the men of letters now living, two or three at most have made considerable progress in it; but great distances separate us from them. We have no model to follow, no advice to expect. We are obliged to depend on ourselves, and to draw from our own resources. The approach to this branch of Oriental literature has also been prohibited hitherto by a thousand prejudices, capable of deterring all but those animated by a firm determination and tried courage. A prejudice, I may even say a kind of ridicule, is attached even to the name of that people whose language we are going to learn—the idea that has been formed of the difficulty of this language is only surpassed by that entertained of its singularity; and who can avoid taxing the man with imprudence and temerity, who engages in such a difficult study, without being certain of making some progress, and of being at some time sufficiently recompensed for his trouble! Therefore, before hazarding the first steps in a career so little frequented, it is proper to take a rapid view of these different opinions to judge which are correct, which exaggerated. This first lecture will be consecrated to this examination.

In ascending to the motives which animated those among Europeans who first devoted themselves to the study of the Chinese language, it is found that the principal and most powerful has been the desire to propagate Christianity among that nation; and the necessity

of investigating its religious opinions for combatting them. Thus the knowledge of Chinese was at first the exclusive possession of the missionaries. Many very distinguished scholars who saw the utility that might result from this literature so new to the west, contented themselves with exalting its merit by their praises, or added nothing but errors to the documents furnished by the laborious evangelists.

But towards the middle of the seventeenth century, the disputes that arose between the Jesuits and the Dominicans, relating to the ceremonies practised in China in honor of Confucius and his ancestors, having produced a multitude of contradictory writings, the name of the Chinese became popular and the questions that related to them passed from the theologians to the scholars of the age. At this period a fortunate chance collected in the Chinese mission, a considerable number of men no less estimable for their knowledge than their piety, and these men we may remark here were all French. The fathers Bouvet, Gerbillon, Leconte, Couplet, Gaubil, Videlou, Prémare, Parennin, and many others gave the mission a scientific brilliancy it had not previously displayed. Their works attracted the attention of the public and the men of letters to that China, of which they related so many wonders. Even the suspicion the enthusiasm of some of them inspired, had its utility in displaying the necessity of comparing, discussing, and fully investigating what their accounts appeared to contain, hazardous, contradictory, or injudicious. In a word, it is to missionaries of our nation, or rather it is to France, that Chinese literature owes its first success in Europe, and it did not wait long without receiving still greater obligations from it.

A monarch whose name recalls all the literary glory of France, Louis the XIV., the enlightened protector of letters and the arts, may be considered the true founder of Chinese literature in Europe. He wished to derive advantage from the presence of a scholar drawn to Paris by the series of dissensions of the missionaries; by composing and publishing the elementary works necessary for extending the knowledge of Chinese in the west. He

rationally considered this knowledge the certain means of terminating the theological disputes, which were only founded on *misunderstandings*, and to make that mission then so brilliant, produce still more abundant and more various fruits. The advantages which the French merchants who trafficked at Canton could not fail to derive from it, and the new lights it would throw on the history, geography, and customs; the philosophical and religious opinions of the nations of eastern Asia, were so many additional motives for this prince to sustain and encourage a rising branch of literature. Fourmont leaving his learned obscurity by his order, occupied himself in preparatory labors which had they been completed, would have exempted his successors from a great part of the difficulties he had experienced.

Fourmont incurred the honorable charge of wishing to undertake too much. The dictionaries of which he conceived the plan would have formed eighteen volumes in folio, death surprised him before he could even draw the outlines of this prodigious work; but he left something more valuable in the persons of his disciples, Deshautesais and Deguignes, the only Europeans except missionaries who could read and understand Chinese authors; for what are Muller and Hyde compared with them, or even Bayer himself, who avowed with noble ingenuousness towards the end of his life, that his principal work on this subject made him ashamed?

It is thus we see that the honor of introducing Chinese literature into Europe belongs to Louis the XIV., it is also to the munificence of his successors, that the publication of the beautiful and important works which honor our country and vainly excite the emulation of others, must be referred. Such as the *Grammatica Senica*, *l'Histoire des Huns*, *l'Histoire de la Chine*, *les Mémoires sur les Chinois*, *les Lettres édufiantes et curieuses*, and *Du Halde's Description générale de la Chine*; so often levied on by foreigners and by our own writers. It is Louis the XIV. who has added this rich mine to our literary treasures, this mine which belongs to us by the most noble rights, and which is become national by the labors of our countrymen;

but which we were in danger of losing and of seeing pass to our neighbours, without the active foresight of a government which guards our glory equally with our happiness, because both are alike its interest and its employment.

Deguignes, the last of Fourmont's disciples, died at the end of the eighteenth century, without leaving a successor; men of distinguished talents in Germany and England then thought to profit by our former labours, to cultivate the field we abandoned, and reap where we had sown; we were even on the point of seeing a scholar very estimable indeed, but a stranger to our country, called to supply what Fourmont had not time to execute, and to give to the learned world the Chinese dictionary it had expected from us so many years. Was the national interest more consulted eight years ago, when instead of a dictionary complete and worthy of our reputation in this land of literature, the printing of the vocabulary of an Italian religionist was ordered? a work that is certainly useful although imperfect, but of which no part belongs to us but the merit of the engravings, and the material beauty of the book; and which, consequently, does little honor to our erudition, although it does much to our typography.

Formerly the French were received the best of all Europeans by the Chinese, who found them their superiors in frankness, and almost their equals in politeness. An interruption of nearly twenty-five years in the voyages our merchants made annually to Canton, has certainly occasioned our losing part of this good opinion, and our neighbours have profited by this long absence to take possession of our inheritance. The celebrated embassy of 1793, perhaps failed in its principal object, but its certain effect has been to inspire in the English that general taste for China and its productions, which we had previously carried to infatuation. It in particular exhibited to their view part of what they had not previously seen, but through the medium of the Catholic missionaries. The new relations formed by the British Indian provinces, with the countries bordering on the Chinese empire, necessitated the establishment of a school for the Chinese language at Serampore, in Bengal, some

time ago; where are formal interpreters for commerce and ministers, who will perhaps derive advantage from the remains of our ancient Christian establishments, if any shall exist to draw the members from them to their communities. Thus all in the interests of letters, of the missions, and of our commerce, unite in commanding us to new efforts, if we will not lose our ancient rights for ever and remain behind in that career which we opened; if we will not remain simply rivals, where we were formerly exclusive and peaceable possessors.

Let us now examine why Chinese literature strong in the protection of sovereigns, has made but very limited progress in France, and how it has happened that the number of the scholars who have distinguished themselves in it has always been so inconsiderable. We shall find the reasons in the obstacles which oppose, and which will continue opposing for a long time, the study of the Oriental languages in general, and in the prejudices which have taken root in Europe against the Chinese language, and the people who speak it in particular. Among the first must be reckoned the rarity of books and difficulty of procuring texts to study. If the Greek and Latin authors had not been published in their original languages, can we believe that the knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages had ever been much extended? Could they, as they are, be the basis of our modern literature, if the written monuments of these two languages had remained buried in our libraries, and accessible only to those whom chance had placed in their vicinity? Persons who possess manuscripts are not always those who make the greatest or the best use of them. It is only when the copies of a work are multiplied, when it is placed before every body, that it finds readers and at last is completely understood. What advantage has not been derived from the collection of notices and extracts of manuscripts! A collection, of which the first idea originated with the illustrious and venerable secretary of the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres, which has produced so much fruit under his learned and beneficial influence—and may be considered one of the greatest services rendered for

a long period, to historical and philological studies, of which he is the senior and director. Who can dispute the advantages which have resulted to students from the texts corrected, interpreted, and published, by M. de Sacy, by that indefatigable scholar, whom all who study Oriental literature, glory to have for a master, and whom even foreigners have proclaimed the Prince of Orientalists of our age? However, it must be allowed, that the typographic art has not yet done enough for the languages of Western Asia, while for the Chinese language it may be pronounced yet unborn. The edition of one of the moral books of Confucius which I am preparing, and which will serve for a text in continuing this course, will be the first original work published in Europe. I shall make every possible effort to have it succeeded by many others, for I shall always consider the printing the texts of approved books the most powerful means of increasing the knowledge of the Chinese language; and the attention that it will require, one of the duties attached to the employment the king has deigned to confide to me.

But the unfavorable opinion generally received lately of the Chinese, has perhaps particularly contributed to keep at a distance from the study of this language those who would have probably made the most rapid and most considerable progress in it. The relations of the missionaries have been taxed with exaggerations, by writers, who, to appear impartial, have deemed it necessary to go to the opposite extreme. From less than twenty volumes a certain and authentic account of the Chinese may be obtained; these volumes are almost unknown and superficial, or prejudiced travellers have been referred to, in preference, who have seen nothing, or learned nothing, but who, in the eyes of some people, enjoyed the merit of not being missionaries. Twenty times the charges brought against the Chinese have been repelled and victoriously refuted, by intelligent and respectable men; but these refutations are not read, and the same accusations are persisted in. This is not the place for discussing them, but it is indispensable for us to dwell on some points relating to the Chinese language and literature,

which it is interesting to examine in commencing a course having that language and literature for its object.

The Chinese language, they say, is the most difficult of all languages, the number of its character amounts to nearly 100,000; the scholars pass all their lives in studying them, and when they have succeeded in retaining a certain number, the obscurity of an idiom, entirely destitute of grammatical forms, still arrests even those who know it best. It is thus that they do violence to the expressions of some Jesuits, to draw from them exaggerated, or entirely false consequences; but I may be permitted to reply to these assertions by facts:—Matthew Ricci, the celebrated founder of the mission in that empire, a short time after his arrival in China, and before a single elementary work was composed, understood Chinese well enough to compose tracts in that language, which are still esteemed, even by scholars, for their purity of style and elegance of diction. Examples of this kind are not uncommon; scarcely a single missionary has returned from China, after some years residence, without a competent knowledge of the language,—and all were not Gaubils, Verbiests, or Amyots; and if some persons have returned to Europe, after a residence of some time at Canton, without being in a state to understand any book, this should be attributed to their personal inaptitude, the occupations they were devoted to, or to their residence in a city entirely commercial, almost entirely destitute of literary supplies, and where the national customs scarcely permitted them to associate with any but absolutely illiterate men.

What consequence is the number of the characters, though it should be almost infinite, if the greater part are unnecessary, if it is enough to know two or three thousand of them to read common books easily, and if good and scientific dictionaries present the others arranged so as to be readily found? Do they imagine too, that the characters have no analogy, and that the knowledge of some does not assist in decyphering the others? Do not they, on the contrary, know, that, reduced by analysis to a small number of keys, or roots, they recompose themselves, according to more invariable rules

than those which regulate the formation of derivatives in the most learned languages, and are consequently more easy to remember? Will the Chinese writing be considered more difficult to learn, because it represents ideas instead of figuring sounds? This, in my opinion, renders it more easy to impress on the memory. The mind has then but one operation to perform, while, in all other languages, the sound is nothing, because it scarcely ever conducts to the meaning.* To know how to read is nothing in the common languages, but every thing in Chinese, without reckoning that it is more easy for the memory to retain ingenious and picturesque symbols, than singular, or insignificant pronunciations; the same as the imagination is more struck by an action embodied in a picture by an able painter, than by the same action imperfectly expressed by words, or by all the art of the musician.

As to the deficiency of grammatical forms alleged by the detractors of the Chinese language, I wish it was as real as they are pleased to represent. Of the three styles acknowledged by this language, the most ancient is the most perspicuous and beautiful, because it is least charged with those frivolous ornaments, or those superfluous rules which are the greatest part of the difficulties of other languages; besides, those who consider them necessary to the intelligibility of discourse, and who are pleased by seeing the relations of words marked with exact signs, and their arrangement determined by complex conventions, instead of ideas, will study the language of the modern books with pleasure, and particularly the oral language, which, contrary to the general opinion, is so rich in grammatical rules, and where, of twenty words composing a period, half are consecrated to connecting, or rounding the members of phrases, or to marking the circumstances of the action.

The singular nature of Chinese writing, which consists in immediately representing ideas by suitable symbols, instead of

* This does not very precisely comport with the testimony we have occasionally met with, that a Chinese, in conversation, is frequently under the necessity of figuring his idea in the air with his fingers, by tracing its character, or symbol, to assist the apprehension of his intention.—Ed.

recalling them to the memory by the intermediation of sounds, belongs to it exclusively, since the Egyptian hieroglyphics have become obsolete; and this is one of the views in which it may still more stimulate curiosity. If, in common languages, etymology and analysis sometimes lead to interesting results, by displaying in words the origin and progress of ideas, what attractions should not the examination of these ancient characters possess, where a people, who ascend to the first ages of the world, have deposited so many traditions, and unintentionally traced the history of its most ancient thoughts, and the most secret operations of its understanding. What pleasure for a metaphysician to discover, in analysing one of the characters of the I-King, or the Chou-King, some of those approximations which are much more singular as they are less conformable to the nature of things, to assist, as by intuition, the reasonings of Tcheou Koung, or of Confucius, to relive the views of Buffon and Condillac in discovering the first steps of human reason, and surprising it in its first irregularities.

How many occidentals believe that the Chinese have remained in these first steps—these first irregularities. Should I incur the reproach of enthusiasm and partiality in favor of a people to whose literature I have applied many years, still I will endeavour to draw the intelligent to a less unfavorable opinion. There are few Europeans who will not smile in hearing the geometry of the Chinese, their astronomy, or their natural history mentioned; but if it is true that the progress these sciences have made among us, within two centuries, excuses us from recurring to the knowledge of these distant people, should we on that account neglect ascertaining exactly what is their present state, and particularly what was their ancient state in a nation which has always cultivated and honored them?—The properties of the right angled triangle were known to the Chinese 2200 years before the Christian era; the labours of the great Yu to retain within their limits two rivers equal in impetuosity, and almost in size, to the great rivers of America—to direct the waters of a hundred rivers, and manage their currency over a country of above 100,000 square

leagues, is more than sufficient proof of this. I would say, did I not fear to shock too directly received opinions, that I have found in a Chinese dictionary, of an epoch much anterior to the discovery of attraction, the flux and reflux clearly attributed to their true cause, the *love of the moon to the earth*. If the astronomical theories of these people are defective, their catalogues of eclipses and of comets are not the less interesting; and if it is decided that the Chinese are deceived in their calculations, it will be acknowledged, that they have eyes for observation, like us. Rural and domestic economy, in particular, is so much perfected among them, that even we might learn many useful things from them; at least we are assured so by those who have particularly studied this science. As to their description of natural objects, besides the impossibility of obtaining those descriptions from other sources, while Europeans are not freely admitted into their country, they cannot be despisable among a people so exact and attentive to particulars; and I hope to prove, by an Hortus, compiled exclusively from their writers, that these writers are as much above the Latin naturalists of the middle ages as they are inferior to Linnæus, Jussieu and Desfontaines. But, if we pass from the exact and natural sciences to the belles lettres, philosophy and history, these same Chinese, who could scarcely bear a moment's comparison, may pretend to serve us as models. An immense literature, the fruit of forty centuries of assiduous efforts and labors, eloquence and poetry enriching itself with the beauties of a picturesque language, which preserves all its colors to the imagination; metaphor, allegory and allusion, concurring to form the most pleasing, most energetic, or most imposing pictures. On the other side, the most extensive and authentic annals possessed by mankind, disclosing tous actions almost unknown, not only of the Chinese but of the Japanese, Coreans, Tartars, Tibetians, or inhabitants of the further Peninsula, where are unfolded the mysterious dogmas of Buddha, or those of the pretended sectaries of reason, or are consecrated to the eternal principles and political philosophy of the school of Confucius. These are the objects that the

Chinese books offer to studious men, who, without leaving Europe, would travel in imagination into distant countries. More than 5000 volumes have been collected in the Royal Library, at a great expense; only their titles were read by Fourmont; some of the historical works were opened by De Guignes and Deshautesraies, all the rest still wait for readers and translators.

The advantages that travellers may derive from the possibility of obtaining the elementary principles of the Chinese language here, are so palpable that I need not stop to detail them. The time that the missionaries have been obliged to abstract from their apostolical functions, on their arrival in China, to devote to study,—the difficulties that fetter the least transactions with a people of an unknown language,—the embarrassment introduced by employing interpreters;—all these inconveniences, common to the missionary and the merchant, would be considerably diminished by preliminary studies. Previously familiarised with the writing, the style of conversation, and the knowledge of the best authors, a knowledge which is the most powerful recommendation in China, nothing will remain for the man thus prepared, but a study of some weeks to acquire the true pronunciation and that musical accent which can only be learned among the natives.

Whatever may be the advantages, religious, literary, commercial, or even po-

litical, of the cultivation of Chinese in France, that it may be duly appreciated requires a very rare combination, and a concurrence of circumstances that heaven seldom grants to the wishes of a people. A monarch endowed with a genius the most penetrating, and information the most extensive, who, as was said of one of the greatest Chinese emperors, would be the first scholar in his empire, if he were not the first prince in the universe, has confided the ministry of peace and the arts to hands capable of making them flourish, a wise dispenser of royal favours, a new Colbert, who knows how to direct them to those studies that most need encouragement and succour. He knows that the superiority of France is not limited to arms, and that our princes have always seated beside the glory that terrifies the world, that which enlightens and consoles it; finishing, after a hundred years, what Louis XIV. projected in 1715, the king has conferred on the Chinese language the benefit of public instruction, and thus, assimilating it to other branches of Oriental literature, permits us to hope that it also will some time have its Goliath's and Silvestre de Sacy's. Happy and proud of being their precursor, if, my zeal and exertions supplying the deficiencies of my talents, I may contribute to accelerating that time, all my ambition will be satisfied, and I shall even dare to believe, that I have not been entirely unworthy of the honour I have received.

EMPEROR OF CHINA'S ADVICE

HIS MINISTERS, &c.

The following translation from the Peking Gazette furnishes us with a document of high authority respecting the moral character of the Chinese; and evidence to the veracity or error of European travellers on that point, not easily to be refuted.

GOVERN with truth and sincerity, and order will be the result; if not, then anarchy will ensue. To an individual, a family, even to the Sovereign and the

whole Empire, nothing further is requisite than truth.

At this moment great degeneracy prevails; the Magistrates are destitute of truth, and great numbers of the people are false and deceitful. The magistrates are remiss and inattentive; the people are all given up to visionary schemes and infernal arts. The link that binds together superiors and inferiors is broken. There is little of either conscience or a sense of shame. Not only do they neglect to obey the

admonitions which I give them; but, even with respect to those traitorous banditti, who make the most horrible opposition to me; it affects not their minds in the least degree; they never give the subject a thought. It is indeed monstrously strange! That which weighs with them is their persons and families; the nation and government, they consider light as nothing.

He who sincerely serves his country, leaves the fragrance of a good name to a hundred ages; he who does not, leaves a name that stinks for tens of thousands of years.

The utmost limit of man's life, is not more than a hundred years. What hearts have those, who, being engaged in the service of their Sovereign, but destitute of talent, yet choose to enjoy the sweets of office, and carelessly spend their days!

The means used by the sages, to perfect their virtue, is expressed in one word, "Sincerity." Sincerity! or, in other words, Truth and Uprightness. Let my servants (the officers of the Empire) examine themselves, whether or not they can be sincere; whether or not they can be upright; I fear they will give but a poor account.

The virtue of the common people, is like the waving grain, (it bends with every wind that blows). If superiors have little truth or sincerity in their hearts, the disorderly intentions of the people will certainly be numerous. Small in the beginning, and not affecting the mass of the people, they gradually increase, till at last the bludgeon is seized, and rebellion and anarchy ensue.

In ancient times, the heads of rebellion, styled themselves Wang and Te, Kings and Emperors;* but it was never heard in ancient times, that any assumed the name of San Hwang, (or the king of Heaven, the king of Earth, and the king of Men†). The hearts of the men of this age are daily degenerating.

As we are the superiors of this people, shall we bear not to exert our hearts and strength to the utmost—shall we not bend under the labour even to lassitude, if we may thereby save a ten thousandth part!

If in coming forward, or in retiring,

the sole object be personal gain; does a man not lower himself thereby to the common mass; nay, sink low as the filth of the age. Think, what kind of men will future ages describe you! Will they not engrave infamy on your back!

For every portion of sincerity exerted by the officers of government, the nation receives a portion of felicity, and the people are spared a portion of misery. The prince and the people, alike depend on the officers of government. The happy state of things in the time of Tang and Yu,* was the result of the exertions of the officers of government.

Because of my moral defects, I met with the great convulsion which took place the last year. Day nor night can I banish it from my breast. My anxious and constant desire is, to bring things to a well governed state. How shall I dare to be remiss or inattentive to it? But my servants of late gradually forget the affair. When I call them into my presence, they say, "There is nothing wrong!"

O, alas!—The residue of the rebels, not yet taken! commotion excited by various reports! to sit down with repose is impracticable. Shall men still treat it with indifference, and allow themselves to say, "There is nothing wrong!" If this may be endured, what may not be endured!

I speak with the utmost sincerity of heart, and call upon all the officers of my court to act with sincerity of heart, and sincerely fulfil the duty of good servants. Thus they will aid my sincere wishes, and accord with my sincere declarations.—If you are able to disregard this, and consider the words of your sovereign as of no importance, you are indeed, harder than the rocks. You are unfit to be spoken to; and the fault of speaking to those who are unfit to be spoken to, devolves on me. But, it will be impossible for you to escape being charged by the pen of the Historian, as false and treacherous deceivers. The distinction betwixt a Patriot and a Traitor, is expressed by the two words, "True, False." In the morning and at night, lay your hands upon your hearts, and you will understand without the aid of words.

[*Peking Gazette. Kea-king, 19th Year, 10th Moon, 2nd Day. November 13, 1814.*]

* By this it would appear, that some person had recently assumed this title.

† Alluding to the fabulous ages of Chinese History.

* About the year of the world 1700.

A SKETCH
OF THE
GEOGRAPHY OF COCHIN CHINA,

*With some Particulars relative to the Manners, Customs, and History
of the Inhabitants, and a few Considerations on the Importance
of forming an Establishment in that Country.*

BY MR. CHAPMAN.

(*The sequel to his Voyage, see p. 240.*)

I have been imperceptibly led into a detail of much greater length than I intended; yet satisfied, as I am, of the great importance which a settlement in Cochin China might be of to the British nation, and to the Company, I cannot prevail on myself to dismiss the subject, without giving a more connected account of the country, and offering some farther considerations on the advantages to be made of its situation and productions.

Cochin China, called by the natives *Anam*, extends from about the twentieth degree of north latitude to Pulo Condore which lies in eight degrees forty minutes. It is bounded by the kingdom of Tonquin on the north, from which it is separated by the river Sungen; by the kingdom of Laos, and a range of mountains which divides it from Cambodia on the west; and by that part of the eastern ocean, generally called the China Sea on the south and east.

The kingdom is divided into twelve provinces all lying upon the sea coast, and succeeding each other from north to south in the following order.

In the possession of the Tonquinese, Ding oie, Cong-bing, Ding-cat, Hué, or the Court.

In the possession of Ignaac, Cham, Cong-nai, Quinion.

Dubious whether subdued by Ignaac, or in the possession of the king. Phuyeu, Bing-Khang, Nha-Tong, Bing thoan or Champa.

In the possession of the king, Donai.

The breadth of the country bears no proportion to its length. Few of the provinces extend further than a degree from east to west; some less than twenty miles; Donai, which is properly a province of Cambodia, is much larger.

The whole country is intersected by rivers, which although not large enough to admit vessels of great burthen, yet are exceedingly well calculated for promoting inland commerce. Their streams are gentle, and the water clear.

The climate is healthy, the violent heat of the summer months being tempered by regular breezes from the sea; September, October and November, are the season of the rains. The low lands are then frequently and suddenly overflowed by immense torrents of water which fall from the mountains. The inundations happen generally once a fortnight, and last for three or four days at a time. In December, January, and February, there are also frequent rains, brought by cold northerly winds, which distinguish this country with a winter different from any other in the east.

The inundations have the same effect here as the periodical overflowings of the Nile in Egypt; and render the country one of the most fruitful in the world. In many parts the land produces three crops of grain in the year. All the fruits of India are found here, in the greatest perfection, with many of those of China.

No country in the east, and perhaps none in the world, produces richer, or a greater variety of articles, proper for carrying on an advantageous commerce, cinnamon, pepper, cardamoms, silk, cotton, sugar, aglua wood, (*ignum aloës*) sapau wood, and ivory are the principal.

Gold is taken almost pure from the mines, and before the troubles great quantities were brought from the hills in dust, and bartered by the rude inhabitants of them for rice, cloths, and iron. It was from them also the Aglua and Calambae woods were procured with quan-

titles of wax, honey and ivory. For some years past, the communication between the hills and the low lands have been entirely cut off.

The animals of Cochin China are bullocks, goats, swine, and buffaloes, elephants, camels, and horses. In the woods are found the wild boar, tyger, and rhinoceros, with plenty of deer. The poultry is excellent, and the fish caught on the coast abundant and delicious. The flesh of the elephant, which I never heard that any other nation thought eatable, is accounted a great dainty by the Cochin Chinese; and when the king or the viceroy of a province kills one, pieces are sent about to the principal mandarines as a most acceptable present. The breeding of bullocks is little attended to, their flesh is not esteemed as food, and they are made no use of in tilling the land, which is performed by buffaloes. As for milking their cattle, they are totally unacquainted with the art; strange as this may appear to us, who have been accustomed to find the most savage nations we have discovered, depending for a considerable part of their food on the milk of their cattle and flocks, yet I am inclined to think that the use of it was formerly unknown amongst the nations from the Straits of Malacca eastward; the Malays make no use of milk, the Chinese very little; amongst the latter it was probably introduced by the Tartars.

The Aborigines of Cochin China are called *Moyes*, and are the people who inhabit the chain of mountains which separates it from Cambodia. To these strong holds they were driven when the present possessors invaded the country. They formerly paid an annual tribute for the liberty of bringing down the produce of their hills, and bartering it for such commodities as they stood in need of. They are a savage race of people, very black, and resemble in their features, the Caffres.

Monsieur Le Gae, a Frenchman, who was in Cochin China in the year one thousand seven hundred and twenty, mentions another race of people, distinct from the Cochin Chinese, who inhabit the province of Champa called *Loys*. He also says the Muhammadan is one of the prevailing religions. But from the most particular enquiries I made, I did not find

that there are now any people distinguished by that name, and I never met with a Musulman in the country.

It was about the year One Thousand Two Hundred and Eighty of the Christian era, that the first Tartar prince became possessed of the throne of China. This revolution afforded an opportunity to the western provinces bordering on the sea, to throw off their dependance, and they were formed into a kingdom under a prince, whose descendant now reigns in Tonquin, and is called *Knah-Whang*. About the beginning of the fifteenth century, a large body of people from these provinces being disaffected to the Government, joined under a leader of abilities, and marched to the southward. Meeting with little opposition, they soon became masters of Cochin China as far as Cape Avrilla. The *Moys*, the original inhabitants, retired to the hills bordering their country to the westward, where they have ever since remained. The emigrants, under their conductor, founded the kingdom of Cochin China. His successor extended it to the great river of Cambodia, and raised it to a high degree of splendor and opulence; the continual wars they were engaged in with the Tonquinese, who considered them as rebels, about one hundred and fifty years ago, induced the Cochin Chinese to build a wall, on the southern extremity of the province of *Ding-noi*, to prevent the irruptions of the Tonquinese. Every communication by sea was forbidden under the severest penalties. Long wars and mutual jealousies have rendered the Tonquinese and Cochin Chinese inveterate and implacable enemies. In the year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-four, when the *Po-cock* Indianman was in Cochin China, the country was in a flourishing condition, and governed by a prince of abilities; soon after her departure, his son, whose misfortunes and fate I have briefly given an account of in the foregoing narrative, succeeded to the throne, and anarchy and confusion ensued.

The Cochin Chinese bear evident marks of being derived from the same stock as the Chinese. They resemble them in their features and in most of their manners and customs: their religion is the same, their oral language, though different, appears formed upon the same prin-

ciples, and they use the same characters in writing. They are a courteous, affable, inoffensive race, rather inclined to indolence. The ladies are by far the most active; they usually manage all the concerns, while their lazy lords sit upon their haunches, smoking, chewing betel, or sipping tea: contrary to the custom in China, they are not shut up, and if unmarried, a temporary connection with strangers who arrive in the country is deemed no dishonor. Merchants often employ them as their factors and brokers, and it is said the firmest reliance may be placed on their fidelity.

The habit of the men and women is cut after the same fashion, and is one of the most modest I know of; it is a loose robe buttoning with a small collar round the neck, and folding over the breast like a banyan gown, with large long sleeves which cover the hands. People of rank, and especially the ladies, wear several of these gowns one over the other; the undermost reaches to the ground, the succeeding ones are each shorter than the other, so that the display of the different colours makes a gaudy appearance as they walk along.

Such are the few particulars relative to Cochin China, that occur to me as curious or interesting. It now only remains to shew how a connection with this country may prove beneficial to my own, and to conclude the subject.

The drain of specie from the Company's settlements in India is become a matter of such serious import, that I make no doubt any plan which may be offered to remedy so growing an evil, will be deemed worthy of consideration. I am sanguine in my expectations that a settlement in Cochin China would conduce to that desirable end, and also be productive of many other advantages.

Our two little vessels brought from Cochin China to the amount of about sixty thousand rupees in gold and silver bullion. Had we been paid for all we sold, the sum would have been much more considerable. The Rumbold, the year before, also brought bullion to a considerable amount. This money was received on account of sales of Bengal and Madras cloths, opium, iron, copper, lead, hardware, and glass. Some inquiries were made for broad cloth, but we unfortunate-

ly had none. These are matters of a trifling nature. In the sequel I hope to fix the attention to many of greater importance.

The situation of Cochin China is excellently well adapted to commerce. Its vicinity to China, Tonquin, Japan, Cambodia, Siam, the Malay coast, the Philippines, Borneo, the Moluccas, &c. renders the intercourse with all these countries short and easy. The commodious harbours found on the coast, particularly that of Turon, afford a safe retreat for ships of any burden, during the most tempestuous seasons of the year.

The nations of Europe, having hitherto found it impossible to provide cargoes sufficiently valuable to barter for the commodities of China, are obliged to make up the deficiency by sending thither immense quantities of bullion, by which means it has for a number of years past, drained the eastern and western worlds of their specie. The number of junks annually resorting to Cochin China plainly proves how much the productions of it are in demand among the Chinese. These productions, had we a settlement and a confirmed influence in the country, might with ease be brought to center with us, purchased with the staples of India and of Europe; Turon would become the emporium for them, where our ships bound to Canton, from whence it is only five days sail, might call and receive them. The quantity procurable it is impossible to determine; whatever it might be, it would prove a saving of so much specie to Great Britain or India, as the value of the commodities amounted to in China, in a few years there is every reason to believe, a very considerable investment might be provided.

Our trade to China has ever been burthened with enormous imposts and exactions; these, under various pretences, are annually increasing, and in process of time may become insupportable. It is an opinion latterly grown current that the Chinese are desirous of totally excluding all Europeans from their country: may we not hazard a conjecture, that the vexations they oblige them to suffer are the premeditated schemes of this politic people to effect it. Were such an event to happen, the want of a settlement to the eastward, would be severely felt. The Chi-

nese would export their own commodities, and Java or the Philippines, as the nearest ports, would become the marts for them. As there is no reason to suppose that our inability to procure them from the first hand would hinder their consumption, we must buy them either from the Dutch or from the Spaniards. A settlement in Cochin China will give us a superior advantage to either, both as its situation is nearer, and the Chinese are more accustomed to resort thither; in all events there is reason to suppose it will enable us to procure the commodities of China at a much more reasonable rate than now purchased by our factors at Canton, and certainly on less humiliating terms to the nation. Large colonies of Chinese have from time to time emigrated from the parent country and fixed their abode in different parts of Cochin China; these have their correspondents in every seaport of the empire; through their means, teas, China ware and the various other articles, the objects of our commerce with China might be imported in junks to our own settlements, equally good in quality, and cheaper, as the Chinese are exempted from the exorbitant duties levied on foreigners. Some of the best workmen might be encouraged, to settle in Cochin China, and under their direction manufactories carried to as great a degree of perfection as in China itself.

The intercourse between Japan and Cochin China might be renewed and we might participate in a trade, for many years monopolized by the Dutch.

An advantageous trade might be carried on with the Philippine Islands, and Madras and Bengal goods introduced amongst them by means of the junks for the consumption of Spanish America.

The Siamese and Cambodians, would bring the produce of their respective countries and barter or sell them for such articles as they wanted from Cochin China. Amongst them it is probable a vent might be found for quantities of Bengal cloths.

The lower class of people in Cochin, are, for the most part, clothed in canvas, a coarse cotton cloth brought from China; but the preference which I had opportunity of observing they gave to Bengal cloths, on account of their being wider and

cheaper, would soon induce them to adopt the use of them.

The demand for opium; already in some measure, become a necessary of life to the Chinese, would increase in proportion to the facility of procuring it. The importation of it no longer confined to Canton, but carried by the junks in every seaport in the country, would spread the demand of this drug to the remotest parts of the empire.

But what inspires the most flattering hopes from an establishment in this country is its rich gold mines; celebrated for ages as producing the richest ore, so pure that the simple action of fire is said to be sufficient to refine it; I omitted no opportunity of making inquiries respecting this valuable article and was informed that mines were formed in different parts of the northern provinces particularly in Hué, where the ore lay so near the surface of the earth that it was dug up with little labor. Under the direction of a skilful metallurgist, what might not be expected from such a source?

Great as the commercial advantages are,* the political ones resulting from a settlement in Cochin China would be scarce inferior. Turon Bay would not only afford a secure retreat to our Indians in case of their losing their passage to China; but from thence we might also intercept the fleets of any hostile power either going to, or returning from that country, we should become formidable neighbours to the Dutch and to the Spaniards, and in the event of a war with either of them, attack with advantage their most valuable settlements. In short all the arguments in favor of a settlement at Balambangan may with much more propriety be urged for one in Cochin China.

Should any thing that has been said, appear sufficiently well-grounded to induce the Company to form a settlement in Cochin China, it may be effected on principals strictly just and at a small expense. Several of the royal family, besides the Mandarines who were in Bengal, with many officers of the late government urged me to use my endeavours with the govern-

* Native gold the most usual species of this metal is found in the largest quantities in the provinces of Cham and Nan lang; it occurs in dust or grains, and sometimes in pieces weighing two ounces.—Ed.

ment of Bengal to induce it to afford them assistance, promising a powerful support whenever we should heartily engage in their cause; to restore their lawful sovereign to the throne, would be now a measure so popular, that the sincerity of their offers cannot be doubted. To relieve an unhappy people groaning under the weight of the most cruel oppression would be an act worthy the humanity of the British nation. Fifty European infantry, half that number of artillery and two hundred seapoys would be sufficient for this and every other purpose. The natives of Cochin China are infinitely below the inhabitants of Hindustan in military knowledge; I have however no doubt that a body of them well disciplined and regularly paid, would prove as faithful to us, and contribute as much to the security of any possessions which we might acquire to the eastward, as the sepoys do to our territories in India. In case of any distant expeditions, they would be found su-

perior; being entirely free from all religious prejudices, and having no objection to the sea.

While Cochin China remains in its present distracted state, a favorable opening is presented to the first European nation, that may attempt to obtain a footing in the country. Three years ago, the French sent a frigate to Turon Bay, and from the pains taken to be informed of the produce and political state of the country, there is strong reason to conclude some such design was in agitation. Since that period, the accurate accounts Mr. Chevalier must have received of Padre Loreiro during his residence with him at Chander-nagore, added to the loss of all their settlements in India, will most probably induce them to resume it. If they do not, some other power may adopt the scheme. Should the Company therefore entertain a design of making an establishment in Cochin China, no time should be lost in carrying it into execution. 1778.

CAPTAIN BLOMFIELD'S

(OF THE POCOCK)

NARRATIVE OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN COCHIN CHINA.

(*Appendix to Chapman's Voyage.*)

THE Pocock arrived at Cochin China in the month of December one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, and continued there five months, from thence they went to Canton; and carried with them soft sugar and sugar candy, which yielded them from twenty-five to thirty per cent profit. During their continuance at Faifo (which is a town thirteen miles up the river) they were well treated by the inhabitants who are a very harmless inoffensive people. A boy by a pistol accidentally going off killed one of the natives, which occasioned some trouble to the Captain of the Pocock just before he left the place. There is not the least danger to be apprehended from the natives, as the Pocock's men were dispersed about different parts of the country, and never did any of them receive any injury, nor did the natives shew any disposition to hurt them.

There is no foreign trade carried on, except by the Chinese junks from Canton, five or six of which annually come there in the month of January and February for sugar and sugar candy, which they carry back in the months of July and August.

The Pocock lay in a fine bay during her stay at Cochin China, free from any risk of winds or weather where they had fine anchoring ground.

There is no danger to be apprehended from the Chinese junks, nor from a sort of galleys belonging to the Cochin Chinese, which are pretty large, with a good number of oars. It is however proper to be on your guard to prevent any accident should any attempt be made. The Pocock's people never had the least reason to suspect any of the natives, they always kept up the appearance of being prepared by shewing their guns, and hav-

ing their arms always ready, and occasionally exercising some of their men upon deck, and fired regularly an evening and morning gun.

On the way up to Faifo (the principal town) there are two custom-houses where all boats stop. The passport from the ship is given by a mandarin at the fishing town called Turon, at the entrance of Faifo river. He will make probably some objections in order to extort something; two or three Spanish dollars generally remove his doubts. It is the same with any boats that leave Faifo for the ship; the man in office is here called the Quan si.

The port charges are very trifling, the Pocock's people paid no duties upon the goods they brought away with them, nor were any demanded, except a sort of perquisite to the man in office at the above places.

Their government is absolute like the Chinese, and the inferior officers of government are as corrupt. The great staple of the country is sugar, of which they cultivate immense quantities, and as they have no rent for it, but to the Chinese who send their junks there, it is remarkably cheap; when the Pocock's people first arrived amongst them which was in the month of December, their crop of canes was not ripe, therefore, the Pocock's people paid at the rate of four Spanish dollars a pekul for such sugar as we call in England the finest Lisbon. Their pekul is exactly two hundred pounds weight; but in the months of April, May, and June, sugar is bought at least forty per cent cheaper; sugar candy of the best sort is about twenty-five per cent dearer than sugar. They make a sort of damask and a great quantity of Pilongs, which they sell considerably cheaper than at Canton; cotton is produced there, much of the same kind as in China, but they do not appear much acquainted with the mode of manufacturing it. They have a cloth like Dungaree, but they seem ignorant of bleaching; there is likewise great plenty of Aguila wood, and of the finest timber, likewise birds' nests, which are sold very cheap; silver is a scarce article amongst them, but they have great plenty of gold in nugots, &c. Silver may be exchanged for gold upon very advantageous terms,

As Faifo is not the capital of the country, Captain Blomfield cannot particularly describe what branches of trade and manufactures may be carried on, at and about the capital where the king resides, which is three days journey from Faifo; great part of the inhabitants even at Faifo appeared in silk dresses, from which it is natural to infer there is great plenty of that article produced in the country; there is a great appearance of plenty and riches amongst them.

It is very necessary to carry some presents for the king, such as gold and silver, muslin, kincobs, a few pieces of broad cloth, cheap cutlery, glass ware, and a pair of glasses, some cordials and sweet wine. As the king offered to grant Captain Riddle an exclusive trade to his country, we may expect the same indulgence by judicious management at our first setting out. Some presents of inferior value will be necessary for the minister and mandarines about his majesty; some attention must likewise be had to Padre Loreiro, a Portuguese Jesuit who has long resided there, and is a man of influence with his majesty.

If I were to sail for Cochin China any time in the S.W. monsoon, I would go within the Paracels, for which navigation there are ample instructions in the ninety seventh page of Herbert's directory*; but I cannot find he carries you with any certainty further than Pulo Canton, which is an island on the coast of Cochin China, in latitude fifteen degrees forty minutes N.W. from it; about twenty-five leagues lies the island Campello, which you may go boldly in with. The Chinese junks all come into Faifo river, (which runs into Turon bay) to the southward of Campello. But from all the intelligence I could gain from the fishermen, there is not above fourteen or fifteen feet water in that channel. In the Admiral Pocock we went into Turon bay round the N.W. end of a long crooked island that defends the bay, which island lies about twelve leagues W.N.W. from Campello. It is a noble entrance, and quite clear of all danger. We lay within a cable and a half's length, of a little round island

* A commander of the present day would of course take his instructions on this point from Horsburgh's Directory.—Ed.

which is not seen until you open the whole bay, not more than two stoues throw in diameter; it is full of plue apples and has a well of good water. Our cooper did all his work on this little island; we might have lain three miles nearer Turon, the fishing town at the entrance of Faifo river. The winds on that part of the coast are variable all the year; as indeed they are close in with most lands, that is, I would be understood to mean that the periodical winds lose their influence near the shore. I mention this, that you may not be deterred from engaging with this coast at any season. We closed with it the latter end of November, and had our doubts as we considered it a lee-shore at that season; but had not necessity over-ruled our objections, experience would have showed us that we had little to fear; in the S.W. monsoon a ship may be at Macao in five days very well from the port, and in the N.E. monsoon, she would not be longer from Macao back.

Of the produce of the country as it is connected in trade.

The attention of the husbandman in this country is chiefly turned to cultivating the sugar cane. It may be said sugar is the staple commodity of the country; it is both finer and richer than any sugar in the east, or perhaps the west. The crops are taken in about May; when we first got there, we found it near fifty per cent dearer (which was in November) than when we left them, which was in June. But I do not think it was entirely owing to the season, so much as that on our first coming amongst them, they entertained great notions of our wealth; therefore it will be highly necessary to be careful how you shew them money. If therefore they found a scarcity of it, I am inclined to think they would covet many of the Bengal and Madras manufactures, as well as abundance of those from Europe. We latterly purchased sugar at the rate of two hundred pounds weight for six silver rupees. But I believe two new Spanish dollars would have bought as much. The sugar candy was always about twenty-five per cent dearer than the sugar. We saw but little else they had to sell, except Pillongs, Satins, and Aguila-wood. They shewed us some birds' nests, which they told us they got

from the Paracel islands. They appeared to be as good as what I have seen at Sooloor anywhere to the eastward; as we did not want to buy any, we enquired but little about them. The Pillongs are considerably cheaper than in China, and so are their dauasks, of which they have much, but not very stout.

The government is much like the Chinese: the inferior officers of the revenue are like those in China, and are called mandarines; a trifle of money overrules their objections which they are constantly making. From Turon, a fishing town at the entrance of the river, you take your pass for Faifo, the capital town; this is obtained from a little mandarine stationed there. He must be frequently *touched* and kept in good humour; whenever we failed sending a trifle (which we usually did once or twice a week) he never failed reminding us by putting a stop to our daily supplies which we received from Turon, under some pretence of ill behaviour in some of our people that went on shore. There are boats that come on board every morning from Turon with all sorts of things to sell, and they usually remain until sun-set. They distil a spirit there from rice, which by being sold extremely cheap, may promote much drunkenness in your ship: boats that load from Fraifo with any thing for the ship, are obliged to obtain a pass there from a man in office whom they call a Quan si. He is a sort of mandarine and of a much superior order to him at Turon; the people we purchased our sugar of usually got the pass. The boats in their way down are stopped, generally, twice to be examined. After we had been two months there, some mandarines of a very superior order came down from court, and regulated matters; they were very attentive to any complaints we made. Some elegant presents to them would be of use. They seemed to be much superior to any thing mean. There is a Jesuit at the court who has much influence, and is a mandarine; he is of a high family in Portugal, in all respects an exceedingly worthy person, his name is Loreiro. There is vast plenty of good timber at Faifo; we got lower yards and top-masts made there of a sort of poon, and very well it turned out. It is here as in China, they have but one real coin, it is exactly the same as the Chinese cash, but here they are called

sapacas; all their other money is ideal; we heard of nothing but a quan, which is equal to six hundred sapacas; they used to give us five hundred for a Spanish dollar, and two hundred for a rupee, but as our silver grew scant, especially our dollars, they gave us more. When we had been about two months among them they gave us six hundred sapacas for our Spanish dollar, and at last they took two rupees for a quan or six hundred sapacas. I take the quan to be nearly equal to the Chinese tale. It is incredible how greedy they were of our silver of which they

have but little. Gold they have in abundance, it was brought us in ingots of about four or five ounces. It seems they have a great deal of gold dust in their rivers, but as all our views were taken up with sugar, we gave ourselves but little trouble concerning the gold; indeed, none of us knew the mode of buying gold. I have no doubt but four rupees would buy one of their peculs (which is two hundred weight) of the very best sugar, and six, as much of their good sugar candy, provided they did not discover you had plenty of money.

STORY

THE CHURNING OF THE OCEAN TO OBTAIN THE FOURTEEN JEWELS.

[From the *Mahābhārata*.]

THERE is a fair and stately mountain and its name is Meru, a most exalted mass of glory, reflecting the sunny rays from the splendid surface of its gilded horns. It is clothed in gold, and is the respected haunt of Devas and Gandharvas. It is inconceivable, and not to be encompassed by sinful man; and it is guarded by dreadful serpents. Many celestial medicinal plants adorn its sides, and it stands piercing the heavens with its aspiring summit, a mighty hill inaccessible even by the human mind! It is adorned with trees and pleasant streams, and resoundeth with the delightful songs of various birds.

The Suras and all the glorious hosts of heaven, having ascended to the summit of this lofty mountain, sparkling with precious gems, and for eternal ages raised, were sitting in solemn synod, meditating the discovery of the amrita, or water of immortality. The Deva Nārāyaṇa being also there, spoke to Brahmā, whilst the Suras were thus consulting together, and said, "Let the ocean, as a pot of milk, be churned by the united labour of the Suras and Asuras; and when the mighty waters have been stirred up, the amrita shall be found. Let them collect together every medicinal herb, and every precious thing, and let them

"stir the ocean, and they shall discover the amrita."

There is also another mighty mountain whose name is Mandara, and its rocky summits are like towering clouds. It is clothed in a net of the entangled tendrils of the twining creeper, and resoundeth with the harmony of various birds. Innumerable savage beasts infest its borders, and it is the respected haunt of Kinaras, Devas, and Apsaras. It standeth eleven thousand yojanas above the earth, and eleven thousand more below its surface.

As the united bands of Devas were unable to remove this mountain, they went before Vishnu, who was sitting with Brahmā, and addressed them in these words: "Exert, o masters, your most superior wisdom to remove the mountain Mandara, and employ your utmost power for our good."

Vishnu and Brahmā having said, "it shall be according to your wish," he with the lotus eye directed the King of Serpents to appear; and Ananta arose, and was instructed in that work by Brahmā, and commanded by Nārāyaṇa to perform it. Then Ananta, by his power, took up that king of mountains, together with all its forests and every inhabitant thereof; and the Suras accompanied him into

the presence of the ocean, whom they addressed, saying, "we will stir up thy waters to obtain the amrita." And the lord of the waters replied, "let me also have a share, seeing I am to bear the violent agitations that will be caused by the whirling of the mountain." Then the Suras and the Asuras spoke unto Kurmarāja, the king of the tortoises, upon the strand of the ocean, and said, "my lord is able to be the supporter of this mountain." The tortoise replied, "be it so," and it was placed upon his back.

So the mountain being set upon the back of the tortoise, Indra began to whirl it about as it were a machine. The mountain Mandara served as a churn-staff, and the serpent Vāsuki for the rope; and thus, in former days did the Devas, the Asuras, and the Dānavas, begin to stir up the waters of the ocean for the discovery of the amrita.

The mighty Asuras were employed on the side of the serpent's head, whilst all the Suras assembled about his tail. Ananta, that sovereign Deva, stood near Nārāyana. They now pull forth the serpent's head repeatedly, and as often let it go; whilst there issued from his mouth, thus violently drawing to and fro by the Suras and Asuras, a continual stream of fire, and smoke, and wind; which ascending in thick clouds replete with lightning, it began to rain down upon the heavenly bands, who were already fatigued with their labour; whilst a shower of flowers was shaken from the top of the mountain, covering the heads of all, both Suras and Asuras. In the meantime the roaring of the ocean, whilst violently agitated with the whirling of the mountain Mandara by the Suras and Asuras, was like the bellowing of a mighty cloud. Thousands of the various productions of the waters were torn to pieces by the mountain, and confounded with the briny flood; and every specific being of the deep, and all the inhabitants of the great abyss which is below the earth, were annihilated; whilst, from the violent agitation of the mountain, the forest trees were dashed against each other, and precipitated from its utmost height, with all the birds thereon; from whose violent friction a raging fire was produced, involving the whole mountain with smoke

and flame, as with a dark blue cloud, and the lightning's vivid flash. The lion and the retreating elephant are overtaken by the devouring flames, and every vital being, and every specific thing, are consumed in the general conflagration. The raging flames, thus spreading destruction on all sides, were at length quenched by a shower of cloud-born water poured down by the immortal Indra. And now a heterogeneous stream of the concocted juices of various trees and plants ran down into the briny flood.

It was from this milk-like stream of juices produced from those trees and plants, and a mixture of melted gold, that the Suras obtained their immortality. The waters of the ocean now being assimilated with those juices, were converted into milk, and from that milk a kind of butter was presently produced; when the heavenly bands went again into the presence of Brahmā, the granter of boons, and addressed him, saying, "except Nārāyana, every other Sura and Asura is fatigued with his labour, and still the amrita doth not appear; wherefore the churning of the ocean is at a stand." Then Brahmā said unto Nārāyana, "endue them with recruited strength, for thou art their support." And Nārāyana answered and said, "I will give fresh vigour to such as co-operate in the work. Let Mandara be whirled about, and the bed of the ocean be kept steady." When they heard the words of Nārāyana, they all returned again to the work, and began to stir about with great force that butter of the ocean; when there presently arose from out the troubled deep—first the moon with a pleasing countenance, shining with ten thousand beams of gentle light; next followed Śrī the goddess of fortune, whose seat is the white lily of the waters; then Sura Devi, the goddess of wine, and the white horse, called Uchaisrava. And after these there was produced from the unctuous mass, the jewel kaustubha, that glorious sparkling gem worn by Nārāyana on his breast; so Parjāta, the tree of plenty, and Surabhi the cow that granted every heart's desire. The moon, Sura Devi, the goddess Śrī, and the horse as swift as thought, instantly marched away towards the Devas, keeping in the path of the sun. Then the Deva Dhanwantari,

in human shape, came forth holding in his hand a white vessel filled with the immortal juice amrita. When the Asuras beheld these wondrous things appear, they raised their tumultuous voices for the amrita, and each of them clamorously exclaimed "this of right is mine!"

In the meantime Irāvata, a mighty elephant arose, now kept by the god of thunder; and as they continued to churn the ocean more than enough, that deadly poison issued from its bed, burning like a raging fire, whose dreadful fumes in a moment spread throughout the world, confounding the three regions of the universe with its mortal stench; until Siva, at the word of Brahṁā, swallowed the fatal drug to save mankind; which retaining in the throat of that sovereign Deva of magic form, from that time he hath been called Nīla Kantha, because his throat was stained blue. When the Asuras beheld this miraculous deed, they became desperate, and the amrita and the goddess Śrī became the source of endless hatred. Then Nārāyaṇa assumed the character and person of Mohini Māyā, the power of enchantment, in a female form of wonderful beauty, and stood before the Asuras; whose minds being fascinated by her presence, and deprived of reason, they seized the amrita, and gave it unto her.

The Asuras now clothe themselves in costly armour, and, seizing their various weapons, rush on together to attack the Suras. In the meantime Nārāyaṇa, in the female form, having obtained the amrita from the hands of their leader, the hosts of Suras, during the tumult and confusion of the Asuras, drank of the living water. And it so fell out, that whilst the Suras were quenching their thirst for immortality, Rāhu, an Asura, assumed the form of a Sura and began to drink also. And the water had but reached his throat, when the sun and moon, in friendship to the Suras, discovered the deceit, and instantly Nārāyaṇa cut off his head, as he was drinking, with his splendid weapon chakra. And the gigantic head of the Asura, emblem of a mountain's summit, being thus separated from his body by the chakra's edge, bounded into the heavens with a dreadful cry, whilst his ponderous trunk fell cleaving the ground asunder, and shaking the whole earth unto its

foundation, with all its islands, rocks, and forests. And from that time the head of Rāhu resolved an eternal enmity, and continueth, even unto this day, at times to seize upon the sun and moon.

Now Nārāyaṇa, having quitted the female figure he had assumed, began to disturb the Asuras with sundry celestial weapons; and from that instant a dreadful battle was commenced on the ocean's briny strand, between the Asuras and Suras. Innumerable sharp and missile weapons were hurled, and thousands of piercing darts and battle axes fell on all sides. The Asuras vomit blood from the wounds of the chakra, and fall upon the ground pierced by the sword, the spear, and spiked club. Heads glittering with polished gold divided by the partis blade, drop incessantly; and mangled bodies, wallowing in their gore, lay like fragments of mighty rocks sparkling with gems and precious ores. Millions of sighs and groans arise on every side; and the sun is overcast with blood, as they clash their arms and wound each other with their dreadful instruments of destruction. Now the battle's fought with the iron-spiked club, and, as they close, with clenched fist; and the din of war ascendeth to the heavens. They cry, "pursue! strike! fell to the ground!" So that a horrid and tumultuous noise is heard on all sides. In the midst of this dreadful hurry and confusion of the fight, Nara and Nārāyaṇa entered the field together. Nārāyaṇa beholding a celestial bow in the hand of Nara, it reminded him of his chakra, the destroyer of the Asuras. The faithful weapon, by name *Sudarsana*, ready at the mind's call, flew down from heaven with direct and refulgent speed, beautiful, yet terrible to behold; and being arrived, glowing like the sacrificial flame, and spreading terror around, Nārāyaṇa, with his right arm formed like the elephantine trunk, hurled forth the ponderous orb, the speedy messenger, and glorious ruin of hostile towns; which, raging like the final all destroying fire, shot bounding with desolating force, killing thousands of the Asuras in its rapid flight, burning and involving like the lambent flame, and cutting down all that would oppose it. Anon it climbeth the heavens, and now again darteth into the field, like a *Pind-cha* to feast in blood.

Now the dauntless Asuras strive, with repeated strength, to crush the Suras with rocks and mountains, which, hurled in vast numbers into the heavens,* appeared like scattered clouds, and fell, with all the trees thereon, in millions of fear-exciting torrents, striking violently against each other with a mighty noise;† and in their fall, the earth, with all its fields and forests, is driven from its foundation: they thunder furiously at each other as they roll along the field, and spend their strength in mutual conflict.

Now Nara, seeing the Suras overwhelmed with fear, filled up the path to heaven with showers of golden headed arrows, and split the mountain summits with his unerring shafts; and the Asuras, finding themselves again sore pressed by the Suras, precipitately fled: some rush headlong into the briny waters of the ocean, and others hide themselves within the bowels of the earth.‡ The rage of the glorious chakra, *Surdarsana*, which for a while burnt like the oil-fed fire, now

* It is impossible in reading this not to be reminded of the description of the battle of the angels in *Paradise Lost*.—E.

† From their foundations loosening to and fro; They plucked the seated hills, with all their load; Rocks, waters, woods; and, by the shaggy tops, Uplifting, bore them in their hands.

‡ So hills, amid the air encountered hills, Hurled to and fro, with jaculation dire.

§ Headlong themselves they threw Down from the verge of heaven.

grew cool; and it retired into the heavens from whence it came. And the Suras having obtained the victory, the mountain Mandara was carried back to its former station with great respect, whilst the waters also retired, filling the firmament and the heavens with their dreadful roarings. The Suras guarded the amrita with great care, and rejoiced exceedingly because of their success; and Indra, with all his immortal hosts, gave the water of life unto Nārāyana, to keep it for their use.¶

¶ Allowing for the difference of style and habits of thinking, the most unaccountable coincidence of machinery and events is perceptible throughout these sublimely poetic pieces of Milton and Vyāsa. In the entrance of Nārāyana on the field of battle, the tempestuous exploits of the chakra and its peaceful return to heaven, we involuntarily doubt whether we do not identify the arrival of Messiah, his cherubic chariot 'flashing thick flames,' and his return to the right hand of glory

'Sole victor from the expulsion of his foes!'

If to these, we add the similarity of object in the combatants; the hope of immortal vigour, which inflames the eternal beings of Milton, and the thirst of the amrita which causes the quarrel in the *Mahabharata*, we shall be furnished with a series of corresponding conceptions in the two poets, more readily perceived, than accounted for.—The historical connection may indeed be no longer traceable, and for that very reason, we do not recollect to have met with, in all our reading, a more fair opportunity of critically comparing the merits of two bards, than we have here in the specimens of the gigantic imagery of Vyāsa and of Milton's 'flood of mind.'—Ed.

RULES

DUE OBSERVANCE OF THE CEREMONIES ON OCCASION OF A WIDOW BURNING WITH THE CORPSE OF HER HUSBAND.

A Fragment translated from the Sanskrit of Govindapa Raja, probably an Extract from a Purāna.

KRISHNA then said, "I will now make known the supreme law respecting women. It is proper that a woman should accompany her husband in death, such a faithful wife shall with her husband attain the regions of truth; for the husband, with respect to the wife, is endued with all the qualities of the gods, and all the virtues of places of holy visitation. The husband, with regard to the wife, is as *Gangā* to rivers, as *Hari* to celestials, as the supreme

Brahma to the saints. A certain faithful wife having seen her husband expire, after having performed ablutions, went into the place where he was, and spake these words:—"Thou wert sent to me in the character of a husband, with all the attributes of a divinity. I will die with thee, and thou shalt be my husband in another life. Whether thou go to heaven or to hell, attached, as it were to thy side, thither will I go with thee. Thou, O hus-

band, art my refuge, both here and hereafter, Let reverence be paid to the husband when living, as to a divinity! If thou art about to go to the regions of punishment, for transgressions formerly committed in this life, do not be apprehensive, for I will accompany thee, and safely conduct thee to the realms of bliss. I will even save thee from the punishment ordained for the murder of a Brahman, or any other similar crime."

The faithful wife upon hearing of her husband's death, having thus devoted her life, should purify herself from all impurity, according to the words of Hari. She should put on garments, dyed red with

Kusumbha, having a border of silk; she should adorn her person with flowers and betel leaves, and saffron and kajala; with garlands and chaplets of sweet scented flowers, and with various other ornaments. Then the faithful wife should select four young women living under their father's care, and compliment them with presents suitable to their youth, of minium, garlands of flowers, bracelets, sanders, and collyrium. She should also, with due attention make offerings to the aged father and mother of her deceased husband; to the Brahmins, to her children, and grand children, and other relations.

CHINESE PLANTS.

(Continued from Page 228.)

Mok wan shoo.—*Sapindus* sp.? This is a tall, handsome tree. The pulpy part of the fruit is a saponaceous substance said to answer the purpose of soap for washing. The seed is used by the Chinese bonzes to make beads. Flowers in June, ripens its fruit in October.

Kang neem.—*Rhexia Malabathrica*. This grows spontaneously in great abundance on most of the dry stony hills near Macao, where it is generally a small shrub seldom exceeding three feet in height, but in some places where the soil is good and it is sheltered by other trees, it grows to the height of fifteen feet and upwards. Flowers most part of the summer.

Bauhinia acuminata. The seed of this shrub or tree was sent from the botanic garden at Calcutta, sown in Macao about the middle of April 1806, and flowered the following September, being about three feet high.

Sam yeep lan—*Aglaia odorata*. This is a handsome shrub. This sort is chiefly valued for stocks upon which the other sort is propagated by inarching. Flowers in different seasons.

Chun hoey tong or **Chou hoey tong.**—*Begonia discolor*. This plant holds a high rank among Chinese ornamental plants, both on account of its flowers and curious oblique leaves. Flowers early in the spring, and having perfected its seeds which it does in

about two months after flowering, the leaves and stem decay and the root which is a bulb continues in the ground in a dormant state till the next spring.

Ta yeep shan che ma.—*Helicteres*. A handsome low spreading shrub; grows plentifully on a large hill called Fung-wong-shan, in the vicinity of Macao. Have only seen one specimen of it in flower, which occurred in September.

Lun kap fa.—*Bauhinia* sp. This is a vimineous procumbent or scandent shrub, according to its situation. Grows wild in some places near Macao, among large rocks upon which its long, straggling, slender, branches climb. Flowers in July and August.

Ying chow.—*Radsura odoratissima*. Fine large scandent shrub much esteemed for its fragrant flowers. It has been supposed to be *Anona hexapet*; but not agree with the description of that species. Flowers in June and ripens its seed in September and October.

Yok qui lung kok fa.—*Chrysanthemum indicum*, *Floribus albis*. A very handsome and said to be quite a new variety from Naukin. Like the other varieties it flowers in December.

Hong leen fa.—*Nelumbium speciosum floribus rubris*.

Hong len fa.—*Nelumbium speciosum fl. rubris*. This is much the same as the preceding; it is grown in pots, and flowers in June.

Pak loen fa.—*Nelumbium speciosum floribus albis*. The red and white flowering are the principal varieties of this species, but there are many intermediate varieties with different shades of colour from red to white. The root is used for food by the Chinese, and reckoned a very delicate and wholesome vegetable. It is boiled for use. Cultivated in abundance at Canton in ponds, in which situations it attains the greatest strength and perfection. In the winter the leaves and stems being withered, the ponds are drained of the water, and the roots dug up for use.

Ipomea speciosa. Strong free growing frutescent climber. The seed of this plant was received from Dr. Roxburgh, of Calcutta, under the name of *Convolvulus nervosus*. Thrives well in Macao, and in the autumn produces flowers in profusion.

Ipomea, Floribus albis. Handsome frutescent, volubilous species, introduced to Macao from Manila. It produces a great abundance of large shewy flowers in succession for the most part of the summer. Its flowers expand a little before sun setting, and next morning soon after sun rising shut up or decay. In cloudy weather the flowers continue expanded during the day.

Shek too lan.—*Aerides*. This grows in a natural state, in the chinks of rocks, and sometimes on the trunks of trees, on the hill called Fung wong shan near Macao. Flowers in July.

Lap kap.—*Geodori nova species floribus flavis*. A very beautiful species growing spontaneously on the sides of dry stony hills in some of the islands near Macao. It flowers in May, the leaves do not appear till the flower is decayed.

Suey yok fa.—*Spiræa crenata*. Handsome, erect, slender, twiggy shrub. Produces great profusion of flowers in the months of May and June.

Chaong chow lam fa.—*Torenia*. Calyx 1-phyllus tubulatus, 5-angulatus, 2-fidus. Corolla 1-petala, tubulata, inæqualis; Limbus 4-fidus. Stamina tubo inserta. Anthera per paria juncta. Caps. polysperma. This is a small procumbent herbaceous plant, and when not in flower is scarcely perceptible among the grass where it grows.

Found on steep banks in the lower places of Dane's and French islands near Wampoa. Flowers occasionally at all seasons of the year. It has been sent in different collections for his Majesty's garden at Kew, under the name of *Geutiancloides*.

Si fan leen.—*Clematis*. This handsome climber is much esteemed by the Chinese. It appears to be somewhat different from the *Clematis florida* in England, which perhaps is only the effect of climate. Flowers most part of the summer.

Wong tot Ee hoon kum—*Amaryllis aurea*. This handsome and shewy species grows spontaneously in great abundance on a small uninhabited island near the entrance of Macao harbour, where it makes a most gay and brilliant appearance while in flower. The bulb is generally eight or nine inches below the surface of the ground. The leaves do not appear during inflorescence, but spring up immediately after. It flowers in September and October.

Hong tot Ee hoon kum.—*Amaryllis radiata*. Found plentiful in some old gardens in Macao; it is probably the natural production of some of the adjacent islands. Flowers at the same time as the preceding, the flowers appearing before the leaves in the same manner.

Shan fou yong.—*Hibiscus* sp. This is a low spreading shrub seldom exceeding four feet high. Grows plentifully on some of the islands near Macao, in sandy ground, generally close to the sea shore. Flowers in June and July.

Yong cha fa.—*Camellia sesanqua, flores albi, pleni, parvi*. This is a very rare plant and seems to be sufficiently different from the other sorts to rank as a distinct species. The flowers are the least full of any of the double sorts, the leaves are much smaller and the whole plant more delicate. A plant of this variety was given to Mr. Beale about the beginning of 1808, by one of the security merchants, who said that it was sent to him from Pekin. It flowers at the same time as the other camellias, in the cold months.

Keang nam lam to keun.—*Azalea indica, floribus ceruleis*. This differs from the common blue Az. In. in growing more

bushy and stouter. There is likewise a little difference in the colour of the flower, this approaching more to a purple. It is a scarce and valuable sort, and like most of the fine things among the Chinese at Canton, is dignified with the name of Keang nam, signifying the province of Nankin.*

Kow le haong.—*Muraya* species. This is a very handsome tree of the smaller size. Is much esteemed for the fragrance of its flowers. The Chinese name imports that it is a plant emitting its fragrance to the distance of nine fathoms.

Mok meen shoo.—*Bombax ceiba*. This tree is one of the largest growth in this part of the country. It is deciduous, and produces early in the spring a great profusion of handsome flowers before the leaves. The Chinese name signifies timber cotton tree.

Ki tan fa.—*Plumeria alba*. This seems to be a spontaneous production of this part, but is not plentiful. Generally found singly in dry sandy soil in the Chinese burial grounds.

Hoc-y Ong fa.—*Pittosporum Tobira*. This is one of the plants commonly cultivated for ornament. It is naturally a low bushy shrub. The flowers have a fine fragrance. Flowers in the spring months.

Shuang to ying to.—*Amygdalus* sp. Very fine double flowering peach, differing much in the habit from the common double peach. This is a low growing plant, and generally cultivated in pots. Flowers in the Spring months.

Kow pow shoo.—*Erythrina fulgens*. A tree of the ordinary size, not very plentiful in this part. Makes a fine shewy appearance in the spring when in flower. At other times it is not a handsome tree, having long thick naked branches with very few leaves.

Keang nam kum fung.—*Robinia* species. Handsome slender shrub, cultivated in the gardens at Canton, but not very plentifully. Flowers in January or February.

Pak Shek Lou.—*Punica granatum floribus albis*. This plant produces fruit similar in taste and quality to the common pomegranate. It is not plentiful.

† Nankin having been the imperial residence during a most flourishing period of the Chinese Empire.

Shwang to hong Sheac low or Ching yeep shek low.—*Punica granatum, floribus plenis, coccineis*. Cultivated in most gardens at Canton, both in pots and in the open ground, for the sake of its brilliant scarlet flowers, which it produces in great profusion most part of the summer.

Ngat fa.—*Alphina nutans*. This grows spontaneously among rocks on the lower parts of the hills in some of the islands near Macao. Cultivated in gardens at Canton. Flowers late in the spring.

Shan shek low.—*Gardenia afflu. radicans*. This is a wild shrub, growing plentifully in waste ground in almost all soils and situations, but most abundantly on rocky elevated ground. The Chinese name signifies wild pomegranate on account of the similarity of its fruit to that of the pomegranate. Flowers in the spring months, and ripens the fruit which is not edible in autumn.

Oong she leen.—*Nymphaea, flores albi*. This is an aquatic plant, cultivated in pots at Canton. Lin is the name given by the Chinese to the liliaceous aquatics. Ung-shi is the name for noon day, in this case importing that the plant flowers only at noonday, and may be interpreted day-flowering water lily. Flowers in the summer months.

Grewia Asiatica.—The tree from which this observation was made was raised from seed received from Dr. Roxburgh, Calcutta, in 1804. There are several trees of a considerable size now in a gentleman's garden in Macao, one of which flowered for the first time in the beginning of the summer of 1808. Dr. Roxburgh says it produces a good fruit in Bengal.

Psidium pomiferum.—This delicate little variety or species of the Guava was introduced to Macao from Manilla in 1805, where it now flourishes and produces fruit in abundance. The fruit as well as the leaves and whole tree is much smaller and more delicate than the common sorts of Guava. Flowers in the spring and ripens its fruit in August and September.

Gmelina.—The plant was raised from seed from Manilla in 1805. Grows well in this part of China, and produces a succession of fine spikes of yellow flowers

- most part of the summer. The characters of fructification nearly, if not altogether correspond with Reichard's description of *Gmelina Asiatica*.
- Hoak ling lan—*Habernaria susarnæ*. Grows spontaneously in moist, sandy, or gravelly ground, by the sides of small streams in some of the islands near Macao. Flowers in July.
- Kac-kap-lan—*Geodorum*. This grows wild in similar situations, as the preceding, and often in the same places. Flowers at the same time.
- Chek shet lan—*Malaxis*. This grows in the same situations, and flowers about the same time as the two preceding.
- Shek lan—*Pothoides*. This differs much in the fructification, from the orchideous order, though there is a great similarity in the habit. Grows in the cavities of rocks on some of the barren hills near Macao. Flowers in July and August.
- Shan tsoo—*Uvaria*. Large shrub or small tree. Grows spontaneously in thickets among other trees and shrubs in the lower grounds of some of the islands in the vicinity of Macao. The Chinese name signifies wild plantain, so called from the kind of similarity of the shape and manner of producing its fruit to a bunch of plantains. Flowers in June.
- Ta-shan-ying-chaw—*Desmos*. Hand-

- some bushy shrub. Grows spontaneously and plentifully among thickets of other trees and shrubs in the vicinity of Macao. Flowers most part of the summer.
- Si shan ying chaw—*Radsura parvifolia*. This grows in similar situations, and often in the same places, together with the preceding. Flowers, &c. about the same time.
- Shwang tou yok—*Justicia*. This is a low growing shrub, used as a medicine by the Chinese. A kind of poultice is made of the bark and leaves, and applied to wounds and sores. Grows spontaneously in some of the islands in the vicinity of Macao.
- Shan-yow mok—*Euonymus*. Handsome growing shrub, corresponding in many respects to Thunberg's description of *Euonymus Japonicus*. Grows spontaneously on the sides of hills among rocks near Macao. Flowers in May.
- Ou lan fa—*Thunbergia angustifolia*. Curious trailing or running plant. Grows among large rocks on the side of a steep hill near the sea shore in the vicinity of Macao. Grows very well in pots, or otherwise in a cultivated state. Flowers most part of the summer.
- Tsoo fa tou. *Indigoferoides*—small and slender shrubby plant. Grows wild on dry stony ground near Macao. Flowers in April and May.

THE LARGE LIE AND THE LITTLE LIE.

(From the Arabic.)

A MERCHANT was going through a slave-market one day and happened to see a broker holding a boy by the ear for sale, and calling out, who will purchase a youth accomplished, sensible, learned and faithful, for one hundred Dirhums? 'Why, my good Sir,' said the merchant, 'I suspect you must be crazy, for if your boy possess the qualities you mention, he is worth a thousand Dirhums.' 'O,' said the broker, 'you see him shining and take him for silver, but if you were acquainted with his failing you would probably find him copper.' 'Pray what is his failing,' said the merchant, 'and what do you think the cause of it?' 'He tells every year,' said

the broker, 'a great lie and a little lie, and each of these I consider as a very serious evil.' 'Pooh pooh!' said the merchant, 'I look upon this as a mere trifle.' He accordingly purchased the boy and took him into his service, and finding him expert and skilful in duty, placed him at the head of all his servants. But it happened sometime after, that the merchant accompanied by some of his friends went out to his garden, and sent the boy home about sunset to bring him his ass, but the boy as soon as he approached his master's house rent his clothes, and threw dust upon his head, and exclaimed, 'O alas, alas, my master! the lord of my

bounty !' The merchant's wife concluded from his appearance that some misfortune had happened to him, and said, 'alas, boy, what is the meaning of this outcry ?' 'Ah !' replied he, 'the roof of the house has fallen in upon my master and crushed him to pieces with all the other merchants.' The wives of the merchants who happened to be invited there by the lady of the house, as soon as they heard the report of the slave beat their faces in despair, and began to run towards the garden, but the boy got before them and entered it tearing his clothes like a frantic person and throwing dust on his head, in the same manner as he had done before the women. The merchants surprised at his appearance asked the cause of his distress. 'Ah ! I believe,' he replied, 'a spark of fire escaped from the hands of one of the maid-servants and has set fire to your house, and I do not think there is a single child that has not been burned to

death, nay not one even of the maid-servants, nor one of your wives.' The merchants hearing this ran out all distracted, one weeping for his sister and wife, the other for the daughter of his relation, but when they got about half way home, both parties met on the road and every one saw his friend safe, and discovered that the whole was a trick played upon them by the lying valet. 'What has tempted you,' said his master, 'to this act ?' 'Do you not know,' replied the boy, 'that I was bound to tell you every year a great lie and a little one ?' 'Well, said the merchant, and under what class must I place the present ? Is this the large lie or the little one ?' 'O this is the little lie, replied the boy, the large one you shall have bye and bye !' 'This little lie,' said the merchant, 'will answer my purpose. I now give you your liberty, so set off, and find some other person of more consequence to practise your large lie upon.'

POETRY.

ON THE RESTORATION OF LEARNING IN THE EAST;

By Charles Grant, Jun. Esq. M. P. M. A. and Fellow of Magdalen College.

(Concluded from page 24A.)

MEANTIME, what dubious contest on those plains
With the faint dawn reluctant Night maintains !
Britain, thy voice can bid the dawn ascend,
On thee alone the eyes of Asia bend.
High Arbitress ! to thee her hopes are given,
Sole pledge of bliss and delegate of Heaven ;
In thy dread mantle all her fates repose,
Or bright with blessings, or o'ercast with woes ;
And future ages shall thy mandate keep,
Smile at thy touch, or at thy bidding weep.
Oh ! to thy godlike destiny arise !
Awake and meet the purpose of the skies !

Wide as thy sceptre waves, let India learn [buru ;
What virtues round the shrine of empire
Some nobler flight let thy bold Genius tower,
Nor stoop to vulgar lures of fame or power ;
Such power as gluts the tyrant's purple pride,
Such fame as reeks around the homicide.
With peaceful trophies deck thy throne, nor bare
Thy conquering sword, till Justice ask the war :
Justice alone can consecrate renown,
Her's are the brightest rays in Glory's crown ;
All else nor eloquence nor song sublime
Can screen from curse, or sanctify from crime.

Let gentler arts awake at thy behest,
And science soothe the Hindoo's mournful breast.
In vain has Nature shed her gifts around,
For eye or ear, soft bloom or tuneful sound ;

Fruits of all hues on every grove display'd,
And pour'd profuse the tamarind's gorgeous shade.

What joy to him can song or shade afford,
Outcast so abject, by himself abhorr'd?
While chain'd to dust, half struggling, half resign'd,

Siuks to her fate the heaven-descended Mind,

Disrobed of all her lineaments sublime,
The daring hope whose glance outmeasur'd time,

Warm passions to the voice of Rapture strung,

And conscious thought, that told her whence she sprung.

At Brahma's stern decree, as ages roll,
New shapes of clay await th' immortal soul;

Darkling condemn'd in forms obscene * to prowl,

And swell the midnight melancholy howl.
Be thine the task, his drooping eye to cheer,

And elevate his hopes beyond this sphere,
To brighter heavens than proud Sumera† owns,

Though girt with Indra and his burning thrones.

Then shall he recognise the beams of day,
And sling at once the four-fold chain ‡ away;

Through every limb a sudden life shall start, [heart;

And sudden pulses spring around his
Then all the deaden'd energies shall rise,
And vindicate their title to the skies.

Be these thy trophies, Queen of many Isles! [gent smiles.

On these high Heaven shall shed indul-
First by thy guardian voice to India led,
Shall Truth divine her tearless victories spread;

Wide and more wide the heaven-born light shall stream, [blissful theme,

New realms from thee shall catch the
Unwonted warmth the soften'd savage feel,

Strange chiefs admire, and turban'd warriors kneel,

* The Hindûs of the lowest class firmly believe themselves to be of the same species as the jackals; and are taught, that through eternal transmigrations they shall never rise higher than those animals.

† Sumera is the mountain on which Indra's heaven is placed.

‡ In allusion to the four castes.

The prostrate East submit her jewell'd pride,

And swarthy kings adore the Crucified.
Fam'd Ava's walls Messiah's name shall own,

Where haughty splendor guards the Birman throne.

Thy hills, Tibet, shall hear, and Ceylon's bowers,

And snow-white waves that circle Pekin's towers,*

Where, sheath'd in sullen pomp, the Tartar lord

Forgetful slumbers o'er his idle sword:
O'er all the plains, where barbarous hordes afar

On panting steeds pursue the roving war,
Soft notes of joy th' eternal gloom shall cheer,

And smoothe the terrors of the arctic year:

Till from the blazing line to polar snows,
Through varying realms, one tide of blessing flows.

Then shall thy breath, celestial Peace, unbind

The frozen heart, and mingle mind with mind;

With sudden youth shall slumb'ring Science start,

And call to life each long-forgotten art,
Retrace her ancient paths, or new explore,

And breathe to wond'ring worlds her mystic lore.

Yes, it shall come! E'en now my eyes behold,

In distant view, the wish'd-for age unfold.

Lo, o'er the shadowy days that roll between,

A wand'ring gleam foretells th' ascending scene!

Oh, doom'd victorious from thy wounds to rise,

Dejected India, lift thy downcast eyes,
And mark the hour, whose faithful steps for thee

Through Time's press'd ranks bring on the jubilee!

Roll back, ye crowded Years, your thick array, [way.

Greet the glad hour, and give the triumph
Hail First and Greatest, inexpressive name,
Substantial Wisdom, God, with God the same!

* The White River.

Oh Light, which shades of fiercest glory
veil,
Oh human Essence, mix'd with Godhead,
hail!

Powers, Princedoms, Virtues, wait thy
sovereign call,

And but for Thee exists this breathing all.
Then shake thy heavens, thou Mightiest,
and descend, [attend.

While Truth and Peace thy radiant march
With wearied hopes thy thousand empires
groan,

Our aching eyes demand thy promis'd
throne.

Oh cheer the realms from life and sun-
shine far!

Oh plant in Eastern skies thy sevenfold
star!

Then, while transported Asia kneels
around,

With ancient arts and long-lost glories
crown'd,

Some happier Bard, on Ganges' margin
laid,

Where playful bamboos weave their fretted
shade,

Shall to the strings a loftier tone impart,
And pour in rapturous verse his flowing
heart.

Stamp'd in immortal light on future days,
Through all the strain his country's joys
shall blaze;

The Sanscrit song be warm'd with hea-
venly fires,

And themes divine awake from Indian
lyres.

INSCRIBED

By the Officers of the 2d Regiment N. I.

INTEGER VITÆ.

Horace.

Mourn we Caledonia's son
Whose early race of glory's run!

Let me mourn my *Borthwick's* doom
Lifeless shrouded in the tomb.

Faith was thine—sincere as plighted,

Honor—without stain or spot,

Firmness—till the wrong'd were righted,
Bravery, softness—how united!

What manly virtue had'st thou not?

Oh, that Death the link should sever!

Bond of union, broke for ever,

'Thy friend no more shall see and hear thee,

And oh! no more the foe shall fear thee.

Now too no more in friendly vying
Shalt thou pursue the mimic
On chequer'd board manoeuvring

As in war's real game, thy might,
When on the foe, unwar'd for fight

Thy little band unwearied prest

Led by the glimmering doubtful light

Which faintly ting'd the east and west,

Thy musketry in flaming volleys sped

Retaliation on each bandit's head.

Rous'd by th' alarm

Their squadrons arm;

But from the carnage, routed, shatter'd,
fled.

More—much more it would have griev'd
me,

If thou had'st died by dastard's spear;

Heaven—thy duty done—relieved thee,

And laid thee on th' untimely bier.

Oh, what promise then was blighted!

Oh, what faculties benighted!

Scotia, Scotia, mourn thy son

Whose early race of glory's run.

Mourn thy *Borthwick's* early doom!

Lifeless shrouded in the tomb.

Wynaud. A BROTHER OFFICER.

THE SIGHS OF AUTUMN.

The days of spring, could I regain,

My summer's sun, could I detain,

I'd seek, O maid, to woo thee;—

But summer's sun is long gone by,

Cold winter fast approaches nigh,

And tells that I must lose thee.

And yet the spark, which love can flame,

The fire which love alone can tame,

Is still alive within me;

Else why should I with passion view,

That shape, that air, those eyes so blue,

Which torture, burn, and wound me!

No, no, the leaves of autumn fade,

The season's past to woo the maid,

And I must learn to lose her—

And tho' within this fading frame

An altar burns to her dear name,

I must, I must forget her.

Then since, sweet flow'r, you can't be
mine,

And time and fate do both combine,

Alas! my hopes to sever—

At least with friendship thee I greet

As *spring* and *autumn* cannot meet—

Then farewell love for ever.

Sept. 8, 1817.

T.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Thomas Stamford Raffles' History of Java.*(Continued from page 260.)*

Although still numerous, they are considered to have decreased since the civil war in 1742, during which, not only a large proportion of the Chinese population was massacred by the Dutch in the town of Batavia, but a decree of extermination was proclaimed against them throughout the island.

The natives of the Coromandel and Malabar coasts, who reside on Java, are usually termed Moors. They appear to be the remnant of a once extensive class of settlers; but their numbers have considerably decreased since the establishment of the Dutch monopoly, and the absolute extinction of the native trade with India, which we have reason to believe was once very extensive. Trading vessels, in considerable numbers, still continue to proceed from the Coromandel coast to Sumatra, Penang, and Malacca, but they no longer frequent Java.

Bugis and Malayus are established in all the maritime capitals of Java. They have their own quarter of the town allotted to them, in the same manner as the Chinese, and are subject to the immediate authority of their respective captains.

Among the Arabs are many merchants, but the majority are priests. Their principal resort is Gresik, the spot where Mahometanism was first extensively planted on Java. They are seldom of genuine Arab birth, but mostly a mixed race between the Arabs and the natives of the islands. P. 75.

The numbers of the several descriptions of foreigners mentioned in the three last paragraphs, we are not able to find any precise estimate of. A "General Statistic Table of the Population of the Districts under the authority of the British Government in Java, as far as the same could be ascertained, for the years 1812—13," gives the following totals:—

Europeans and the descendants of Europeans,	
under	8,000
Arabs and Moors	620

Asiatic Journ.—No. 22.

Malayus, Bugis, and other Eastern Mahomedans,	
about	30,000
Priests	10,800
Slaves	20,300

These numbers do not include Bantan, of which heretofore important kingdom, the total population is given in page 244 of the second volume, at about 232,000—classes not distinguished.

Whether it be from the nature of the subject, in itself so revolting to humanity; or from fearing that we can do but little good where we are earnest to do so much; or feeling that we can add nothing to the strength of the arguments a thousand times urged on this unhappy topic—which of these, or if all, combined with other reasons, it may be, we cannot say—but the sad subject of slavery we seem to enter on with sickening reluctance.

We admit that slavery among the natives of India assumes comparatively a mild mitigated form. Still "slavery, thou art a bitter portion!" The Mahomedans, zealous for converts, uniformly bring up their slaves in their own religion; and usually treat them as members of their family. A great majority of the slaves in India we imagine to belong to Mahomedans. The Hindus rarely have slaves. They are not able to chuse their own religion for them, but always treat them kindly. How lamentable is it to be forced to say that the Christians treat their slaves by far the worst of any people in India. We speak of things that *were*; and shall be well pleased to be told and convinced that they now are not—but the cruelty of the Dutch and Portuguese—particularly, what is

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still more lamentable, of the women, to their domestic slaves, is, or, we will modify our assertion—was, notorious. It has been known too often by the writers of this article. Of the English, thank heaven, they cannot make the like remark. But one particular may be noticed, peculiar, we believe, to the English. Unlike the Mahomedans or the Papist Christians, the English in the east were indifferent to the religion of their slaves. Many instances we have known of their being attended and converted by Papish priests, taken to their churches, and baptized, instructed, married and buried, in the rites of the Roman church: and more than one instance of this in the families of Protestant clergymen. Nay—perhaps still more extraordinary—we have known Englishmen choose their slaves should be Mahomedans! But, what may be thought yet more extraordinary—we declare that during a residence of more than twelve years in different parts of India, we do not recollect a single instance of any Englishman or woman causing his or her domestic slave or Christian servant to be educated as a Protestant, or taken to a Protestant church. We do not say that it is not, or never was done—but we believe it was done very seldom.

We have already noticed that the number of slaves on the island of Java immediately subject to European authority, is estimated at about 20,300. The native Javans are, however, never reduced to this condition; or if they should happen to be seized and sold by pirates, a proof of their origin would procure their release. There is no trace in the history, laws, or usage of the Javans, of slavery having ever existed among them. The slave merchants resort to the neighbouring islands for a supply; and procure the greatest numbers from Bali and Celebes. The total

amount may be estimated at about thirty thousand. “These slaves are the property of Europeans and Chinese alone.” This wants some qualification—“the native chiefs never require the services of slaves or engage in the traffic of slavery.” P. 76. This is an amiable trait of character that we dwell on with great pleasure. The Dutch we are told treat their slaves kindly. Of their condition under the Chinese, we have perceived no direct notice; but may, we think, infer the severity of conduct toward them.

On the conquest of the island by the British in 1811, steps were immediately taken to check farther importation; and as soon as it was known that the horrid traffic in slaves was declared a felony by the British parliament, it was not permitted for an instant to disgrace a region to which the British authority extended. The folly and perfect uselessness of slavery on Java has been often pointed out by Dutch commissioners and Dutch authors. P. 77.

The regulations introduced and enforced by the English for the abolition of the slave trade on Java, are detailed with suitable reflections; and we copy with pride and pleasure, the following paragraph from p. 78.

The Javans, during the residence of the British on Java, have been found perfectly trustworthy, faithful and industrious. The continuance of the traffic for one day longer serves but to lower the European in the eyes of the native, who, gratified with the measures adopted by the British government in its suppression, stands himself pure of the foul sin. To the credit of the Javan character, and the honour of the individual, it should be known that when the proclamation of the British government was published, requiring the registration of all slaves, and declaring that such as were not registered by a certain day should be entitled to their emancipation, the Pahnambahan of Sumenap, who had inherited in his family domestic slaves to the number of not less than fifty, proudly said, “then I will not register my slaves—they shall be free: hitherto they have been kept such, because it was the custom, and the Dutch liked to be attended by slaves. Long have I felt shame, and my blood has run cold,

when I have reflected on what I once saw at Batavia and Semarang, where human beings were exposed for sale, placed on a table, and examined like sheep and oxen."

An institution was immediately set on foot, and joined by many of the Dutch inhabitants, which took for its basis the principles of the African association, and directed its earliest care to a provision for the numerous slaves restored to liberty.

As far as regards Java therefore we trust, that the "good cause" will continue in a fair train. But the system of slavery in the Malayan countries exhibits we fear a widely different aspect. The sources are chiefly piracy, conquest, kidnapping, and the penalties of the Malayan law respecting debts and misdemeanors. The crews of vessels captured by pirates are generally sold at the first market. Captives taken in wars are employed in domestic and agricultural slavery, where no opportunities offer for sale. But this is not often the case, so many being constantly required by the Arab and Chinese traders, and heretofore by the Dutch. Many of the Arab trading vessels are almost exclusively manned by the slaves of the owner; little difficulty being found in their progress from island to island of obtaining men, either by purchase, in presents, or, if these fail, by stealing them. The Pagan inhabitants of Bali, Celebes, New Guinea, and other easterly people are the chief victims of the kidnapping system—as being infidels they are considered fair booty.

Although in British India the traffic in slaves is, and has long been prohibited; and, indeed, slavery itself by an edict issued by Marquis Wellesley early in 1805; yet in the progress of our conquests the English government even have occasionally become the owners of slaves. To the Malay-

an nations Lord Minto gave an earnest of our sentiments, by emancipating all government slaves at Malacca on our king's birth day in 1811, and ordaining that none should thereafter be received or considered as government property. We are farther gratified at reading in p. 223, that "the Madras government prohibited the traffic so early as 1682;" a fact to us equally new and pleasing.

We have done much no doubt. But, as is reiterated from all quarters, much yet remains to be done in furtherance of the holy object of abolishing the slave trade. It may not perhaps be desirable to weaken the virtuous efforts of our abolitionists by distracting their attention to very distant evils, whilefully occupied by nearer atrocities. But we hope that a minute will be made on the records of our Association of the information given by Sir Thomas Raffles on the state of slavery in the eastern archipelago, that in due season their attention may be extended in view to its amelioration; and as far as Europeans are concerned, to the abolition of the trade. It is no argument to say, that if discontinued by Europeans it will continue and increase in native hands: it is therefore idle to offer a formal refutation. But this is evident, that wherever commerce is found flourishing, Europeans are, in these enterprising days, the prime movers in it; and if dealing in slaves be by them discontinued and discouraged, it will soon cease to be an evil, comparatively, and in due time we trust, positively speaking.

Since our restoration of authority in the eastern isles to the Dutch, our influence is, of course, greatly diminished in that extensive and interesting quarter of the world; but it is not wholly done away. Our Indian governments, at home and abroad, cannot render a more acceptable service to

their country, than by putting the whole weight of their authority and influence in opposition to this odious trade, throughout Asia. We trust and believe that they do so; and we are, and shall be, at all times happy in having opportunities of gratifying our readers with the particular grounds of our hope and belief on this head.

We will not quit the subject of slavery, without referring our readers, and every well wisher to the cause of its abolition—which in our minds is nearly equivalent to the cause of virtue and humanity—to the concluding pages of the article F of the appendix to the second volume. A few heads of the information there given we will extract in an abridged form.

“There are examples of whole villages becoming slaves—of the thousands exported annually from Makasar, the greater portion consisted of persons kidnapped by people acting under the authority of the European residents, or the princes of the country—they are reduced to this condition by the most insidious and cruel means—it is reported of one factor, that he exported nine hundred in a year—the factors of the different Dutch factories traded in slaves—the sale of their subjects constituted one chief source of the revenue of the Rajahs—the contribution to the Dutch was measured in gold, silver or slaves—in a treaty made between the people of Gua and Admiral Speelman the payment of a certain sum was stipulated, or a thousand slaves—the respective prices at Makasar were twenty dollars for a grown lad, and forty for a young woman, legitimately obtained; for those kidnapped half those sums,” P. clxxxix.

This may suffice. Notwithstanding all the horrid facts developed by earlier evidences, something yet more harrowing seems reserved for later investigations of this sad work. The atrocities of the west seem, if possible, outdone by the villany of the east, as described and reprobated in reports given in the article F of the Appendix, as well by Dutch as by English writers.

Having had occasion to advert

to some passages of a tendency to reflect on the policy and humanity of the Dutch government and inhabitants of Java, we are glad of the opportunity of saying that on the subject of the slave trade there are many virtuous examples of a proper feeling; and we will hope that in zealously promoting the views of the Javan benevolent institution formed at Batavia in 1816, all former lapses may be redeemed. Seeing the happy effects produced by the interposition of the English while they possessed “a little brief authority,” in the eastern isles, is highly encouraging to those of our successors disposed to strike into, or continue in the right path. So much done in so short a time, taking a more extended view, may encourage the friends of virtue to hope that, if not in our days, in those of our children, this foul stain may be washed away. What a triumph to Christianity to have been the sole cause—to England to have been so instrumental in promoting the effect. On some occasions we may feel a national, perhaps narrow jealousy, of other people outrunning us in some career of competition. On this we have none. Happy should we be if every people under the sun would, were there scope for it, exceed us in this blessed work. While we strive all we can, we shall be well satisfied to do the least of any, and on this point to seem to be the least virtuous people in the world.

The inhabitants of Java and Madura are in stature rather below the middle size, though not so short as the Bugis and many of the other islanders. They are, upon the whole, well shaped, though less remarkably so than the Malayus, and erect in their figures. Their limbs are slender, and the wrists and ankles proportionably small. In general they allow the body to retain its natural shape. The only exceptions to this observation are, an attempt to prevent the growth of the waist, by compressing it into the narrowest limits; and the practice still more

injurious to female elegance, of drawing too tightly that part of the dress which covers the bosom. Deformity is very rare among them*. The forehead is high, the eyebrows well marked, and distant from the eyes, which are somewhat Chinese, or rather Tartar, in the formation of the inner angle. The colour of the eye is dark; the nose small and somewhat flat, but less so than that of the islanders in general. The mouth is well formed, but the lips are large, and their beauty generally injured by the practice of filing and dyeing the teeth black, and by the use of tobacco, siri, &c. The cheekbones are usually prominent; the beard very scanty; the hair of the head generally lank and black, but sometimes waving in curls, and partially tinged with a deep reddish brown colour. The countenance is mild, placid and thoughtful, and easily expresses respect, gaiety, earnestness, indifference, baseness, or anxiety.

In complexion the Javans, as well as the other eastern islanders, may be considered rather as a yellow than a copper-coloured, or black race. Their standard of beauty, in this respect, is "a virgin gold colour;" except perhaps in some few districts in the mountainous parts of the country, where a ruddy tinge is occasioned by the climate, they want the degree of red requisite to give them a copperish hue. It may be observed, however, that they are generally darker than the tribes of the neighbouring islands; especially the inhabitants of the eastern districts, who may indeed be considered as having more delicate features, and bearing a more distinct impression of Indian colonization, than those of the western or Sunda districts. The Sundas exhibit many features of a mountainous race. They are shorter, stouter, hardier, and more active men, than the inhabitants of the coast and eastern districts. In some respects they resemble the Madurese, who display a more martial and independent air, and move with a bolder

carriage than the natives of Java. A considerable difference exists in person and features between the higher and lower classes; more indeed than seems attributable to difference of employment and treatment. The features and limbs of the chiefs are more delicate and approach more nearly to those of the inhabitants of western India, while those of the common people retain more marked traces of the flock from which the islands were originally peopled. In colour there are many different families and different districts, some being much darker than others. Among many of the chiefs a strong mixture of the Chinese is clearly discernible: the Arab features are seldom found except among the priests, and some few families of the highest rank," P. 60.

In common with the Sumatrans, and other inhabitants of the Archipelago and southern part of the peninsula, both sexes of all ranks have the custom of filing and blackening the teeth, it being considered so disgraceful to allow them to remain "white like a dog's." The operation is performed when the children are about eight or nine years of age and is a very painful one. The object is to make the front teeth concave, and by filing away the enamel, to render them better adapted for receiving the black dye. This extraordinary and barbarous custom tends to destroy the teeth at an early age, and with the use of tobacco, siri, or betel and lime, which are continually chewed, generally greatly disfigures the mouth. The Javans, however, do not file away the teeth so much as is usual with some of the other islanders, nor do they set them in gold, as is the case with the Sumatrans. Neither do they distend the lobe of the ear, to that enormous extent practised in Bali and elsewhere, and which is observed in the representation of Budh. This has been discontinued since the introduction of Mahometanism. P. 96.

The women, in general, are not so good looking as the men; and to Europeans many of them, particularly when advanced in years, appear hideously ugly. But among the lower orders, much of this deficiency of personal comeliness is doubtless to be attributed to the severe duties which they have to perform in the field, to the hardships they have to undergo in carrying oppressive burthens, and to exposure in a sultry climate. On the neighbouring island of Bali, where the condition of the women among the peasantry does not appear by any means so oppressed and degraded, they exhibit considerable personal beauty; and even in Java,

* Pn p. 60, it is noticed that "on Java, as well as on Sumatra, there are certain mountainous districts, in which the people are subject to those large wens in the throat termed in Europe *goutres*. The cause is generally ascribed to the quality of the water; but there seems good ground for concluding, that it is rather to be traced to the atmosphere. In proof of this it may be mentioned, that there is a village near the foot of the Tenggar mountains in the eastern part of the island, where every family is afflicted with it, while another village at a greater elevation through which the stream descends which serves for the use of both, there exists no such deformity. These wens are considered hereditary, and seem thus independent of situation. A branch of the family of the present Adipati of Bandung is subject to them, and it is remarkable that they prevail chiefly among the women in that family. They neither produce positive suffering, nor occasion early death, and may be considered rather as deformities than diseases. It is never attempted to remove them."

* The Canarese, living between the rivers Toombudra and Kaveri, and some contiguous people, have the usage of blackening their teeth pretty generally: the operation of filing them is not, we believe, known in the Dekkan. Rev.

the higher orders of them, being kept within doors, have a very decided superiority in this respect.

In manners the Javans are easy and courteous, and respectful even to timidity; they have a great sense of propriety and are never rude or abrupt. In their deportment they are pliant and graceful, the people of condition carrying with them a considerable air of fashion, and receiving the gaze of the curious without being at all disconcerted. In their delivery they are in general very circumspect and even slow, though not deficient in animation when necessary. P. 60.

In the transactions of money concerns, the women are universally considered superior to the men, and from the common labourers to the chief of a province, it is usual for the husband to entrust his pecuniary affairs entirely to his wife. The women alone attend the markets, and conduct all the business of buying and selling. It is proverbial to say the Javan men are fools in money concerns. P. 353.

It is part of the domestic economy, that the women of the family should provide the men with the cloths necessary for their apparel, and from the first consort of the sovereign to the wife of the lowest peasant, the same rule is observed. In every cottage there is a spinning wheel and a loom, and in all ranks a man is accustomed to pride himself on the beauty of a cloth wove either by his wife, mistress or daughter. P. 86.

The features, persons, dress, &c. of the Javans are more familiarized to us than they could be from mere description, by various plates representing different classes and characters of the people. Of these plates it is difficult to speak in terms of sufficient commendation. We could not readily point out a work more elegantly or appropriately embellished and illustrated than that by which we are at this moment instructed and gratified. Though, for example, we are at page 86 of the first volume, professedly presented with a "Javan woman of the lowest class," yet the beautiful arrangement of the landscape, including habitations, carriages, animals, rustic implements, &c. familiarizes us with all these and other interesting points of topography, as well as with the persons and costume of the inhabitants. The same may be said of

the other numerous plates: it may indeed be sufficient to say that they are from the unrivalled hand of Daniel.

When speaking of their fondness for show or state, I noticed that the Javans were at the same time distinguished by neatness and cleanliness; qualities not always combined with the former. That they are in most respects remarkable for their neatness cannot be denied: to their personal cleanliness there are exceptions. This is however chiefly true of the higher classes, and especially those who mix with Europeans; but the common Javan, though more cleanly than the Chinese and even the European, would suffer by a comparison in that particular with the natives of western India.

The common people generally bathe once a day, others only once in two or three days. None of any rank anoint the body with grease, as is the case with the natives of western India; * but they abundantly oil their hair, which among the common people, on account of its length, is too often filthy in the extreme. They are accustomed to arrange the hair with a coarse comb, but the use of the small toothed comb is unknown, its office being invariably performed by the hands of women. Near Batavia, and some of the low capitals of the coast, it is not unusual to see on the road side women thus employed for the benefit of passengers, at a certain rate per head, who submit to it as naturally as an English labourer goes into a barber's shop to be shaved for a penny. The Malaysans accuse the Javans of eating what they find on these occasions. This, however, appears to be a calumny: the Javans confess to biting, but deny the swallowing. The practice of the women cleaning the men's hair is referred to by the Javans, as of very ancient date. P. 354.

Passing with our author from this disgusting particular, not however, without its parallel in other parts of the East, and in China even exceeded, we shall next touch on the character and disposition of the Javans, on which points he is very communicative and intelligent. He has, we think, fully succeeded in giving his readers a fair and good account of his late subjects; and as far as we are

* We read this with some surprise and felt disposed to ask which descriptions or classes of the natives of Western India are in the habit of anointing their bodies with grease? *Rev.*

concerned, he has, we confess, and we are thankful for it, in some degree lessened certain prejudices that we, forming perhaps "general notions from the rascal few," had assuredly imbibed, touching the character and disposition of the Javans, as well as of the Malayans generally.

If, however, the character which Sir T. Raffles gives of the Javans be correct, and it would be presumptuous to oppose our opinion, formed from a very slight local and some personal knowledge, to his, these are a much injured people. Jono de Barros declares that "the Javans are proud, brave, and treacherous, and so vindictive, that for any slight offence (and they consider as the most unpardonable the touching of their forehead with your hand) they declare *amok* to revenge it." Diego de Couta, in a like strain, tells us, "that the natives of Java are so proud that they think all mankind their inferiors; so that if a Javan were passing along the street, and saw a native of any other country standing on a hillock or place raised higher than the ground on which he was walking, if such person did not immediately come down until he should have passed, the Javan would kill him, for he will permit no person to stand above him; nor would a Javan carry any weight or burthen on his head, even if they should threaten to kill him. They are a brave and determined race of men, and for any slight offence will run *amok* to be revenged; and even if they are run through and through with a lance, they will advance until they close with their adversary."

This may suffice as to the early records of Javan character. The insults heaped upon the injuries which they have received from their late oppressors, we shall not quote. Throughout western India the Malay seamen bear a horrid character for the notoriously atro-

cious treachery of their conduct. And although we are aware that the Malays must not generally be confounded with the Javans, yet in this case we are told that,—

Although but few of the natives of Java venture their property in foreign speculations, it is of them almost exclusively, that the class of foreign sailors, known in the east under the general denomination of Malays is composed. P. 201.

Thus, rather confirming our earlier impressions on a certain and important point in the Javan and Malay character. Our author has taken some pains to correct these impressions; and to a certain degree we admit, and repeat, he has succeeded: yet we cannot admit the justness of his conclusion on the question of mutiny, treachery, robbery and murder in their worst forms, so commonly attributed to, and so frequently occurring on the part of the Javan seamen, numerous employed in the country trade of India. We cannot go nearly the length of allowing (after giving his reasonings every weight) that,—

In general, so little care seems to be devoted to the comforts of these people (the Javan sailors employed as above) and so much violence offered to their habits that a person accustomed to observe the cause of human actions, and to calculate the force of excited passions, is almost surprised to find the instances of mutiny and retaliation are so few. P. 203.

On this point, we cannot but think that the author has believed and said more than existing facts warrant. The ship owners, insurance officers, commanders and officers of British India, connected with floating property navigated by Malays, can tell too many sad stories of their horrible conduct beyond that of any other race of men, that it is impossible to believe them "more sinned against than sinning." We have, we think, a recollection of a public proposition at one of our Indian presidencies to exclude them altogether on account of their treachery, from our maritime employ.

In some of our numbers we have had occasion to give statements of conduct of the nature adverted to, on the part of the Malays or Javans: and even in those numbers in which this review of their history appears, our pages are not free from such damning records.

In the course of our extracts, farther opportunities will be afforded our readers of forming a judgement of the character and disposition of the Javans. Vilified as they have long been by their tyrannic rulers, as well as by most writers who have visited and described them, the unfortunate inhabitants of this injured land have certainly not had a fair trial at the bar of public estimation. Their character has stood, therefore, very low. The testimony of Sir T. Raffles must have, in part, the effect he desires, of elevating them in the public mind. We are ready to make them reparation for our share of the injurious invective, if it be injurious, levelled at them, and to give our author every credit for believing all believable good of those that he has happily had such an opportunity of benefiting. And while duly appreciating his opportunities also of forming, from actual observation and experience, an accurate judgement of their character, we must not forget that man seldom wears a fairer appearance, or assumes greater amenities, than when in the presence of a just and generous ruler, from whom he is receiving or expecting benefits. In these relative situations stood Sir T. Raffles and his subjects, the inhabitants of Java.

There are no establishments for teaching the sciences, and there is little spirit of scientific research among them. The common people have little leisure or inclination for improving their minds or acquiring information, but they are far from being deficient in natural sagacity and docility. Their organs are acute and delicate, their observation is ready, and their judgement of character is generally correct. Like most eastern nations, they are enthusiastic admirers of poetry, and possess a delicate ear for music. No

people can be more tractable; and although their external appearance indicates listlessness, and sometimes stupidity, none possess a quicker apprehension of what is clearly stated, or attain a more rapid proficiency in what they have a desire to learn. An uneducated people are often credulous, and the Javans are remarkable for their unsuspecting and almost infantine credulity. They lend an easy credence to omens, to prognostics, to prophets and to quacks. Their profession of Mahometanism has not relieved them from the superstitious prejudices and observances of an exterior worship: they are thus open to the accumulated delusion of two religious systems.

Although on many occasions listless and unenterprising, their religious enthusiasm is no sooner excited, than they become at once adventurous and persevering, esteeming no labour arduous, no result impossible, and no privation painful. Their prejudices are neither very numerous nor unyielding, and seem generally, to have originated in some laudable feeling, or amiable weakness. Their nationality, which is very strong, although it delights in the traditional narratives of ancient Javan exploits, and supports a hope of future independence, which they are not backward to express, does not lead them to despise the character, or to undervalue the acts of strangers. They have a contempt for trade, and those of higher rank esteem it disgraceful to be engaged in it; but the common people are ever ready to engage in the labours of agriculture, and the chiefs to honor, and encourage agricultural industry. The patriarchal spirit of the Javans may be farther traced in the veneration which they pay to age, the respect and acquiescence with which they receive the maxims or counsels of experience, the ready contented submission which they shew to the commands of their immediate superiors, the warmth of their domestic attachments, and the affectionate reverence with which they regard and protect the tombs and ashes of their fathers. To the same description of feelings, may be referred that consideration for ancestry, that attention to the line of descent, and that regard to the history and merits of distant kindred, which in the meanest people appear often to assume the character of family pride.

In attempting to exhibit some of the more striking features of the Javan character, it becomes necessary to distinguish between the privileged classes of society and the mass of the people. Long continued oppression may have injured the character of the latter, and obliterated some of its brighter traits; but to the former, the constant exercise of absolute dominion has done a more serious injury, by removing every salutary restraint on

the passions, and encouraging the growth of rank and odious vices. In the peasantry we observe all that is simple, natural, and ingenuous: in the higher orders we sometimes discover violence, deceit, and gross sensuality.

Where not corrupted by indulgence on the one hand, or stifled by oppression on the other, the Javans appear to be a generous and warm hearted people. In their domestic relations they are kind, affectionate, gentle, and contented; in their public, they are obedient, honest, and faithful. In their intercourse with society they display, in a high degree, the virtues of honesty, plain dealing, and candour.

Though not much addicted to excess, and of rather a slow temperament, they are in general liberal and expulsive, according to their means, seldom hoarding their wealth, or betraying a penurious disposition. Fond of show and pomp, they lay out all their money as soon as it is acquired, in the purchase of articles of dress, houses, splendid trappings, &c. but they possess a quality which is not always joined with a love of splendour, either in nations or individuals: they are cleanly in their persons, and pay the greatest attention to neatness, as well as to glare and finery.

Hospitality is universal among them; it is enjoined by their most ancient institutions, and practised with readiness and zeal. The Javans are exceedingly sensible to praise or shame, and ambitious of power and distinction; but their national oppressions or agricultural habits, have rendered them somewhat indifferent to military glory, and deprived them of a great portion of their ancient warlike energy. They are more remarkable for passive fortitude than active courage, and endure privations with patience, rather than make exertions with spirit and enterprise.

Though living under a government where justice was seldom administered with purity or impartiality, and where, of course, we might expect to see the hand of private violence stretched out to punish private wrong, or a general spirit of retaliation and insidious cruelty prevailing, the Javans are, in a great degree, strangers to unrelenting hatred and blood-thirsty revenge. Almost the only passion that can urge them to deeds of vengeance and assassination, is jealousy. The wound given to a husband's honour by seducing his wife is seldom healed, the crime seldom forgiven; and what is remarkable, the very people who break the marriage tie on the slightest caprice, or the most vague pretence, are yet uncommonly watchful over it while it remains entire. They are little liable to those fits and starts of anger, or those sudden ex-

plosions of fury which appear among northern nations. To this remark have been brought forward, as exceptions, those acts of vengeance, proceeding from an irresistible phrenzy, called *mucks*, where the unhappy sufferer aims at indiscriminate destruction until he himself is killed, like a wild beast whom it is impossible to take alive. It is a mistake, however, to attribute these acts of desperation to the Javans.

That such have occurred in Java, even during the British administration, is true, but not among the Javans; they have happened exclusively in the large towns of Batavia, Semarang, and Surabaya, and have been confined almost entirely to the class of slaves. This phrenzy, as a crime against society, seems, if not to have originated under the Dutch, certainly at least, to have increased during their administration, by the great severity of their punishments. For the slightest fault, a slave was punished with a severity which he dreaded as much as death; and with torture in all its horrid forms before his eyes, he often preferred to rush on death and vengeance.

Atrocious crimes are extremely rare, and have been principally owing to misgovernment when they have occurred. In answer to what has been asserted concerning robberies, assassinations, and thefts, it may be stated, that during the residence of the English, an entire confidence was reposed in the people, and that confidence was never found misplaced. The English never used bars or bolts to their houses, never travelled with arms, and no instance occurred of their being ill used. The Dutch, on the contrary, placed no confidence; all their windows were barred, and all their doors locked, to keep out the treacherous natives (as they called them), and they never moved five miles abroad without pistols and swords. What could be expected by a government that derived a principal part of its revenue from the encouragement of vice, by the farms of gaming, cock fighting, and opium shops? After the former two were abolished by the English, and the local government had done all in its power to discourage the latter, a visible amelioration took place in the morals of the lower ranks.

Hordes of banditti, formidable for their numbers and audacity, formerly infested some parts of the country; but since they have been dispersed by the strong hand of government, the roads of Java may be travelled in as much security as those of England.

Much has been said of the indolence of the Javans, by those who deprived them of all motives for industry. I shall not again repeat what I have formerly, on several occasions, stated on this subject, but shall only enter a broad denial of the

charge. I can bear testimony to their general cheerfulness, contentedness, and good humour, for having visited their villages at all seasons, and often when least expected or entirely unknown, I have always found them either pleased and satisfied with their lot when engaged at their work, or social and festive in their hours of pleasure. P. 244—54.

These extracts from the fifth chapter of the first volume, must suffice, as to the moral and intellectual character of the Javans. This chapter, and other parts of the work, contain various particulars tending to vindicate their character from the aspersions of Dutch writers and authorities. It is of the public or national character that we have chiefly to seek information from historians. But the public character is the sum of individual merit and demerit: and although individual traits may not abstractedly weigh much in a national scale, they still afford profitable illustrations of the social mind, and are judiciously brought forward in varied tints by skilful artists in their popular portraits. Under this impression we should willingly have given some more particulars than we find ourselves able to do of this species of illustration. One interesting item inserted in a note at page 272, we must make room for.

The chiefs were found active and intelligent, the common people willing and obedient. With regard to their character under the British government, it would be an act of injustice, if not of ingratitude, were I to neglect this opportunity of stating, that as public officers, the Regents of Java were almost universally distinguished by an anxiety to act in conformity with the wishes of the Government, by honesty, correctness, and good faith; and as noblemen, by gentlemanly manners, good breeding, cheerfulness, and hospitality. In the observations made upon the Javan character in the text, I have spoken of the Javans as a nation generally; but I might select instances where the character of the individual would rise very far above the general standard which I have assumed. I might, for instance, notice the intellectual endowments and moral character of the present *Panambahan* of Sumenap, Nata Kasuma. This chief is well read, not only in the ancient history

of his own country, but has a general knowledge of Arabic literature, is conversant with the Arabic treatises on astronomy, and is well acquainted with geography. He is curious in mechanics, attentive to the powers of mechanism, and possesses a fund of knowledge which has surprised and delighted all who have had an opportunity of conversing with him, and of appreciating his talents. Of his moral character I have given an instance, in the manner in which he liberated his slaves. He is revered, not only for his superior qualifications and talents, but also for the consideration and attention he pays to the happiness and comfort of the people committed to his charge.

Of the capacity of the Javans to improve, of their anxiety to advance in civilization, and of the rapidity with which they receive knowledge and instruction, an instance might be given in the case of the two sons of the Regent of Semarang, Kiái Adepáti Sura Adimangála. This Regent, who, next to the *Panambahan* of Sumenap, is the first in rank as well as in character, shortly after the establishment of the British government in Java, sent his sons to Bengal, in order that they might there receive an education superior to what they could have at home. They remained there for about two years, under the immediate protection and patronage of the Earl of Minto, and on their return, not only conversed and wrote in the English language with facility and correctness, but evinced considerable proficiency in every branch of knowledge to which their attention had been directed. The eldest in particular, had made such progress in mathematics before he quitted Calcutta, as to obtain a prize at a public examination, and had acquired a general knowledge of the ancient and modern history of Europe, particularly in that of Greece and Rome. He is remarked for his graceful and polite manners; for the propriety of his conduct, and for the quickness and correctness of his observation and judgment. As this is the first instance that has been afforded of the capacity of the Javan character to improve under an European education, it may enable the reader to form some estimate of what that character was formerly in more propitious times, and of what it may attain to hereafter under a more beneficent government. Among all the English on Java, who have had an opportunity of conversing with this young nobleman, there has not been one who has hesitated to admit, that his mind, his qualifications, and conduct, would be conspicuous among their own countrymen at the same age, and that as an accomplished gentleman, he was fitted for the first societies in Europe. This young man, Ráden Sáleh, is now about fifteen years of age, and when

the British left Java was an assistant to his father as Regent of Semarang.

Our readers will not have forgotten this conduct of the just and generous man, the *Panambahan* of Sumenap, in the manumission of his slaves. Surely, mankind must become more and more convinced that knowledge is not only power, but virtue.

The administration of justice has, no doubt, a considerable influence on the moral character of a people, but we must be well acquainted with their progress in civilization before we can with much advantage, apply the theory or practice of public law in development of the public character. In most of the despotic governments of the East the usages of law and justice are grounded professedly on codes, in many cases drawn up with considerable skill, and abounding in excellent maxims, embellished, perhaps, with too many flights of fancy; and often, indeed, with the exception of those derived chiefly from the Koran, wearing a poetical form. The native code of the Javans in their earlier day was derived from a Brahmanic origin, from works existing in the Sanskrit language. Administered in wisdom and benevolence, it was sufficient—and what body of law is not?—to secure a reasonable portion of political and social comfort. But so much depends in all such cases on the interpretation of these vague rules, and on the characters of the officers acting on them, that the nature and tendency of the code itself, is, perhaps, of less moment to the community. We must be brief in our extracts touching the administration of the Javan law. The following may illustrate the national character.

The judicial and executive powers are generally exercised by the same individual. The written law of the island, according to which justice is administered and the courts are regulated, is that of the Koran, as modified by custom and usage. The

Javans have now been converted to the Mahometan religion about three centuries and a half, dating from the destruction of the Hindu kingdom of Majapahit in the year 1400* of the Javan era. Of all the nations who have adopted this creed, they are among the most recent converts; and it may be safely added, that few others are so little acquainted with its doctrines, and partake so little of its zeal and intolerance. The consequence is, that although the Mahometan law be in some instances followed, and it be a point of honor to profess an adherence to it, it has not entirely superseded the ancient superstitious, and local customs of the country.

The courts of justice are of two descriptions: those of the *Panghulu* or high priest, and those of the *Jaksa*. In the former the Mahometan law is more strictly followed; in the latter it is blended with the customs and usages of the country. The former takes cognizance of capital offences, of suits of divorce, of contracts and inheritance; they are also in some respects, courts of appeal from the authority of the *Jaksa*. The latter take cognizance of thefts, robberies, and all inferior offences; its officers are employed taking down depositions, examining evidence, inspecting the general police of the country, and in some measure acting as public prosecutors: these last functions are implied in the title of the office itself, *jaksa*, meaning to guard or watch.

The court of justice in which the *Panghulu* or high priest presides, is always held in the *serauhi*, or portico of the mosque; a practice which as it inspires the people with a considerable share of awe, appears judicious. It is also convenient for the administration of oaths, which among the Javans are always administered within the mosque, and usually with much solemnity. The forms of the court are regular, orderly, and tedious; all evidence is taken down in writing, and apparently with much accuracy. p. 277-9.

The term “*amok*,” or as it has been anglicized “*a muck*,” has occurred above. “*Running a muck*” is a phrase not unfrequently used in the east, far beyond the confines of Java, or Malaya, implying some desperate or ruinous race in which some individual is engaged or involved. It is not altogether unknown in the same sense in England; even in societies uninfluenced by intercourse

* Corresponding with 1474 A. D.

with East Indians. The phrase and practice are of Malay origin; and happily the phrase only has extended beyond their native country. They mark a nationality; a locality of feeling and habit.

The phrenzy generally known by the term *muck* or *amok*, is only another form of that fit of desperation which bears the same name among the military, and under the influence of which they rush upon the enemy, or attack a battery, in the manner of a forlorn hope. The accounts of the wars with the Javans, as well as of the Malays, abound with instances of warriors running *amok*; of combatants, giving up all idea of preserving their own lives, rushing on the enemy, committing indiscriminate slaughter, and never surrendering themselves alive. P. 298.

So frequent is this desperate custom said to have been in the eastern isles, that we have heard of public establishments or depots of instruments of a peculiar form, adapted to the seizing at some distance from the holder, and securing such devoted maniacs; and of high public rewards, to the daring individual who destroys them. It is in general found that the victims in this race of despair have been excited to it by the stimulus of opium, or by the results of gaming. The Malayan nations in general are ruinously addicted to these destructive vices. It is very reasonable to conclude that the class of slaves, terrified by approaching severity, and having nothing to hope, are most commonly the persons thus self devoted.*

* The reader will perhaps excuse our notice of a trifling, but somewhat curious coincidence touching this phrase of "running a muck." Familiar as it was to the writer of this article, he could not recollect on what authority he had stated it as not unknown to a mere English society, or reader; and tired with an application of some duration to his critical labour on this article, laid his pen aside on finishing the above paragraph, and took up a book by way of relaxation. It was a volume of that entertaining miscellany, "Selections from the Gentleman's Magazine," in which, by the merest accident, he hit upon that page (143) of the second volume, which contains several communications and surmises on this very phrase. It appears to be regularly adopted into our language. Johnson gives it in his Dictionary, with an illustration from Dryden, who applies it hyperbolically

(Frontless and satire-proof, he scours the streets,
And runs an Indian Muck at all he meets.)

In most Asiatic states the military establishment is a very prominent feature of their political and domestic economy. It has been less so wherever European influence hath become paramount, or tending to that point. It would seem the obvious policy of all rulers to keep their dominions in peace with all the world—but history and experience too well teach us how little that policy has been recognized or persevered in by those, whose feelings, rather than their reason, influence the fate of nations. In the following extract we shall see that the recent conduct of the English in India, as to subsidizing by the native states, is a usage of some standing with the Dutch and their allies once, now tributaries, on Java. The happy effects resulting to the people of India, where their sovereigns have seen fit to subsidize our troops, infinitely exceed any counterpoise that may be fancied in the supposed sacrifice of independence on the part of those governments. Independence, indeed, they enjoyed, as little as they knew how to make a good use of it. As to liberty, in our sense of the word, it is too dangerous an instrument to be trusted in the hands of any people of Asia in their present condition; or until a long initiation in its uses, shall have taught them something of its value.

Under the native government, the whole of the male population capable of bearing arms was liable to military service. The extent of the force permanently kept up by the sovereign in time of peace varied, of course, with the probability of approaching hostilities: when this was smallest, the number seldom exceeded what was required for the state and pomp of the court, and might have amounted to four or five thousand men. Until within the last sixty years, when the Dutch ob-

to a victim of his satirical lash. It is by Mr. Urban's correspondents, traced to Java and Malaya, on the authority of Tavernier and others—though Johnson was, probably, ignorant of its origin. It has been supposed, that this word furnished Steele for the title of his *Mohock* club in the *Spectator*. Rev.

tained a supremacy over the whole island, the provinces under the native administration had for several centuries been in a continual state of warfare; but since that period the military spirit has been gradually subsiding; and, by the existing treaties with the native princes, they are restricted in the number of troops which they may maintain. Those of the Susuhunan are limited to a body guard of one thousand men: such further number as may be required for the tranquillity of the country, the European government undertakes to furnish.

The sovereign, as the head of the military and the fountain of military honour, assumes among his titles that of Senapati, or lord of war. P. 294.

The title of Senapati, as applied to a military commander, or generalissimo, exists in the army of our allies the western or Poona Mahrattas, though it is not assumed by the nominal sovereign. It is hereditary in a powerful Mahratta family.

The native armies of Java consisted chiefly of infantry, but the officers were all mounted, and when cavalry was required, each province furnished its quota. When troops march through the country, as supplies are required, a demand is made upon the neighbouring districts, which are obliged to contribute according to their means, without payment. When in an enemy's country, the troops, of course, subsist by plunder, the disbursements of money for provisions or supplies being unknown.

Six plates are given representing Javan weapons, standards, &c. in curious and whimsical variety. Of the weapons the most important and the most peculiar to the eastern islands is the *kris*, or *creese*, which is still worn by all classes, as an article of dress. The Javan kris differs from the Malayan, in being much more plain, in the blade and in the handle and sheath. The varieties of the blade are said to exceed an hundred. A knowledge of the kris is considered highly important by the Javans. As well as some scores of kris blades, the plates contain accurate representations of slings, bows, arrows, knives, clubs, maces, matchlocks, spears, shields, &c.

Besides these instruments of war, the Javans have long been acquainted with the

use of cannon, muskets, and pistols. Previous to the reduction of Yugya-kerta, in 1812, by the British forces, the sultan cast brass guns of considerable calibre, and at Gresik, they are still manufactured for exportation. Gunpowder they manufacture, but to no considerable extent, and the quality is not esteemed. P. 296.

In the Dutch armies, the Javans were considered inferior to the other islanders as soldiers, and from the facilities offered for desertion while serving on Java, it was with great difficulty that they could be disciplined. The men were invariably raised by conscription, and instances have occurred of their deserting by companies. Under the British, a corps of about 1,200 men was raised, with little prospect of advantage for the first two years; but by the ability and perseverance of the officer who commanded them, they afterwards became a well disciplined corps, and on all occasions behaved themselves with fidelity and courage when called into action. P. 299.

Among the Malay nations generally, and the Javans in particular, a trait of character has been remarked in the universality of the custom of wearing the kris. Their supposed promptness in using it, has also been remarked as a like trait. It is a weapon connected with the military feeling and pride of the Javans, as well as with their civil and religious history.

'They have a tradition that it was first introduced by one of their early Hindu sovereigns, who is said to have come into the world with a kris by his side, of the description called *pasupati*, which is consequently considered as the most honorable of the present day. There is a tradition that the inhabitants of all these countries in which the kris is now worn, once acknowledged the authority of the Javans, and derived that custom from them. P. 351.

A holy warrior dying desired a certain famed kris, to which superstition attached many virtues should accompany him in his tomb, where it is still preserved.

The price of a kris blade, newly manufactured, varies from half a rupee, to fifty dollars; but the same kris, if of good character, and if its descent can be traced for three or four generations, is frequently prized at ten times that sum. P. 173.

Compared with the western Asiatics, the Javans have but few prejudices regarding food. They are Mahometans, and

consequently abstain rigidly from swines flesh, and commonly from inebriating liquors; and some few families, from the remains of a superstition which has descended to them from their Hindu ancestors, will not eat of the flesh of the bull or cow; but with these exceptions, there are few articles which come amiss to them. They live principally upon vegetable food, and rice is on Java, what it is throughout Asia, the chief article of subsistence; but fish, flesh, and fowl are likewise daily served up at their meals, according to the circumstances of the parties. With fish they are abundantly supplied; and what cannot be consumed while fresh, is salted and dried and conveyed into the inland provinces. They do not eat of the turtle nor other amphibious animals, but none of the fish known to the Europeans are objected to by them. The flesh of the buffalo, the ox, the deer, the goat, and various kinds of poultry are daily exposed for sale in the markets, and are of very general consumption. The flesh of the horse is also highly esteemed by the common people; but the killing horses for food is generally prohibited, except when maimed or diseased. The hide of the buffalo is cut into slices, and soaked, and fried as a favorite dish. The flesh of the deer, dried and smoked, is well known throughout the Malayau archipelago, under the term *dinding*, and is an article of high request on Java.

The dairy forms no part of the domestic economy of Java, neither milk itself nor any preparation from it, being prized or used by the natives: a circumstance very remarkable, considering that they were undoubtedly Hindus at one period of their history; and that, if so essential an article of food had once been introduced, it is probable it would always have been cherished. No good reason seems to be assigned for their indifference to milk; except perhaps the essential one, that the cows of Java afford but a very scanty supply of that secretion. P. 96.

This, however, we do not deem a good reason; but rather an effect than a cause; for the Javan cows were soon proved to be capable of giving double their usual quantity, under the management of Europeans, where a demand existed for milk. Abstinence from lacteous diet is said to be also a trait in the character of the Chinese, so notably indifferent as to food; for, except milk in all its forms, and the turtle, including perhaps different species of amphibia, we never heard of any edible being rejected by that numerous race:

"It is, however, remarkable," says our author "that an absolute aversion to that aliment exists on that part of the continent of Asia, in which many popular usages are found similar to those of the cast insular nations." The Tonquinese, and other people between China and Siam, are likewise said to have a positive repugnance to milk, pure or prepared. It is a striking contrast to the taste of other oriental people.

None of the palms of Java furnish the worms which are employed for food in other eastern countries; but similar worms are found in various kinds of *rotan*, *solak*, &c. which are considered as dainties, not only by the natives but by the Chinese and some Europeans. Worms of various species, but all equally esteemed as articles of food, are found in the teak and other trees. White ants, in their different states, are one of the commonest articles of food in particular districts: they are collected in different ways, and sold generally in the public markets. Their extensive nests are opened to take out the chrysalis; or they are watched, and swarms of the perfect insect are conducted into basins or trays containing a little water, where they soon perish. P. 87.

We have never observed in British India or its neighbouring regions, say from the Ganges to Point de Galle, and our journeyings have been pretty extensive between those remote points, either ligneous vermes, or termites, eaten by the natives—not even by the Mahrattas, who are as little scrupulous in the article of diet, as most people. We do not, however, say that such things may not be eaten by the baser tribes of Hindus. By "other eastern countries," our author may, perhaps, refer to China, Siam, or the eastern isles, rather than to British or continental India.

Rice is generally dressed by steam; and is exposed for sale in this state in the markets and on the high roads of Java. Indian corn is usually roasted in the ear, and offered for sale in the same manner. When young, this grain thus cooked, and eaten hot with butter, pep-

per and salt, is excellent food, at breakfast particularly. Other aliments are for the most part prepared in the manner of curry; and of this dish, the Javans like other races of Indians, have an almost endless variety. They excel in varied preparations of pastry, which, as well as other articles of food, they are fond of colouring. Rice is occasionally made yellow or brown; and boiled eggs are turned red, for variety. They have many sorts of seasoning sauces, or piquant condiments; the preparation of which is described. We agree with our author, that they are highly relishing. Many of our readers will confirm this, in respect to *blackang*, as it is here termed, though in hither India we are accustomed to make three syllables of it—*bala-chong*. Salted eggs—mostly duck eggs, being the commonest—are an important article of Javan diet. They are fit for use in ten days, and will keep good for many months.

In preparing their food, the Javans may be considered to observe the same degree of cleanliness which is usual with Asiatics in general; and in point of indulgence of appetite, they may perhaps, be placed about midway between the abstemious Hindu and the unscrupulous Chinese.—There are few countries where the mass of the population are so well fed as in Java—there are but few of the natives who cannot obtain their *kati*, or pound and quarter of rice a day, with fish, greens, and salt, if not other articles to season their meal. Where rice is less abundant, its place is supplied by maize or Indian corn, or the variety of beans which are cultivated; and even should a family be driven into the woods, they would still be able to obtain a bare subsistence from the numerous nutritious roots, shoots, and leaves, with which the forests abound. Famine is unknown. Thus abundantly supplied, the Javans seem by no means inclined to reject the bounties of Providence: they are always willing to partake of a hearty meal, and seldom have occasion to make a scanty one. Yet among them a glutton is a term of reproach, and to be notoriously fond of good living is sufficient to attach this epithet to any one.

The Javans, except where a respect to Europeans dictates a different manner—

kept for the purpose is laid on the floor, which, when the meal is over, is again rolled up, with the same regularity as the table cloth in Europe; and a plate of rice being served up to each person present, the whole family or party set down to partake of the meal in a social manner. A principal dish, containing some highly seasoned preparation is then handed round, or placed in the centre of the company, from which each person adds what he thinks proper to the allowance of rice before him.

Water is the principal and almost exclusive beverage, and, among people of condition it is invariably boiled first, and generally drank warm. Some are in the habit of flavouring the water with cinnamon and other spices; but tea, when it can be procured, is drunk by all classes at intervals during the day.

On occasions of festivals and parties, when many of the chiefs are assembled, the dishes are extremely numerous and crowded; and hospitality being a virtue which the Javans carry almost to an excess, care is taken that the dependants and retainers are also duly provided for. These, particularly in the highlands of the Sunda districts, where the people are farthest removed from foreign intercourse, and the native manners are consequently better preserved, are arranged in rows at intervals, according to their respective ranks; the first in order sitting at the bottom of the hall, and the lowest at some distance without, where each is carefully supplied with a bountiful proportion of the feast: thus exhibiting in the mountainous districts of Java, an example of rude hospitality, and union of the different gradations of society in the same company, similar to that which prevailed in the highlands of Scotland.

It is at these parties that the chiefs sometimes indulge in intoxicating liquors, but the practice is not general; and the use of wine, which has been introduced among them by the Dutch, is in most instances rather resorted to from respect to Europeans, than from any attachment to the bottle.

The Javans have universally two meals a day; one just before noon, and one between seven and eight o'clock in the evening: the former, which is the principal meal corresponding with the European dinner, and called the day-meal; the latter is termed evening-meal. They have no regular meal corresponding with the European breakfast; but those who go abroad early in the morning, usually partake of a basin of coffee and some rice cakes before they quit their homes, or purchase something of the kind at one of the numerous stalls which line the public roads, and are to the common people as

boiled rice, soups, ready-dressed meats and vegetables, being at all times exposed in them. What is thus taken by the Javans in the morning to break the fast, is considered as a whet, and termed *sarap*.

By the custom of the country, good food and lodging are ordered to be provided for all strangers and travellers arriving at a village; and in no country are the rights of hospitality more strictly enjoined by institutions, or more conscientiously and religiously observed by custom and practice. "It is not sufficient," say the Javan institutions, "that a man should place good food before his guest; he is bound to do more: he should render the meal palatable by kind words and treatment, to soothe him after his journey, and to make his heart glad while he partakes of the refreshment." This is called *boten kromo*, or real hospitality.

The chewing of betel-leaf (*siri*) and the areka nut (*pinang*) as well as of tobacco is common to all classes. The *siri* and *pinang* are used much in the same manner as by the natives of India in general. These stimulants are considered nearly as essential to their comfort, as salt is among Europeans. The commonest labourer contrives to procure at least tobacco, and generally *siri*; and if he cannot afford a *siri* box, a small supply will be usually found in the corner of his handkerchief. Cloves and cardamoms compose part of the articles in the *siri* box of a person of condition.

The inhabitants of Java, as a nation, must be accounted sober; although Europeans, in order to serve their own purpose, by inducing some of the chiefs to drink wine to excess, have succeeded, to a certain extent, in corrupting the habits of some individuals in this respect.

The use of opium, it must be confessed and lamented, has struck deep into the habits, and extended its malignant influence to the morals of the people, and is likely to perpetuate its power in degrading their character and enervating their energies, as long as the European government, overlooking every consideration of policy and humanity, shall allow a paltry addition to their finances to outweigh all regard to the ultimate happiness and prosperity of the country." P. 96. 103.

The author proceeds to show, very convincingly, the policy of prohibiting the importation of opium. It is all, we believe, received from Bengal. It is eaten in its crude state, or smoked. Its use, though carried to a considerable extent, is still reckoned disgraceful, and persons addicted to it, are looked upon as abandoned

characters, and despised accordingly. In confirmation of his humane view of abolishing its use in Java, quotations from several Dutch official reports are added—these uniformly stigmatize the permitted practice with virtuous indignation.

(To be continued.)

ERRATA.—Two or three errors of the press were overlooked in the portion of this article, given in numbers 20 & 21, which this opportunity is taken of correcting.—page 142, col. 1, l. 34, for *here* read *time*—page 153, col. 1. l. 7, for *books read boots*, and l. 30, for *easily* read *early*.—page 253, col. 2, l. 9, for *ships* read *slips*.

Observations on the Ruins of Babylon, by the Rev. T. Maurice, A. M.

(Concluded from p. 156.)

Mr. Maurice now proceeds to take a view of the progress of the arts and sciences among this early and enterprising people, which must have been, he contends, very great and rapid to enable them to construct such immense masses in a country so marshy as that of Babylon. They must have been well-skilled in the laws of mechanics, they must have been well acquainted with geometry in its two primary branches, known by the name of *longimetry* and *planimetry*, or the measuring of strait lines and of surfaces; and *steriometry*, or the mensuration of solids. In draining the country, too, to prepare the surface for the immense edifices to be erected upon it, as well as in forming those vast engines by which water was raised to the necessary height for irrigating the famous Hanging Gardens of Babylon, an intimate knowledge of *hydraulics* was necessary. In considering their architectural skill, Mr. M. has the following remarks.

The more we reflect on the majestic structures raised at Babylon, and the nature of the ground on which they were erected, the more must we be lost in admiration and astonishment at the wonderful mechanical skill, the indefatigable labour, and the unwaried patience, of the

persevering architects! Egypt was a country stored with inexhaustible quarries of the most durable species of marble. The pyramids of Egypt were constructed on a basis of solid rock, in a fine climate, and elevated above the reach of inundating floods. They have already bid defiance to the elements for three thousand years, and it is probable may do so for five thousand years longer, if a calculation formed on the *progress of their decay* since the time of Herodotus, may be depended upon, and should the globe itself endure so long. The materials for constructing the vast edifices of that country, were to be met with in infinite variety in the Lybian mountains adjoining, and they only wanted the labour of the artificer, and the forming hand of the sculptor, to be fashioned into temples and columns, for the admiration of posterity; but the whole region of Babylon, particularly in the early periods we are describing, was a vast morass, and required to be properly *drained* and prepared to sustain upon its surface any ponderous mass of masonry. The same indefatigable labour was also necessary to procure the materials for building, bricks formed of clay, and *burned to a burning*, as is mentioned in the margin of our Bibles. Considered in this point of view, the labour of erecting the edifices at Babel, I must again repeat, may be esteemed as very far exceeding that of those pyramids, and the stupendous temples of the Thebais, and we must not wonder to find Sir Walter Raleigh, in his account of this tower, giving credit to an obsolete author, whom he cites to prove that it was forty-six years in building, which, as he observes, to make sound foundations for such a pile in the low and marshy plains of Shinar, seemed requisite.*

All the efforts of the Babylonians, therefore, to gain celebrity in this way, must have been the result of the most ardent zeal, supported by inconceivable personal toil; and from the fabric of the materials, as well as the marshy nature of the country, no very flattering hope of their duration could ever have been formed. Yet, to the surprise of admiring travellers, the vast ruins of many of them are still visible, and strike with awe the exploring eye. The remainder, owing, either to the *river having changed its bed*, the gradual increase of soil, or perpetual inundations, during two thousand years, have *vanished*, never more, perhaps, to be discovered, or even their outlines efficiently traced!

From all these concurring circum-

stances, it will appear to the reader less surprising than it otherwise might, that, after the most attentive examination, Mr. Rich should not have been able to find any *decided* vestige either of the *bridge*, or the *vast embankment*, said by Herodotus to have been thrown up on each side of the river, to restrain its occasionally impetuous torrent within proper bounds, and prevent its overflowing the adjoining country. The real cause will probably be found by the reader's turning to the page of Arrian, the most authentic of the historians of Alexander, by whom we are informed, that *that river*, the Euphrates, about the summer solstice, being elevated to a great height by the melting of the snow on the mountains of Armenia, used annually to overflow all the flat country of Mesopotamia and Babylonia, regions inhabited by the primitive race of men; whence arose the absolute necessity of those high embankments on its shores.† On the capture of Babylon by Cyrus, and the subsequent transferring of the seat of his empire to Susa, these and other great works, that had cost the toil of ages to construct, and the wealth of empires to support, having purposely been neglected, and suffered gradually to go to decay, that great river returning to its full strength at the usual season of the year, the summer solstice, the banks on each side of it would necessarily be exposed to the same ravages which they had before experienced: the swollen and unresisted floods would impetuously sweep away every vestige that remained of them, and at no very extended period leave the country what, on the western side particularly, it has long been, a vast morass: or, in the emphatic language of scripture, *an habitation for the bittern, and pools of water*.‡

Without labour, *truly Herculean*, therefore, a country situated between two great rivers, as the word Mesopotamia implies, and those rivers accustomed annually to overflow their banks, when the snows melted on the mountains, where their sources lie, could not possibly admit of the erection of great edifices. Various portions of scripture confirm this account of the swampy nature of the Babylonian territory. *Willows*, that flourish only in a humid soil, are represented as growing there in abundance. *By the rivers of Babylon we sat down and wept*, say the captive and desponding Hebrew race: *we hanged our harps upon the willows in the midst thereof*. Psalm cxxxvii. 2. The plural word *rivers*,

† Arrian, lib. vii. p. 489.

‡ Isaiah, xiv. 23.

* Raleigh's Hist. of the World, p. 69.

used in this place, was doubtless intended to signify the numerous aqueducts and canals that, independent of the Euphrates, intersected the country in almost every direction. The prophets Isaiah and Jeremiah go still farther than this, and, in allusion to the whole country abounding so much with water, call it the Sea of Babylon. "*I will dry up the sea of Babylon, and make her springs dry.*" Again, "*The sea is come up upon her, she is covered with the multitude of the waves thereof;*" Jeremiah, li. 36. 42.

Mr. Rich confirms this account of the present swampy state of the country, and even of its inaccessibility at the time of the annual inundation, in these words: "The Euphrates rises at an earlier period than the Tigris: in the middle of the winter it increases a little, but falls again soon after; in March it again rises, and in the latter end of April is at its full, continuing so till the latter end of June. When at its height it overflows the surrounding country, fills the canals dug for its reception, without the slightest exertion of labour, and facilitates agriculture in a surprising degree. The Ruins of Babylon are then *inundated so as to render many parts of them inaccessible*, by converting the valleys among them into morasses." P. 14.

Their advance in the science of *chemistry*, too, he urges, must have been very considerable, not only in forging the metals, but to have imparted those *virid colours* described by Diodorus Siculus, as laid on the bricks which formed the walls of the palace of Semiramis, and of the temple of Belus; in which latter the artists, as that classic author relates, had represented in colours, in imitation of life, all kinds of animals, birds, beasts, and fishes, according to the Assyrian cosmogony bursting into being from the original chaos; while the former exhibited upon its walls brazen figures of Ninus, Semiramis, and the officers of their court; with a hunting match, and armies drawn up in battle array*. On this subject also we shall permit Mr. M. to speak for himself.

The remarkable freshness in the glazing and colouring of the bricks, noticed

above by Mr. Rich, opens to us a field for still more extended investigation in respect to the early progress of the Chaldeans in various scientific attainments, upon which I shall enter without fear of exciting disgust. A race so entirely devoted as they were in their palaces, their temples, and the idols that adorned them, to the display of the most gaudy embellishment, and who in particular were so infatuated in respect to *colours*, that they affected to distinguish them in the stars and planets, had doubtless acquired the method of indelibly fixing them on the various argillaceous substances in which their country abounded; and we may reasonably refer to these first artificers in fire, the origin of those beautiful designs in *mosaic*, the stones of different tints, often intermixed with fictitious gems, with which at a later period the imperial palace of Susa was so splendidly decorated. It is in the book of Esther that we read of a beautiful pavement of this variegated kind, when, at the great banquet given by the Babylonian or Persian sovereign, Ahasuerus, for the two empires were then united in one, all the riches of his treasury were displayed to the view of the people. The passage in question impresses the mind with the most exalted idea of the magnificence in which those sovereigns lived, when the great Iranian dynasty flourished in its full splendour. This ostentatious monarch, we are told, *made a feast unto all the people that were present in Shushan, the palace, both unto great and small, seven days, in the court of the garden of the king's palace: where were white, green, and blue hangings, fastened with cords of fine linen and purple to silver rings and pillars of marble. The beds were of gold and silver, upon a pavement of red, and blue, and white, and black, marble.* Esther i. 5.

— totaque effusus in aula
Calcabatur onyx. LUCAN.

For imprinting argillaceous and other substances with these lasting dyes, their country abounded with the richest materials, external and subterraneous, from which those colours might, by able chemists, be extracted. The gardens in the vicinity of Babylon, and, in particular, those of Persia, a part of which was always subject to the Assyrian monarchs, according to Chardin, abound with plants and flowers glowing with the most lovely dyes, and conspicuous for their dazzling brilliancy. The mountains of Persia are, also, stored with metals and minerals of almost every kind, and in great profu-

* Diodorus Siculus, lib. 2, p. 97, edit. Rhodoran.

* See Chardin, tom. iii. p. 26, and Tavernier Voyag. tom. i. p. 428.

sion. In Media, Parthia, and Bactria, were found mines of iron, so much wanted in his laborious operations by the Chaldean metallurgist. Silver, lead, and copper, were immemorably supplied by the mines of Mazenderan. Hyrcania produced vast quantities of sulphur and saltpetre; rock salt and alum were to be had in abundance†. The beautiful lapis lazuli, so useful to the artist, is the produce of the mines of Carmania, now said to be almost exhausted; they are recorded themselves, also, to have possessed a species of *purple* die more beautiful than the Sidonian, and they could easily obtain *indigo* from their Indian neighbours. The beauty of the Babylonian tapestry, vestments, and carpets, was proverbial among the ancients. We are informed by Plutarch, that Cato, having had bequeathed to him a rich Babylonian mantle, immediately disposed of it, as thinking it too splendid for a philosopher to wear; and Arbuthnot observes,‡ that for a suit of Babylonian hangings for a dining room there had been paid, in Rome, when at its zenith of luxury, no less a sum than £6458 6s. 8d. It will be recollected by the classical reader, that *Pelles Babylonica*, most probably skins dyed for exportation, of various colours, are repeatedly mentioned among the articles of export and import enumerated in the cargoes of vessels that navigated the Erythrean sea; and, finally, to place the point of their superior excellence in this species of manufacture beyond all dispute, we may once more refer to Arrian, who expressly relates, that amidst the other rich spoils found at Susa by Alexander, were five thousand quintals of Hermione *purple*, which exceeded that of Tyre in beauty, and had been hoarded up there by the Persian sovereigns during the space of one hundred and ninety years, but the *colour* of which was as fresh and beautiful as if just come from the dyer§.

To account for this their high advance in *chemical* knowledge at the very early period alluded to in these pages, Mr. M. refers back, as he did before, when discussing their early astronomical acquirements, to an antediluvian source—the instructions given by Tubal-Cain, (the supposed *Vulcan* of the Pagan world) and expressly said in Scripture to have been the *instructor of every artificer in brass and iron*—he refers back, we say,

in the following terms, and for the following cogent reasons.

I must in this place, once more, assert my conviction, that the Chaldeans must have learned the principles and practice of chemistry and other abstruse sciences from their antediluvian ancestors; for, otherwise, there had scarcely elapsed time enough, *since the flood*, for their becoming such expert artificers as, in these pages, it has been demonstrated they undoubtedly were. Prior to their being so skilful at the *forge*, other and most arduous labours must have been undergone; for, as is judiciously observed by a respectable author of the present day, it was impossible to work upon these metals without first knowing the art of digging them out of the mine, of excavating them, and of refining and separating them from the ore, all which are chemical operations, and must have been at first invented by those who excelled in the art, however afterwards they might be put in practice by the meanest artizans. Those who are engaged in the working of copper mines, for instance, and know that the metal itself must pass above a dozen times through the fire before it can acquire its proper *colour* and *ductility*, will easily accord with this sentiment*. From the bronze figures that adorned the palace of Semiramis, it is evident that the Babylonians must have been well acquainted with all these arduous processes, and doubtless they also well knew the important fact mentioned by Vitruvius (lib. xvii. cap. 3) that *colours laid with due attention, on wet plaster, do not fade, but are perpetually durable*. Consistently to this rule, which, in all probability, was first promulgated in their own more ancient school, the Babylonians laid on their colours in brick and mortar, while yet humid and unbaked, and thus fixed them indelibly in the absorbing matter.

The preceding strictures on the arts and sciences, cultivated in Babylon, gradually lead our author into the investigation of a very curious subject, the *origin of alphabetic writing*, to which he assigns so low an origin as the promulgation of the law at Sinai, when Moses received the tables of the decalogue said to be *written with the finger of God*. Before this period Mr. M. allows, that mankind used hieroglyphic and

† Arbuthnot on Ancient Coins, p. 142.

‡ See Vincent's Periplus, part ii. p. 531.

§ Arrian, lib. iv. p. 128, edit. Gronovii, 1704.

* Dutens's Enquiry, &c. p. 236.

other marks and characters necessary to the recording of great and important events, but of any regular alphabet systematically arranged in the manner it has descended down to us, through the Greeks from an Hebrew and Syrian source, he denies the existence. On this mysterious subject, various opinions will be formed by our various readers, and we shall not stay to examine the question; but referring them to the work itself, pass on to the concluding and more interesting account of Persepolis and its majestic ruins, deeply connected as they are with those of Babylon. Those ruins Mr. M. is inclined to refer to a date almost coeval with the latter, the same character being portrayed upon them with only some slight variations; and both he contends should mark the same nation as the founders, and the same race of architects; in fact, that the Chaldeans, the Persians, and the Indians were of the old Iranian stock, as Sir W. Jones has endeavoured to demonstrate in his elaborate treatise on the Persians in the second volume of the Asiatic Researches.

Of the celebrated Persepolitan remains, just mentioned, I shall be pardoned for at once declaring my humble, but decided opinion, that the antiquity of, at least, the greater part of them goes back to a much higher period in the history of the world than is generally supposed, and was probably nearly coeval with our *fire worshippers* of Chaldea; for the kindred addiction of the Persians, though in a mitigated degree, to that superstition, long before the age of Zoroaster, is evidently demonstrated by the sculptured figures of their ancient sovereigns, portrayed among these ruins, and those at Naxi Rustan in the neighbourhood, either kneeling or standing in a suppliant posture, before the engraved symbols of those two leading Babylonian deities the sun and fire. The great distinction between their mode of worship, so strenuously insisted upon by Dr. Hyde, has already been repeatedly pointed out, viz. that the Persians professed to use no images in their adoration, for the slight symbolic delineation of the sun and fire upon the wall of

a cavern, to fix their attention, which that author contends, was all their aim in making them, upon the Almighty Power who created both, can hardly, he thinks, be called by that name; while the Assyrian ignicolists used them perpetually, profusely, and in vast variety. These symbolic delineations, however, of the sun and fire upon the walls of Persepolis, before which the just mentioned figures are represented as kneeling, or standing in a suppliant attitude, with all due deference to Dr. Hyde, cannot be considered otherwise than as *images*, and were therefore in all probability placed there before the time of Zoroaster, who flourished in the reign of Darius Hystaspes, and whom that reformist attended in his visit to the Brahmins in their cavern recesses in upper India.

The general idea among antiquaries, founded on the information of Diodorus, that this edifice was constructed by Cambyses, after his invasion of Egypt, and assisted by Egyptian architects, his captives in war, may in part be true, and is in a great measure proved by the ornamental sculptures introduced, among which may be conspicuously observed the *winged globe* and the *sphinxes*, symbols so peculiar to Egypt; but it is more probable that Cambyses only *completed* and *enlarged* works of such stupendous labour as must have cost the toil of ages to construct; ages, the records of which are now sunk in eternal oblivion! For this deplorable ignorance, in regard to the history of these wonderful ruins, the only reasonable way of accounting is, the utter loss or destruction (probably by their Grecian and Mahomedan conquerors) of the ancient Persian archives, so that, before the time of Xenophon, we have no genuine historical knowledge of that ingenious people.

The reader will probably think it rather singular in me to refer to Ælian, a writer on natural history in the reign of Hadrian, for any decisive intelligence relative to Persepolis; and yet that writer, from whatever quarter he obtained his information, relates what appears to approach nearer to truth than any of the preceding accounts, viz. that this vast edifice was constructed by Cyrus, the founder of the Persian monarchy. His words are, "Cyrus the great, or the elder, became renowned for the famous palace which he constructed at Persepolis, of which he laid the foundations; Darius, for that built by him at Susa; and the younger Cyrus, for the pleasant gardens which he had himself planted and cultivated in Lydia." Thus we see, while some writers

are for referring the erection of these monuments to Cambyse, and some to Darius Hystaspes, this better informed author is for carrying the æra of their fabrication as high at least as the regular classical history of Persia will allow of, even to that Cyrus, who, according to the Greeks, founded the Persian monarchy in the sixth century before Christ. Down to the time of that prince it is barely possible that the ancient Babylonian characters might have remained in use in that part of Asia; and this circumstance will better account for those characters appearing on its monumental remains than any other hypothesis yet submitted to the public. However, the words "*and the foundations*," may not be precisely true of even the great Cyrus himself, and the evidence to be met with in the ruins themselves, may justify us, if, in spite of these classical authorities, we assign to their original construction a far higher date among the antiquities of Asia.

What the natives, from ancient traditions, assert concerning the æra of the fabrication of these monuments, though this kind of traditionary information is seldom to be relied on, may yet, in this instance, approach somewhat nearer to the truth. They affirm them to have been founded by Jemshid, the fifth monarch, according to Mirkhond, the Persian historian, of the Pishadian dynasty, a prince not less illustrious in arms than renowned for his love and protection of the sciences, and in particular of astronomy, in which he was an adept, and shewed himself to be so by reforming the ancient calendar of Persia. Hence the Persian appellation of these ruins is Takhti Jemshid, or *the throne of Jemshid*. The scientific, but sceptical M. Bailly, indeed, by an astronomical calculation, fixes the foundation of Istakhar, or Persepolis, at the remote and incredible date of 3209 years before the Christian æra, at which period, he informs us, the sun entered into the constellation of Aries; and that, in memory of this great event, medals of gold were struck, with the head of the Rân engraved upon them, and were annually presented to Jemshid, the founder, on the great festival of the Nauruz, or New Year's day, in Persia. M. D'An-carville, not less sceptically inclined, confirms this account in the third volume of his "*Recherches*," and has, at the same time, given us an engraving of the medal in question, on one of his plates, illustrative

of the ruins of Persepolis; but these are, doubtless, great exaggerations; though, for the original founder of Istakhar, I again assert, we ought to refer back to the oldest race of Persian sovereigns acknowledged in the annals of the authentic history of Asia. The custom, however, of presenting gold and silver coin on the Nauruz, we know, was preserved from age to age, through all the imperial dynasties of Persia; it was in periods comparatively recent practised by those Indian monarchs who were of Persian descent, and, in another dynasty, gave birth to the splendid annual ceremony of weighing the Mogul against gold and silver, of which Sir Thomas Roe in his journal has given such a particular and entertaining account.

Mr. Maurice, again alluding to the hypothesis of Sir W. Jones, that one great empire, called by that distinguished Orientalist *Iranian*, and including Assyria, Persia, and India, was once established in Asia, concludes as follows.

We may, therefore, safely come to this conclusion, that, although the precise date of the building of the superb palace of Persepolis cannot be ascertained, no more than can the exact period of the migration eastward of the Hindoo nation, yet, that construction took place during the reign of the earliest dynasty established *after* that emigration—when the vast empire of Iran still flourished in unimpaired vigour—at that period when Persepolis and Babylon were under the sway of the same powerful monarch, and under the influence of the same Sabian superstition. Then it was that these mystic characters, so impenetrable to modern scrutiny, were invented by that sacerdotal race, who bowed to the solar orb, and watched on its altars the never-dying flame. Then it was that they engraved them on eternal jasper, that has preserved them in such perfection for the mute admiration of posterity. Nor ought it to excite surprise, that a race of such determined ignicolists, trained in the profoundest mysteries of Mithra, should wish to preserve inviolate from the profane vulgar the sacred symbols of their creed—that they should have recorded their veneration for *fire* in characters that designated fire, and their adoration of the *sun* by those that symbolized his ray.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, March 5.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

(Continued from page 300.)

Mr. Jackson then rose to reply. In the outset of this proceeding, he had unequivocally declared his anxious desire, that the question should be fully and fairly discussed. If, therefore, he had submitted, during ten days of debate, to a great number of hard and uncandid remarks, without the least resistance, it was because he preferred such submission to the interruption of any gentleman who might be disposed to throw light upon this most important subject. In the many years that he had attended in that place, he had never known an instance of such persevering industry, and of so much elaborate ingenuity having been employed to disguise a plain question, as on this occasion. If there could be one proposition simpler than another, it was that of an inquiry into alleged abuses—this was, in fact, the whole of the question.

It would not be very difficult, and he hoped it would not occupy much time, to strip off the covering with which it had been enveloped, and disentangle it from the web which had been woven about it. One of the favourite artifices made use of in the very commencement of the debate, though sufficiently stale, had but on too many occasions been resorted to with success in that court; namely, that when questions of importance were brought forward, the treating of them as if they were attacks upon the court of directors! Those who knew how general courts were composed, must be aware that, from the days of Lord Clive to the present hour, there had always been persons who came down to them with apparently candid and honorable intentions, but at the same time were prepared, with well managed complaisance, to lend their countenance to this watchword, and join their voices in the cry of, "this is an attack upon the court of directors!" well knowing, that they would be followed by all such proprietors as might be anxious to shew their habitual deference to the ruling powers, without very much regarding the merits of the question. Accordingly, on the very first day of the debate, the accustomed cry was raised. Among others, his hon. and learned friend (Mr. Impey) had deprecated the supposed attack upon their executive; his zeal, indeed, had betrayed him into a whimsical mistake; happening to come into court when his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) was quoting the words of Mr. Malthus, in his criminatory

attack upon that hon. body, and believing them to be the words of his hon. friend, he exclaimed, when he rose to speak, "here is an attack upon the directors, we must have names, and places, and dates!"—"Right," said his hon. friend (Mr. Hume), "I have just made a motion for those papers which can alone give us names, places, and dates."

Mr. Impey. The hon. and learned gentleman is certainly mistaken.

Mr. Jackson resumed. He certainly was not mistaken, as, unless his ears had been unfaithful to him, and his memory utterly treacherous, his learned friend had so exclaimed, and he put it to his candour, if, when he found that the words in question had proceeded from Mr. Malthus, one of his own party, and not from Mr. Hume, who had merely quoted them, he had not turned short and made one of his best speeches against the production of the papers in question, in the course of which he had employed much eloquence and ability to persuade the proprietors, that attempting to reform the college, and attacking the directors, were the same thing, though nothing could be more obvious to the reflecting mind than that the motion before the court was especially calculated to maintain the personal honor and the political consequence and authority of their directors. In this he was glad to find himself supported by one hon. director (Mr. Bosanquet), who appeared to agree with him (Mr. Jackson), that the political part of the question was by far the most material, and outweighed the consideration of fifty colleges!

Another attempt to mislead, had been the treating the motion before the court as one for the absolute abolition of the college, and not as a motion of inquiry into its constitution and proper management. It had been said, that the speeches on his side had been but one tissue of accusation; admitting, for argument's sake, that his proposition were of an accusatory nature, surely it might have been met more worthily than by an impeachment of motives! If his motion were really accusatory, that was a reason above all others for those who felt the charges to be without foundation, consenting to an inquiry which must shew their fallacy, rather than expose themselves to those awkward inferences which were certain to attach to its evasion!

A further artifice of debate, had been an attempt to induce the court to suppose, that those who were friendly to *inquiry* were unfriendly to *education*. He should say but one word to this most unfounded

insinuation, because, in fact, it shamed itself ! He need only appeal to the resolution of the general court in 1805, which had been so often referred to in the debate, which stipulated for as complete an education as could be given to the servants of the Company, and which proposed to receive them into a fit and proper seminary in this country, where they should go through a course of classical and liberal learning, as well as be grounded in the Oriental languages ! Was it possible then fairly to charge upon himself, and those proprietors who supported his resolution, that they were hostile to high intellectual attainment in those who should proceed to India ?

His hon. and learned friend (Mr. Robert Grant) had entered very fully into his (Mr. J.'s) opening speech, and in so doing, had much misconceived, and consequently much mistated him ; however eloquent the medium, or dignified the phrase, misrepresentation was still the same, and of that he felt that he had much reason to complain both of his learned friend and his hon. relative (Mr. Grant, sen.) His learned friend had taken much pains, and employed much of his time, in endeavouring to shew that his (Mr. J.'s) speech was a mere attack upon the college at large ! If it were an attack to say, that there were laws and statutes in force at that institution from which every well ordered mind must revolt, he (Mr. J.) must plead guilty ! and great indeed had been his surprise to hear a gentleman of his learned friend's known abilities pronounce, that his (Mr. J.'s) animadversions upon the statutes and regulations of the college, were utterly irrelevant and foreign to an inquiry, first, if the college had, and next, if, in the opinion of the directors, it could, as now constituted, answer the purpose and hopes of its founders ? On the contrary, could he lay a more legitimate ground for inquiry into the present state of the college, and the causes of its failure, than by adverting to those laws which had been introduced without the knowledge of the proprietors, and to which had been imputed, by the professors themselves, much of the insurrectionary spirit which had prevailed. Laws which had been heard read with evident indignation by one side of the court, and admitted to be defective by the other !

His learned friend, and the hon. the ex-director (Messrs. Grants), had attributed language and expressions to his hon. friend and himself which they positively had never uttered. One particular misrepresentation, with regard to himself, was too important for him not to call the attention of the proprietors to.—The words which had been sent into his mouth respecting the students, were such as he

not only had never used, but never even thought of ; he therefore wished the hon. gentlemen to understand, that he (Mr. J.) did thus, in the face of the whole court, and in the face of his country, distinctly deny the expressions imputed to him by the hon. ex-director, and by his learned relative. They had appeared to be reading these expressions from newspapers ; he would venture to say, that no newspaper had imputed them to him ; nay, that the very newspaper which the hon. and learned gentleman held in his hand, and, as he thought, appeared to quote from, contained no such statement, sure he was, that *The Times*, the paper particularly referred to, gave a very different account of what he had said upon a former occasion, to what had been asserted by the hon. gentlemen. His learned friend (Mr. R. Grant), in the course of his eloquent speech, had used these words :—"The college had a right to say to the "learned gentleman, (in whose name "charges of *peculiar vice* and licentiousness in the college had been circulated), "if these charges, propagated in your "name, were not made by you, have "the justice to disavow them ; if you "made them, and now think them erroneous, have the justice to retract "them ; if you believe them still, have "the justice to prove them. The college "had the right, which, by the rules of "law and eternal justice belonged to all "men, either to be proved guilty, or to "be acquitted, if innocent. Charges of "such *peculiarly abandoned vice* ought "to be proved by visible and disinterested witnesses ; at all events, judgement "ought not to be pronounced on the college, except after an impartial examination, conducted with judicial calmness." Now, who would suppose, that this grand and solemn appeal related only to the expressions which he had used, in reproaching the licentiousness of these youths as connected with known and repeated acts of aggravated insubordination and insurrection ! All other words he totally disclaimed ! How could it be supposed, that he meant to impute to these mere lads, whom he had been charged with recommending to the rod, "*VICES of a peculiarly abandoned and licentious nature* ?" nor could he have imagined, that the words which he actually did use, could have been applied by any body in the sense stated by the hon. and learned gentleman. The sentiments attributed to him in *The Times* newspaper, the paper in question, he was ready to adopt and to re-assert, but he challenged and defied the learned gentleman to shew, in that, or any other newspaper, the words which he had quoted as coming from him (Mr. J.), or any other words having the least tendency to the construction put upon

them by the learned gentleman. [Mr. Jackson then read a series of extracts from *The Times*, to shew how different the words which he really used were from those which had been ascribed to him.] The present quiet state of the college (Mr. Jackson observed), had been much insisted on as a reason against inquiry. It seemed no longer to be denied, that, during the last seven or eight years, several violent insurrections had broken out; yet it was now objected that any inquiry should take place as to their cause, because things were at present tolerably calm; but he would put it every dispassionate and sensible man, if he wished to institute a fair, candid and impartial inquiry, whether he would chuse a moment of calmness and quiet, or of fury and outrage, for that purpose? Surely, the proper period for an inquiry of this kind was when heat and irritation had subsided. But the proprietors, who brought forward this motion, were accused of inconsistency in not having proposed inquiry on former occasions of insubordination and tumult. Now, if there was any blame in this apparent negligence, it was the fault of the directors themselves, who deluded the proprietors into a belief, that all was going on well. As a proof of this, in the year 1810, when there was a very serious insurrection, the directors reported the flattering progress of the students. The proprietors took their word, and believed their assurance, that the college was going on in the most satisfactory manner, though it was now acknowledged, that the practice of insurrection had begun so early as 1809. In the year 1812, notwithstanding, there was, as it now appeared, another insurrection; they again reported their satisfaction as to the state of the college. In 1813, a similar report was made, and all then was hopeful and propitious! and yet, in the year 1815, (to pass over intermediate minor rebellions), another war broke out, transcending all the former ones for outrage and violence: and, let it be recollected, that this was after all those laws, which the professors had required to make the college perfect, had been enacted; after every thing had been done to arm them with power to remedy such abuses as had formerly arisen, as they insisted, from their own want of authority. Was it to be believed, without a conviction of something being radically wrong in the system, that a year and a half after those severe statutes of expulsion had become law, and after the professors had been armed with all the plenitude of authority which they could desire, the greatest insurrection of all others broke out? This the court had heard from the directors themselves. Was he not then warranted in saying, that

there was just cause for uneasiness? and was it to be argued, that because the college was now in a state of quietness, that inquiry should not take place? True wisdom, he thought, would investigate the causes of past grievances in order to provide remedies against future evils. He had more particularly noticed (Mr. Jackson said), this unfortunate part of the case, because it had been so loudly asserted, that the motion for inquiry was founded in misrepresentation, and that its authors had not a fact to stand upon. He was astonished that any man could gravely state, that the facts which he asserted were of doubtful existence, or that they had not been proved. They were proved to demonstration; he had taken them from sources of the highest authority, and they sustained his charges to the very letter. He had not derived them from secret information, but from the authentic records of the court of directors, upon referring to which, it would appear, that there were no less than one hundred and twelve young men found guilty, as participators in the different riots which had taken place; and yet, notwithstanding these indisputable facts, an hon. ex-director, on the first day of the debate, had termed their assertion, "a tissue of misrepresentation, exaggeration, and unfair statement." Such had been the bold contradictions of those who opposed the present motion, until an accumulation of similar circumstances seemed to have overwhelmed them, and left no means of defence, but to extenuate what they could no longer deny. Acquainted, as he had become, with the existence of the facts in question, he should have been losing sight of his duty, as a member of that corporation, if he had not brought forward a proposition for inquiry into the causes of such outrageous and unfortunate proceedings. It had been said, that the resolution which he (Mr. Jackson) had proposed, was, in fact, condemnatory of the college. Really, gentlemen betrayed an extraordinary degree of apprehension on the subject, without its occurring to them, that this dread of investigation was half confessing the facts charged. They affected to say, that he had made out no case for inquiry. The question which he would put to any man of honor acquainted with the subject, was, had this college answered the purpose intended? If the answer were *yes*, he had a right to demand some proof? The gentlemen on the other side had drawn a sublime picture of what the college was meant to be, and what it should be, and how happily it was contrived for the *appropriate education* which had been so much talked of; but they had been very shy and cautious in decanting upon what it *really was*, and

how it had turned out!—If it had answered the end, the directors, upon the question being referred to them as he proposed, would say so; if, after due inquiry, they should find themselves warranted in such a declaration to the public; but they would in that case contradict Mr. Malthus, who, in his pamphlet, admitted that it had not answered, and that he doubted if it ever would; and he (Mr. J.) was convinced, that if all parties spoke as they thought, they would agree with Mr. Malthus in that doubt; such, indeed, was his opinion of the candour of that gentleman, that he declared, he would leave the question to the issue of what he would say, if left to him as a private gentleman to declare, upon his veracity, if the institution had answered, or was likely so to do? Mr. Malthus was a man of honor and a scholar; and, though there had been some feelings of irritation upon this subject, yet great allowances ought to be made for the impulses of the moment, and for the situation in which that gentleman had been placed. It was very unjust in his hon. and learned friend (Mr. Impy) to treat his argument as if he had been running down the professors; nothing was farther from his thoughts, and he hoped the court would do him the justice to recollect, that he had suggested, in case of its being ultimately thought more expedient to leave the education of their writers to the free choice of their own parents, that the present professors should be appointed the examining masters. It was unjust, therefore, to impute to him any intention of detracting from the characters and qualifications of these learned gentlemen, nay, he had gone further, and said, that if the court of directors had induced any man of letters to leave his academic walk, in order to become a professor in this institution, under the idea of its permanency, they ought to indemnify him against the consequences of changing their plan. How little ground was there then to charge him with seeking to injure men for whom he had recommended provision, or honorable employ. It might be asked of him, why he had not submitted some specific proposition to the court rather than a general one of inquiry into the subject? To this he answered, it was impossible to please every body, and that he thought inquiry the most eligible mode in the first instance. An hon. gentleman (Mr. Pattison) had said, that this was throwing the apple of discord amongst the directors, who were known to differ very much upon the subject of the college. This, he (Mr. J.) must say, was no reason why the proprietors should not be informed of the sentiments of their executive body; and the hon. gentleman must pardon him for observing, that it

was not a business like objection, that a known difference of opinion should prevent discussion—it in fact made it more obligatory.

The same hon. director had said that, “too many cooks spoil the broth,” and applying that observation to the college management, he had told them that he always avoided being one of those cooks; the hon. director would, therefore, allow him to say, that under such circumstances, it might happen very naturally, that he was ignorant of the ingredients of that system, into which he nevertheless opposed inquiry! Had the hon. director condescended to have become one of the cooks, and to have assisted in mixing up the mess, it might perhaps have come out less of a farrago, and done the cooks more credit.

Mr. Jackson said, he admitted that the change from a seminary to an university, was a matter which the general court had no right to charge as a surreptitious proceeding; it had regularly passed the forms of the court, the papers had been cursorily read, and if the proprietors did not choose to debate the proposition it was their own fault. The single point for consideration was, whether as a college or a school the institution had answered its end? After ten years of experience, universal opinion pronounced that it had not, and sure he was that if the hon. ex-director, Mr. Grant, could have foreseen the unfortunate and disgraceful consequences which have flowed from this establishment, he would have been the last man to give it his countenance.

An hon. gent. (Mr. Freshfield) had told him that he should be mindful of the deep responsibility he had incurred, in fevering the minds of the students, by the agitation of this subject; but he begged leave in his turn to remind that hon. gentleman, that he himself incurred a much greater responsibility by the vote he should give this day: for if that hon. gentleman should give his vote from mere complaisance to the court of directors, in defiance of all the evidence which had been brought forward, in defiance of truth and common sense, and he must add, in opposition to his own conscience, for he had admitted the facts, he would be deeply responsible before God and his country for every future evil, and for the fate of every youth whose morals should hereafter be tainted by the continuance of those irregularities and disorders, which had awakened public attention, or whose hopes and fortune should be destroyed by the execution of those statutes which had been so properly reprobated in the course of this discussion, as well as for every father's heart which might be broken in consequence of the

man of his child! He (Mr. Jackson), insisted that the hon. gentleman would be awfully responsible, if by his vote he prevented inquiry; in which case he would have infinitely more to answer for than those who brought the matter forward. It was remarkable that the hon. gentleman, as well as some of the directors, who meant like him to vote against inquiry had in effect spoken for it, and proved how necessary it was. One hon. director near him (Mr. Bosanquet) had shown upon the most convincing grounds, that inquiry was imperatively necessary. Another hon. director, who spoke afterwards, had throughout the whole of his speech arraigned the institution, and had point blank, contradicted and refuted the hon. ex-director, Mr. Grant, who had appealed to him as having been chairman at the time, with respect to the original plan of the institution having been that of a seminary and not of a university or college. Indeed, he (Mr. Jackson) was at a loss to imagine how the hon. director's colleagues could avoid supporting him in those measures, which he so laudably pointed out for the reformation of the college; let them adopt the suggestions of that hon. director, and bring back the institution to its original simplicity of plan; let those evils which had been so feelingly observed upon be acknowledged and corrected, and he would forego for the present that inquiry which the formidable phalanx of learned professors had set themselves in such array against; but while the college continued upon its present plan, was it too much to ask that its infirmities should be considered? One hon. director had justly remarked upon the absurdity of its laws. Another had admitted that the whole history of the college had been one of misfortune, and another had acknowledged that ten, eleven, twenty, and even thirty-three students had been declared guilty at a time in their different insurrections!—Was it then to be repeated too much, under such admissions to ask for inquiry, and to ascertain, whether there were not something radically wrong in this ill-fated institution, and whether one of the causes of its misfortune did not arise from a circumstance which Mr. Malthus had incidentally touched upon, namely the attempt against all experience and knowledge of human nature, suddenly to change boys of sixteen into men of twenty?

It was therefore that he asked the court of directors to look at the moral and political consequences of this establishment and its law; and he conjured them by every regard which they had for the interests of the Company, to

consider these points maturely, and answer them fairly.

His third proposition, for recommending the directors to consider whether a school of an higher order might not be preferable to a college, was to draw their attention to an establishment, if any public establishment were now thought necessary, more suited to the years of the pupils. When he talked of control, he by no means meant that the discipline of the rod should be applied to the students; it was not he that suggested this sort of treatment, and he was surprised that any observation of his should have been tortured for the purpose of imputing to him so unworthy a purpose. No man of liberal or gentlemanly feeling could propose that these youths of sixteen or seventeen, were to be treated like children and whipt into behaviour. It was not himself nor his honorable friends about him; but it was those who could so lower themselves as to assert it, who were disgraced by the suggestion.

He had moved the fourth reduction, because he wished to have the opinion of the court of directors decidedly on the question of *compelling* parents to send their children to this college. In vain might they attempt to postpone it; the proprietors would never rest until it was decided. Many highly respectable persons had thrown out hints of their intention to bring it forward. If they did not, he hoped that a sense of the Company's own character would induce the directors to do it. It had been truly said, that it seemed to be the object of the court of directors, to change the whole order of the service; an observation which induced his hon. friend (Mr. Kinnaird) to take up the idea of the students being but half Englishmen: and certainly it seemed to him (Mr. Jackson) that the present plan was to make them Indians before their time. He (Mr. Jackson) would have them brought up in a manner suitable to the important functions which they were likely to be called on to discharge, by intercourse with their seniors, and some mixture in society, and let their minds be matured and ripened into manly sentiments by manly association before they were launched upon the theatre of the world. If Mr. Stirling with his abilities, at the age of twenty-two, was fit to be a judge and a magistrate, such an instance must be rare. He (Mr. Jackson), had only to say, that it behoved the court of directors to guard against the mischief into which they were likely to fall, by this rage for appointing very young men, just escaped from their tutors, to sit as arbiters on millions of their Asiatic subjects. He (Mr. Jackson) knew what it

was to be a judge and magistrate: and had felt how awful and solemn was the duty of deciding upon the liberty, character, and peace, of his fellow creatures. A trust such as this was too sacred, to be placed in the hands of unfledged youths, however high their attainments might be, in the estimation of those by whom they were appointed. No man was fit for the judgment seat, who had not to a certain degree, a knowledge of the world, which the present system absolutely precluded. Mr. Jackson urged the necessity, therefore, of establishing some standard by which the capacity and accomplishments of the civil servants of the Company should be estimated. He intreated the court of directors to turn their attention to this most important point, and consider whether it would not be expedient to leave the education of the young men to the care of their parents, who themselves could prepare them for the world, provided a literary standard should be fixt as he had suggested. This brought him to the question of a test, to which so much difficulty had been imputed by those who forgot that the Company's service was, in many respects, governed by *tests*, the efficacy of which had been demonstrated by the most unequivocal evidence; but he would give the court one high authority for shewing why a test as to attainments would be an expedient measure, and that authority was Mr. Malthus himself, who said that if the college was not to be continued, he would rather that the young men should be sent to some public school until the age of seventeen, and then that they should undergo a strict examination in their classical learning, and all other necessary branches of useful and polite literature. A part of Mr. Malthus's pamphlet went directly to shew the efficacy of such a test.

As to his last point, it appeared to him to be one highly deserving the consideration of the Company in its present circumstances. Namely, that if the court of directors should be of opinion, after due inquiry, that the present system of educating their servants might be exchanged for a better one; whether in that case an opportunity did not present itself of effecting an immediate saving of about twenty thousand pounds per annum? The military school at Addiscombe, Mr. Jackson observed, was about to be enlarged and repaired, at an expense of at least 20,000, to adopt it for the purposes intended. Should they, then, be of opinion, that the parents and friends of the students ought to have the control of their education, the £100,000 which had been laid out upon Haileybury College would not be thrown away; as there would then be a place

ready, and most happily suitable, for the reception of the Company's military students. Let it not be said, however, that because he argued that the youths intended for the civil service, ought not to associate exclusively with each other according to the present system, that, therefore, he wished the military students should be brought up separately, and according to parental discretion. No inference of that kind could be drawn from the reasoning which he had used. The circumstances and situation of the military students were quite different from those of the civil service; the course of their education was different; the age at which they went to the college was different, and in military exercise they must necessarily act together. The hon. ex-director had asked him, how the qualifications of young men could be ascertained by a test or standard? He answered that the hon. ex-director had only to turn his eyes to Addiscombe, and see that principle successfully carried into effect. There was an examining professor appointed, upon whose judgment the merits and the destination of the young men were decided:—at Addiscombe, the principal or head master was Doctor Andrew, a man of distinguished learning and abilities. The mathematical examiner was Colonel Mudge, a gentleman eminently qualified for the discharge of such a duty; and when this respectable officer visited them, he went through the examination of the students in a manner highly beneficial to the institution. Young men knowing that they must be prepared for such an ordeal, felt a stimulus to qualify themselves for that purpose. Dr. Andrew did not content himself with formal and periodical lectures, but he gave up almost the whole of his time with a degree of spirit and earnestness, that did honor to himself as well as to the seminary, and thus with the able assistance of Colonel Mudge, the examining professor, the Company found every thing they could desire in their pupils, whose progression and accomplishments had excited and deserved admiration. Here then was an example for the directors to pursue with respect to their civil servants. They had a practical model before them to imitate, and he was persuaded if a test were adopted for their civil servants, it would as fully answer the purpose. The hon. ex-director, Mr. Grant, had said, "This may be all very well, but one examination will not do." Who had talked of one examination? If ten or twenty were necessary they should be gone through; but let them be examined upon the same principle as at Addiscombe, and the effect would be the same.

This (Mr. Jackson observed) brought him to the concluding consideration, namely had he, or had he not, made out a fair and honest ground for inquiry into the state of their college? It had been said by his opponents, that he had made out no substantial case; that he had, in fact, shown nothing upon which the court could entertain the proposition for inquiry. He put it to gentlemen whether they seriously meant to say, that he had made out no case? What! five general insurrections acknowledged by his hon. and learned friend, Mr. Impey—detailed by Mr. Malthus—admitted by the hon. ex-director—and deplored by every man in the court, and no case!!! The last of these insurrections being of a nature so formidable, that it was necessary to call in the interference of the police and of the magistracy; on that occasion, he understood there had been no less than from forty to fifty constables sent to the college from the town and neighbourhood of Hertford! An hon. friend of his (Mr. Lowndes), who had visited the college, was shewn the spot where the students had torn down the staircase and forced out the iron bars; and also the place where the shot which had been fired at the professors, had perforated! He could not but admire the courage, which, knowing of these circumstances, could say there was no case! He would, however, read some of the directors' own proceedings in confirmation of that case, which, he insisted, had already been made out sufficiently to satisfy the most sceptical mind; it happened, he had almost said providentially, but certainly most fortunately for his side of the question, that the court had got possession of two or three documents, confirming the whole of his statements. Was it not insulting the court, to be told, that no case had been made out, by those very persons who had been the means of keeping back the papers, which they must know would have established the case in the first instance? With what face could they charge the authors of the present motion, with preferring unfounded accusations, when they themselves withheld the evidence upon which those accusations could be sustained? They had, however, betrayed themselves into some extraordinary admissions, and had, accidentally, let out the most decisive proof of those charges which they had affected to deny. It had happened in the course of this discussion, to suit the purposes of the other side to refer to certain of the withheld papers; this, of course, immediately communicated to the proprietors a more general right of reference, a circumstance they were not aware of; the con-

sequence of which had been the discovery of two public addresses to the students, which absolutely and literally confirmed all that had been said on his side of the court.

Before, however, he read those papers, he would beg leave to call to their recollection the manner in which himself, and his hon. friend, had been treated with regard to their statement of facts respecting the college. His hon. and learned friend, Mr. R. Grant, had exclaimed in great sublimity of style, "If you think the facts stated erroneous, retract them: if you believe them, have the justice to prove them: the college has that right, which, according to the rules of law and eternal justice, belongs to all men, either to be proved guilty or to be acquitted if innocent." His hon. and learned friend, Mr. Impey, had termed their whole statement "a fabulous history," a series of calumnious misrepresentations, which stood falsified, and "completely contradicted by the hon. ex-director;" while the hon. ex-director himself, Mr. Grant, had in terms of unsparing censure, charged his (Mr. Impey's) speech, as "one tissue of misrepresentation," and after having applauded the conduct of the preceding court, for refusing all the papers, had boldly challenged them to a proof of facts. It might be remembered that the hon. ex-director, was particularly severe on his hon. friend, Mr. Hume, for having said in a former debate, according to a newspaper quoted by the hon. director, that these young gentlemen had, by their insurrectionary movements, "disgraced the Company, the college, and their country."—Who that recollected these sayings would hear without surprise, this very functionary, the hon. ex director, when he was chairman, deploring the lamentable facts in question, and that in the *very terms* for the use of which he had reviled his hon. friend, almost beyond the license of debate? In one of these discovered papers, as he might call them, was found an official report of an address from the then chairman, Charles Grant, Esq. to the college, in December, 1815, from which he would read a short extract, it was in the third person, and as follows—"he then proceeded to touch, but as he said, with very different feelings, on another topic, one on which he rather wished to express his regret, than to dwell at that time with any severity. Here the hon. chairman adverted to those unhappy students who had, as he remarked, excluded themselves from the benefit of the institution, by *outrages*, not only *ungentlemanly*, and unprovoked, but *unmanly* and *unworthy of the British character*."

"They had brought disgrace on them-

selves, and their connections, and discredit on the college."

Mr. Jackson said, that, after this, he thought it would require some nerve for the hon. ex-director to vote for the previous question, on the ground of no case for inquiry having been made out.

But was this a solitary instance of their own admission? So far from it, he thought that, instead of arraiguing his speech, a "a tissue of misrepresentation," the hon. director would have shown more truth and candour, if he had admitted the history of the college to have been "one tissue of insurrections," for such it would appear to have been upon the authority of another of their functionaries, according to the official statement of an address delivered by Mr. Edward Parry, to the college in 1812, upon its reports of the 27th December 1811, and the 3d June 1812, which ran in the following terms. "He commenced by observing, that in the absence of the hon. chairman and deputy, who were prevented from attending on this occasion by very important business, it fell to his lot to address them; he expressed his concern at seeing so many vacant seats before him [their late occupants having been expelled]; lamenting in feeling terms, the causes by which they were occasioned, he successfully combated the false notions of honor entertained by the students, in concealing the names of those who had been guilty of the *most flagrant and unjustifiable outrage*, and whose conduct was rendered worse by endeavouring to involve those who otherwise were not concerned; no association, he observed, could be consistent with the laws of God or man, whose basis is not founded in virtue."

These speeches were undoubtedly creditable to the hon. director, who had delivered them; but, he submitted, it was not for the same persons to question the existence of those facts, which they had thus so feelingly deplored. If further proof were wanted of the licentious and insubordinate conduct of the students, and of the injustice of the hon. ex-director, in impeaching the integrity and veracity of the statements which had been made, it would be found in the official reports of the college council themselves. In their report of the 18th December 1815, they intimate that had the then term closed on the 5th of November, instead of the usual period, about six weeks later, they could for once have reported a quiet term; their language upon the occasion pretty well shewed, the sort of terms which had preceded that in question. They say, "with regard to the former, meaning the point of discipline, if the term had

closed on the 5th of November last, the council would have been justified in presenting to the committee a very favourable report. Never had there been so little of that childish spirit and disorder which had so often been found the forerunner of *serious disturbances*; the practice of shooting and driving had been vigilantly checked, *clandestine excursions* to London had been so carefully watched, that scarcely a single instance can have escaped detection and punishment—there had been little or no complaint of *riotous conduct in the neighbourhood—drinking at inns*, or similar irregularities, at the same time it had been the study of the authorities to administer the discipline without causing irritation, and the absence of all *personal insult* to any one of them during the late scenes, may prove that their endeavours were not unsuccessful." Now, he would ask, had there been a single charge against the college which was not more than admitted in these reports, by the two hon. directors, and by the college council, and in terms much more approaching to "unmannered invective and abuse," than any thing which he had heard from any other quarter? If was a powerful monosyllable; even this account was all that the college council could have given. "If the term had closed on the 5th November," but after the 5th November came that most daring of all their insurrections, when the staircases were pulled down, professors fired at, servants wounded, a posse of constables called in, and the magistracy appealed to, as had been formerly stated.

Why then, with what pretensions to justice and candour would any man reprove his honorable friend (Mr. Hume), for saying that these young men had disgraced the British character, or their own—when his great reprover, the hon. ex-director himself, who then acted as the chairman, could not help in the indignant language which had just been read, acknowledging the lamentable state, and the inauspicious appearance which the college presented? Was it possible for any intelligent person that knew that his (Mr. Jackson's) proposition was only for one inquiry, to doubt that he had laid before the court fair and substantial grounds for it? No man, as he thought, of an independent mind, could hesitate for a moment, under such circumstances, in giving his assent to a serious and general investigation of the causes of their disappointment, respecting the college; the whole history of which had been so sedulously kept from the knowledge of the proprietors; the directors had thought proper to report annually that all was well, though it now

turned out that from the year 1808 or 1809, there had not been an interval of any length, free from these disgraceful and violent proceedings.

As to the *literary character* of the institution, it had been boldly said, on the other side, that nothing could be more satisfactory, and that the literature of the college had been almost every thing that could be wished. Now to his judgment nothing could be more unsatisfactory or humiliating than the last college report, which comprised the minutes of the college of December 1815 and May 1816, the former begging that those writers, whose terms were finished, might not be refused proceeding to India, on account of their not being able to pass their examination in the oriental languages, the test of which was by a rule of this college, made as humble as possible; while the latter of those papers unfolded a lamentable degree of retrogression in European literature, assigning as the reason, that those important personages, the students, had not *appreciated* European literature so highly as they formerly did; but offering as a consolation to the proprietors, to whom the institution had then cost £200,000, "that the instances had been very rare of an abandonment of all literary application." What now became of the hon. ex-director's favourite term of "appropriate education," such as no existing establishment in Great Britain, whether college, seminary, or school, afforded! As some apology for this awkward story of the oriental test, the hon. ex-director (Mr. Grant), had contended that it never was in the contemplation of the founders of this plan, that the Oriental language should be a material feature of education in this college. and yet it was very extraordinary that in the report of the year 1805, delivered by the college committee, the same hon. gentleman who was one of that committee, and the presumed framer of the report, had pointed out the immense advantage which the French service had derived from their servants and officers possessing a knowledge of the Oriental languages; observing, that it was well-known that there were men at Paris, who could converse fluently in the Persian and the other languages of the East. The hon. ex-director then proceeding in this his report, to invite the Company to imitate the example of the French, which gave them such facilities in transactions with the Oriental world, and further contending that even their China writers should be thus *Orientially* accomplished! Now he (Mr. Jackson) would give the hon. ex-director every thing he desired. He would suppose, as the hon. ex-director had said at the last court, that the Oriental

languages were merely an incidental and not an essential object; but if that were so, he would ask upon what pretence did the hon. ex-director join the other day in fixing the Company with an additional *Oriental professor*, at an expense of £500 per annum, for the purpose of more effectually teaching that language which was now said to be non-essential? Conceding, however, to the hon. ex-director, that the Oriental languages were non-essential, the court had a right to presume that everything relating to *European literature* must be imperfection! The court had heard what was the progress of the students in that respect. The report of the ill-success of European literature was but nine months old; and after perusing that, could any man who read Mr. Malthus's ingenuous acknowledgement, doubt that any of the public universities or higher seminaries of this country, were capable of imparting as good an education as any that could be given at this anomalous institution? Would any man say, after such evidence as this, that the literary character of the college was such as could bear the test of impartial inquiry? It was hardly necessary for him to trouble the court with reading the speech of the present chairman, which followed this singular report, it had evidently been composed previously to his setting off for Bedford, in the expectation of a very different account from the college council; consequently, its hyperbolical compliments read as the most biting sarcasms! It was, however, a generous blunder, and proceeded from a man with too kind a heart to have meant otherwise than respectfully to the professors, and affectionately to the boys. Happily, after all the resistance which had been made to his hon friends (Mr. Hume's) demands for papers and information, the court had at last come at the real facts of the case; these three papers were now before them as public documents; and, the court so possessing them, he would say boldly, that the directors "must tear the seal from off the bond," before they could say, that he had not made out a case of non-proficiency in literary attainments, with a most lamentable want of moral discipline! Indeed, the hon. ex-director's speech, as well as that of his hon. relative, had consisted almost wholly of what their virtuous minds meant, that the college should have been what it might, and what they admitted it ought to have been; but, as to what it really had been, all was, in the first instance, concealment and suppression of papers, and now an acknowledged dread of inquiry. Not one meagre official European document had been produced affirmative of the character of the college; on the contrary,

the hon. ex-director had, in his despair, invoked testimonials from India, and quoted a dispatch of several years back from Lord Minto, the amount of which, was, that the youths from Hertford college had turned out well-behaved lads; but all the Asiatic accounts, and calculations of literary proficiency, had been overturned, and justly and successfully ridiculed by his hon. and acute friend (Mr. Hume), who never contented himself with the surface of things, but, whose industry and research had got at some of the most recent accounts, from which it appeared, even from the mouth of the governor-general, and amidst an effort to speak in flattering terms of a known favourite institution, that the Asiatic account was, with a very few brilliant exceptions, if possible, more mortifying than their own professors report.

He would not (Mr. Jackson said) longer detain the court; all that he was anxious for was, to convince them that he had laid fair and honest grounds for calling for the opinion of their directors on a business of so much importance, as the virtuous and enlightened education of the youths destined to administer the government of India. He could not argue against power, or help numbers being brought down against him; no person knew better than the hon. ex-director the affect of keeping off a division till six o'clock in the afternoon, but he could defend himself against the charge of having been unjust, or of having brought forward charges before the public which he could not make out. No man could answer for the success, or the acceptance of his endeavours, but his conscience told him, that he was in some degree entitled to the support and approbation of every honorable and candid mind.

He could not sit down (Mr. Jackson said) without doing justice to the dexterity with which the machinery of opposition had been conducted on the present occasion; he had thought for a long time that his hon. and learned friend (Mr. R. Grant) had seriously meant to go with him every inch of the way, for an inquiry; his learned friend had, in terms of peculiar solemnity, challenged, invoked, adjured, investigation, "at any time, in any place, and before any tribunal;" he had even claimed this as the right of the college, "according to the rules of law, and eternal justice belonging to all men!" What then was his surprise at finding his hon. and learned friend acting in strict conjunction with his other learned friend (Mr. Impey), who had but too successfully, in the first instance, argued against the production of evidence; and now argued that no evidence had been pro-

been the fashion of the debate, he must be permitted to observe, that his two hon. and learned friends reminded him of a story of two gentlemen who were much in the habit of visiting together; who were used previously to determine upon what topics they would introduce, and so cast their respective parts in the conversation; that, however violently they might seem to disagree, or decisively rebuke each other, it was still with the mutual understanding, that both should succeed, because both were to shine! Thus, while one of his learned friends, loudly demanded inquiry, which could not be "too solemn, too deliberate, too judicial, too extensive," and for which he waited with "almost breathless impatience," an inquiry, which he saw "could not stop till it reached the bar of the legislature." His learned ally was to contend, that the whole affair was trivial, that, since the professors had obtained the additional authority which they had contended for, and ousted that of the directors, all had been calm and gone on well; that inquiry would be worse than a waste of time, and that, therefore, he should move "the previous question, as the only mode of extinguishing it!"—Now it happened, unfortunately for his learned friend (Mr. Impey), that he, who had so courteously and coolly treated the other side, as the narrators of "a fabulous history, the whole of which had been falsified by the declarations of an hon. ex-director," had shewn himself, no doubt from his other avocations having prevented him from giving much attention to the subject, most woefully uninformed as to one of the main historical facts of the case. He had stated repeatedly, distinctly and confidently, that the college statutes, which took away the authority from the directors, and gave the exclusive right of expulsion to the professors, had cured all the insurrectionary evils; that, from that period, all had been satisfaction and repose, and that it would be even mischievous to disturb, by needless inquiries, that serenity which had prevailed in the college since the introduction of the laws in question; whereas, should his learned friend's leisure admit of his reading even those papers which were accessible to the proprietors, he would find, that, with all his constitutional aversion to "fabulous history," he had been miserably out in his chronology; and, that the most fearful of the riots, the most daring of the insurrections, had taken place *considerably subsequent* to the enactment of those laws which thus degraded the directors. A part of that code had been assigned, by the professors themselves, as among the *causes of insurrection*, from what had been termed as to the students "false

arose from their hatred and abhorrence of the principle which compelled them either to criminate themselves, or seek their safety by the crimination of each other.

Now, how was his plain and simple proposition for inquiry about to be met?—By the previous question!—On what ground?—Because it was said, that inquiry and accusation were synonymous! Humiliating confession!—But, if his motion were *really* accusatory, how ought accusation to be met? by trial, or by flight?—Innocence would naturally court discussion; it would insist upon a dispassionate appeal, by way of ballot, to the absent proprietors; to the hundreds who had left, or who could not attend the court, but who were now in possession of facts to enable them to judge of the fitness of further investigation. On the other hand, what could be more significant of a bad cause than the taking advantage of a slender majority at a late hour in the day, when the court was worn down, to shun the impartial ordeal of a ballot.—His learned friend (Mr. Impey) had argued from first to last, as if this were solely a question of accusation; he (Mr. Jackson) would admit, that there was something like accusation of the college in its aggregate form, but he disclaimed the idea of individual attack; he repeated, that he held the professors in the highest reverence and respect, and the proposition which he had suggested, with respect to accepting of their future assistance, was declaratory of his confidence in them; his wish and aim, throughout the discussion, had been, to take up the abstract question, whether the college had, or had not answered its purpose, or was likely so to do?—He, however, fully admitted, that the college stood accused! there were then in court two ruthless impeachers of the whole establishment; persons who were at once its accusers, its condemnators, and its executioners! He meant the mover and the seconder of the *previous question*! What! after so many taunting challenges to meet upon facts, was this the issue of so much boasting? this poor expedient! this wretched manoeuvre! to stop inquiry, and stifle investigation! He would, he must put it to the experience, and to the candour of the hon. ex-director (Mr. Grant, sen.), whether he had ever known a question like the present, in which the constituent asked for the aid and advice of the constituted, met in a manner so unworthy the character and the dignity of the East-India Company? That hon. gentleman was well aware, that at that late hour of the day no question could be said to be fairly submitted to the sober and candid judgment of the proprietors that was not referred to them by way of ballot? Why then did he thus exert him-

self to prevent that appeal? He must know in his conscience, that a majority obtained merely by the influence which the directors were known to have in that court, in which they could, as it were, command a certain number of votes, was no credit to, no triumph to the Hertford institution. The college might have outlived the imputed purpose of the proprietors to pull it down; it might have outlived its own five insurrections!—It might have outlived the report of its own professors!—It might have outlived (though that would be difficult), the pamphlet of Mr. Malthus!—It might have outlived even the speeches of its advocates! but it could not long outlive the *previous question*!—This ignominious flight from inquiry had sealed its fate for ever! (*Hear! Hear!*) and consigned it to unfading obloquy, and never dying shame! (*Hear! Hear!*).

The *Chairman* then put the question; and, upon a show of hands, he declared the original question to be lost by a majority.

Upon a division being demanded, it took place, and the numbers were as follows, *viz.*

For the original question	40
Against it	62

Majority..... 22

The *Chairman* then declared the question to be determined in the negative. Upon which,

Mr. *Lowndes* expressed himself with some warmth, exhorting his learned friend to persevere against so feeble a majority, assured of final triumph, exclaiming, with his usual emphasis of tone,

“*Marcellus, exiled, more true glory feels,*

“*Than Cæsar, with a Senate at his heels!*”

The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

East-India House, March 19.

MANDAMUS PAPERS.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House, in Leadenhall Street, which was made *special*, at the request of certain Proprietors, “for the purpose of taking into consideration the Mandamus Papers, as far as the same relate to the conduct of the Court of Directors, in resisting the Powers exercised on that occasion by the Honorable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, in adjudicating disputed pecuniary Claims, and in directing the application of the Company's Funds for their discharge.”

The Minutes of the last Court having been read—

The *Chairman* (Thos. Reid, Esq.) said,—"I have to acquaint the court, that since it was made special, at the desire of certain proprietors, those gentlemen have requested, that the consideration of the question, relative to the *Mandamus Papers*, should be postponed to a future day. I wish, therefore, to apprise those individuals who mean to take a part in the discussion, that, in conformity with the request of the gentlemen who were anxious to bring the question forward, the Court of Directors have put off the consideration of the subject until the 16th of April."

The clerk then read the letter of Humphry Howorth, Esq. M. P. and — Holt, Esq. addressed to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, requesting the present court to be made special; and also a subsequent letter, from the same parties, desiring that, under all the circumstances, the consideration of the *Mandamus Papers* should be postponed to the 16th of April.

The *Chairman*. "We have given notice, in the newspapers, of the contents of the latter communication. I am very sorry we could not give an earlier intimation to the proprietors; but we could not help ourselves, having received the communication so late, that we were prevented from having it published before this morning."

The consideration of the *Mandamus Papers* was then adjourned to the 16th of April.

FREE TRADE OF INDIA.

Mr. *Weeding* rose to observe, that he hoped he should be permitted, before the whole proceedings of the day were over, to draw the attention of the court for a few moments to a subject that was nearly connected with the vital interests of the Company. One of his majesty's ministers had recently introduced a bill into the House of Commons, for the purpose of extending the free trade of India to the ports of Malta and Gibraltar.—Without canvassing the policy of this measure,—whether it were questionable or otherwise, in a national point of view, or whether the end proposed might not be attained by other and better means, which it was not then for the proprietors to discuss—he felt it to be his duty to press on the hon. chairman, and the court of directors, the necessity of laying before his majesty's ministers the fairness and justice of removing the transit duties now payable on the piece goods of India and China. Those duties operated strongly in favour of the foreign trader, and enabled him to undersell the British merchant in the foreign market. The policy

ture as evidently called for the removal of the transit duties; and as ministers had already, he supposed, submitted the bill to the court of directors, he wished to ask, whether the present was not a proper opportunity for endeavouring to procure a repeal of duties which were so decidedly hostile to the interests of the Company?

The *Chairman*. "I just beg to state, that we consider ourselves indebted to the hon. proprietor for the suggestions with which he has favoured the court. We have been this morning discussing the bill; and the same remarks, which the hon. proprietor has offered, were made by several gentlemen in the direction. The court of directors have this particular point immediately in view, with the intention of getting such remedies applied as the occasion seems to call for.—(*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. *Loundes* thought it was particularly imperative to attend to this claim at the present moment. The reception with which the British ambassador to China had met, had struck a damp over the commercial part of this country, which the most effectual means ought to be taken to dissipate.—When he considered the deficiency in the tea-duty, during the last year, he conceived that ministers ought to pause before they had recourse to any alteration in the Company's system, that was likely to occasion a still greater defalcation. It was necessary that ministers should assign some reason for this deficiency, even though they themselves laughed at it. The reason stated was a very weak one; for it was non-sense to tell him, that the poverty of the country prevented the people from using the same quantity of tea they formerly did—and that, therefore, this branch of the revenue had decreased. The habits of the lower orders of society were perfectly formed on this point; he believed they would prefer leaves of any kind, with the name of tea, even to malt liquors. The defalcation was owing to something else. It was attributable to something abroad; and if that were the case, and these free ports were allowed, would it not encourage the evil to spread still farther. Government, therefore, by pursuing this system, would not only break the charter or lease of the Company, but they would perhaps injure the revenue. He possessed some leaseholds of his own; and he should consider himself as acting very dishonorably, if he did any thing that tended to infringe the articles of the lease. He made these observations without meaning any disrespect to the present administration,—they applied merely to the circumstances of the case, without any reference to the party in power. If the statement of the hon. proprietor were true and he

the poorest attempts to encourage the commerce of the country that he had ever heard of. After Parliament had stated how unjust the income tax was, what were they about to do? They were going to visit the funds of the Company with as severe a tax, under a different name. This was a poor shift to bolster up the decayed commerce of the country, at the expense of chartered rights. When he said the decayed commerce of the country, he begged to observe, that he did not mean a decay arising from want of enterprise on the part of the British merchant, or from any deterioration in the fabric of the articles manufactured by us, but a falling off, naturally attendant on the return of peace. England had, for fifteen or sixteen years, the trade of the whole world—and, of course, when hostilities ceased, each nation took back that portion of commerce which belonged to it, and the commerce of England decreased precisely in that ratio. If the executive body stood firm to their posts on this occasion; if they considered, that an exclusive trade was the pivot on which the East-India Company moved; if they reflected, that, by giving up one inch of their rights they endangered them all, (and he had too high an opinion of their merits and virtues, as directors, to believe that they would feel otherwise), then they would make a powerful resistance to this threatened encroachment. If they surrendered the point now in question, the mischief would not stop there. If a stone were thrown into a pond, it created circle after circle, until the surface of the water was covered; and, in the same way, if the Company consented to this proposition for forming two free ports, more and more would be required of them, until they were deprived of all that was valuable in the India trade. He would not be the advocate of any injustice practised by the Company, if it were pointed out to him; but he was bound to say, that there was no spot on the face of the globe better governed than their Indian Empire, both for the interests of the people and of the Company. They had a right then to retain its government in their hands—and he deprecated any project that tended to weaken it. What did those persons say, who were so anxious for free ports? They asserted, that the Company got nothing by the trade to India, and yet these were the very individuals who wished to embark in it themselves. This shewed him that there was a snake in the grass. For many years past a number of merchants in this country looked upon the Company with a jealous eye, as a great and powerful body; and they wished to get into partnership with them. Although they would not pay any part of the expense of the establishment,

they were anxious to become partners in the Company's business, at the very moment they were exclaiming that it was unprofitable. This was a positive inconsistency, and shewed that they spoke one way while they thought another. He could assure the court, that the feelings which filled his breast the other day, when, after eighteen years connection with the Company, he went up with the address to Carlton-House, were indescribable. He gave way to those inexpressible feelings which arose from that sort of union denominated a *family compact*. He felt those pleasurable sensations for a body of honourable men, with whom he had been connected for so many years. He felt the influence of the word *party*, on that occasion, in its most pleasant sense—which was nothing more than a strong friendship for a number of individuals with whom you have acted during an extended period of life. He was one of those who acknowledged that species of party feeling—and he would, at least, do all he could to throw the widow's mite into that scale of protection which he conceived to be necessary when any of their rights were menaced. He did think, in consequence of the government of the country having sent an unfortunate embassy to China, that the Company's shop there was likely to be spoiled; and, after they had done that, it was very hard that they should endeavour to deprive the Company of another part of their commerce. He should not trouble the court further—but he could not avoid making these few observations. He considered the rights of the Company to be like the movements of a watch. This was the pivot on which they all turned—and if they gave it up, the movements of the watch would be worth nothing.

The Chairman—"The fears expressed by the hon. proprietor are unfounded. The bill, in question, does not permit any ship whatever to enter teas. The landing of teas is expressly guarded against."

Mr. Hume said, though this subject was not regularly before the court, yet he felt so strongly the observations of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding), that he wished to say a word or two on it. He differed, however, entirely from what the hon. proprietor (Mr. Lowndes) had first observed, with respect to the ports that were about to be thrown open. His desire was this, that, as the bill was now before the legislature, every means should be taken to remove those difficulties which prevented London from becoming a free-port. He considered it a matter of very great importance, that every principle which enabled the merchant to trade, by a circuitous route, at a greater profit than the Company de-

rived, should be abandoned. Everything connected with the trade to India ought to be a very serious consideration with the court of directors—and he hoped their recommendation to the legislature would be attended with weight. He trusted that everything in the form of duties and charges, of whatever kind, would be removed from the trade between India and England, and, if possible, that a very great facility should be given to it. Before the measure was finally discussed, this subject ought to be brought before ministers, in order that goods might be brought direct from any port in India to England—for, if such duties were suffered to remain, they would operate as much against the interests of the public, as of the Company. He was aware, that any measure proposed by the court of directors was laid before the proprietors. But he expressed an opinion, on a former occasion, when a bill was introduced into parliament containing matters connected with India, though not originating with the Company, that it should be laid before the court—and, perhaps, it would be right that the proprietors should be made acquainted with the present bill. What had occurred that day might justify them in doing it—and, perhaps, the observations thrown out in that court would not be lost on the legislature. He did not mean to propose any thing on the subject—but he was of opinion, that every bill relative to India, should be laid before the proprietors, with such observations as the court of directors might suggest—and the expression of their sentiments would not, he hoped, be entirely overlooked by the legislature.

ADDRESS TO PRINCE REGENT.

The *Chairman*—"In pursuance of the resolution of the general court, of the 7th ultimo, relative to presenting an address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, I have to acquaint the court, that the Deputy Chairman and myself, accompanied by Richard Chicheley Plowden, Esq. John Hudleston, Esq. the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, David Scott, Esq. Alexander Allan, Esq. and William Stanley Clarke, Esq. also by Randle Jackson, Esq. the mover of the address, and several other proprietors, attended by the secretary, presented the address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, at the levee, on the 5th instant, and the same was received most graciously."

Mr. R. Jackson. "As one of the persons who was delegated to go up with the address, permit me to state the great satisfaction which I feel, and which I am sure the proprietors will also feel, when they learn the politeness with

which you, sir, and other directors, did us the honor to meet us at this house, and to accompany us to St. James's. Nothing could exceed the complaisance with which we were treated by your hon. court on that occasion—but the infinite grace and condescension of the illustrious personage himself in receiving the address. We were, sir, under an additional obligation to the president of the board of control, who seemed to embrace that opportunity of showing his marked respect for the proprietors of East-India stock; and who in the most obliging manner, took care that the address should be presented with every circumstance of dignity that belonged to it. I cannot, sir, (continued Mr. Jackson, addressing the chairman), sit down without adding a few words personally to yourself. You are now, sir, very near the close of your administration, and I know, from many circumstances, and from various quarters, that I speak the general sense of the proprietors, when I thank you for the friendly and constitutional attention with which you treated us during the twelve months of your authority in the chair.—(Hear! hear!)

—When I speak of you as having executed your high functions in the most correct manner, I mean not to insinuate anything against the hon. gentleman who is to succeed you; I have no reason to doubt his conduct in any respect whatever. I wish merely to express the general feeling which your politeness and urbanity have created in the minds of the proprietors."—(Hear! hear!)

Mr. Hume wished to know whether in point of form, the communication which had just been made by the chairman, had been entered amongst the proceedings of the court.

The *Chairman* replied—it certainly had.

Mr. Hume observed, that his hon. and learned friend (Mr. R. Jackson) had taken that opportunity of making some observations to the court on the conduct pursued by their hon. chairman, in the discharge of his important duties, and he could not forbear from following the same course. When he said that the present chairman was the only one that had treated him with politeness, since he became connected with the court, he should be wanting in gratitude if he did not seize every opportunity of stating, that on all occasions the most marked respect and attention had been paid to him both in public and private. Whenever he found it necessary to call on the chairman on matters relative to the business of that court, he had always been received in the most cordial manner.—(Hear! hear!)

Mr. Lowndes said, that at the period of their hon. chairman's administration

was about to close, it was proper that those who had observed the politeness of his conduct, should bear testimony to it. The urbanity of the hon. gentleman's manners had been such, that he hoped it would serve as an example to succeeding chairmen; for he could not help declaring that there had been some partiality in the conduct of other directors, when they filled that high office which formed a contrast, when placed in competition with the course adopted by the gentleman who now filled the chair. He should only say, that urbanity of manners had a much greater effect on society in general, than those gentlemen supposed who did not cultivate it. Drop after drop would in time wear the hardest stone, and kindness and urbanity of manner, whether they were applying to the legislature for the renewal of their charter or for any other purpose, would have great influence in obtaining that which the Company sought. Certainly if persons were appointed to be foreign ambassadors on account of the politeness of their demeanour, a corresponding attention to manners in those who filled high situations in the administration of the Company's affairs ought not to be neglected. The life of a celebrated statesman (the Earl of Chesterfield) afforded a strong proof of what might be effected by urbanity of manners. He observed, that when he attempted to introduce the new style, he was opposed by a noble lord of great abilities; "perhaps," said Lord Chesterfield, "this nobleman understood the philosophical part of the business better than I did, but my attention to delicacy of manners had a greater effect on the house than his lordship's observations." The hon. gentleman who now filled the chair, from a correct knowledge of human nature, from that species of feeling which the French denominated "*bon hommie*," had succeeded in procuring the good will of all the proprietors. No person felt more obliged to the hon. chairman than he did, and he returned him his sincere thanks for his candour and impartiality.

The *Chairman*—"I cannot well express my feelings on this occasion, and, therefore, had better leave it unattempted. It affords me a most pleasing sensation to find that my conduct in the chair has been approved of by the great body of the proprietors. Yet impressed as I am with this honorable testimony of their approbation to myself, I must assume the liberty of stating, that in my opinion, some gentlemen have taken an erroneous view of the conduct of my predecessors, through mistake or misapprehension; because I am fully convinced from their general manners, their true principles, and their proper feelings, that

they never intentionally departed from the strict line of justice and impartiality.

EMBASSY TO CHINA.

Mr. *Hume*—"I beg leave to ask a question before the court separates. You are aware, sir, that the public mind is in a state of considerable anxiety relative to the fate of the embassy to China. The object of my question is to learn whether any authentic information has been received on this subject? If none has been received, a statement of that fact will set aside the unpleasant rumours and alarms which have been afloat for some days past."

The *Chairman*—"The court of directors have not received any information from Lord Amherst since his arrival at Peking. They have in fact received no account whatever of the embassy, and, therefore, they are quite ignorant respecting the reception his lordship met with. On this point we are totally in the dark, having received no letter or information of any kind whatever relative to his lordship's arrival."—The court then adjourned.

We are requested to insert the following correction of the report of debate on the college at Haileybury.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Observing in the report of the debate at the East India House respecting the college at Haileybury in the Asiatic Journal for the present month, a misstatement imputed to me, though the name be wrongly spelt "*Weedon*" instead of "*Weeding*," I have to beg the favour of you to correct it in the Journal for the ensuing month. It occurs during the speech of Mr. Pattison. That gentleman having mentioned, that the directors had not relinquished the power of dismissing the professors of the college, I ventured to set him right by stating, that "no professor could be removed without the sanction of the Bishop of London; that it was so ordered by the statutes of the college." Your report supposes me to say "without the sanction of the Board of Control;" a statement widely differing, not from my observation merely, but from the truth. I appeal to the statutes of the college for the verity of this assertion. The control of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India over the removal of professors of the college, had such been the regulation, would in my opinion have been salutary and just. But that board, as well as the court of directors, relinquished this power, and made it to devolve on the bishop of London, who was appointed visitor. Why a

dignitary of the church should have been invested with that authority, or be the visitor of such an institution I knew not, and have yet to learn. If the college had been ordained for clerical objects, on the interests of religion, or if the church had been more particularly concerned therein, the reason would have been obvious, but in a school of learning, avowedly instituted to qualify for important *political* purposes, to appoint a bishop the visitor and controlling power appears to me to be an utter mistake and inconsistency. The Chairman of the court of directors or the chief Commissioner for the affairs of India, should in my humble opinion have been the visitor of the college. This would have been more consonant with the nature of its establishment; more in unison with its views and interests.

This, Sir, was one among the many errors of detail respecting the college, to correct which I voted for the inquiry: not to dissolve but to uphold the institution; to clear it of those imperfections, which deformed its beauty, and might cripple its strength.

In this argument, however, I am digressing from the object of my letter, which is to correct the misstatement before alluded to. It is but justice to add my opinion, that your report of the debates at the East-India House is in general most faithful and accurate.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS WEEDING.

Guildford Street,

Sept. 9, 1817.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

SIR,—I send for insertion in the Asiatic Journal an account of the dimensions of the great gun at Agra,* as it is an object of universal admiration, and has not yet been noticed in your work.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
20th Sept. 1817. W. E.

	Inches.
Diameter of the piece at the muzzle	32
Do. do. at the breech	36
Caliber	22½
Diameter of the shot.....	22
Length of the bore.....	96
Do. piece	114
Solidity of the piece..	62,494 cubic inches
Weighting nearly.....	23,435 lb. French.

The shot, if made of beat iron, would weigh nearly 1624 lb; if cast, in the proportion of 496 to 580.

Steel or forged iron weighs 7.852

White marble do. 2.707

The gun weighs 334 factory maunds.

CHINESE CALENDAR, continued.

March, 1815.

8	57	60 Rain.
10	55	57 Rain, with intervals fair.
11	55	61 Heavy rain, with thunder.

1st day of the Chinese 2d moon.

12 54 61 Rain. A festival in which ornamented paper pagodas, with crackers, are burnt, and wreaths of straw

blown up from them into the air; whoever catches this wreath in its descent is supposed to have good luck for the ensuing year.

14	48	51 Cloudy, some rain.
16	49	55
18	56	68 Cloudy, afternoon fine.
20	66	70 Cloudy; close, damp lay.

22 63 76 Fair.
24 58 70 Fine.
26 60 74 Fair. This last week of warm weather has set all vegetation in a ferment; the buds of deciduous plants are making rapid progress.

29 69 82 Fine. Yesterday we were glad to put on white jackets.
April.

66	73	Rain, some thunder.
68	61	Fine.
8	72	61 Fine.
10	65	78 Fine.
12	72	82 Fair, evening heavy rain.

13 77 71 Cloudy in the evening, set off for Macao after dinner at Puan-kequa.

15 78 72 Cloudy at 3 P.M., heavy squall of rain, lightning, and thunder, during which, the wind shifted to the northward.

16 71 73 Cloudy. Arrived at Macao.

18 71 74 Cloudy.

20 70 73 Rain. Two nuns took the black veil at the convent of St. Clara.

21 71 75 Heavy rain all night. The Melia Azedarach (or Chinese lilac trees) in fine bloom.

* A print of this immense piece of artillery was lately published by Mr. Warham.—Ed.

24 82 69 Showers all night.
27 66 75 Rain early. Cloudy,
rain 2 P.M. Heavy rain.

28 68 74 Rain in the night.
Cloudy. Grand Chinese procession re-
turning the shrine of their deity to the
Joss house, which had been under repair.
This is supposed to have been one of the
handsomest fêtes they have had for some
years past, the ceremonies having begun
some days ago, and are to last some days
longer.

30 69 79 Cloudy. Fine. Wang-
hees, lychees, long yens in blossom, lo-
quats ripening, oranges going out of
season.

Rain fallen since 1st January 19 inches
and 1-10th.

May.

2d 74 79 Rain. About 4 A. M.
Commenced a storm of thunder, lightning,
and rain, clearing up about 5 P.M. Two
churches and three or four houses were
struck with the lightning.

3 72 76 Rain, thunder and
lightning.

4 71 77 Rain incessant, thun-
der and lightning.

6 68 75 Strong wind through
the night.

8 71 75 Cloudy. Some rain.
Thunder.

11 70 82 72* Fine.

13 72 84 74 Fine. Garden-
er planting new trees.

16 76 87 78 Cloudy, but
fair.

18 88 76 Cloudy, strong breezes.

20 75 84 77 Cloudy.

22 76 82 78 Cloudy, some
rain.

24 79 86 80 Rain at 11 P.M.
Strong wind from northward.

26 82 76 Cloudy. Rain in night.

28 76 87 77 Cloudy, strong
northerly wind all night.

31 76 83 78 Rain in tor-
rents in the night. Rain.

June.

2 79 82 80 Cloudy.

4 71 80 78 Fine.

6 89 76 Rain through the day.

8 75 83 77 Cloudy.

11 80 78 Rain. 3 A.M. Heavy
squall of rain and wind, some thunder,
heavy rain through the day.

12 78 73 Heavy rain in the
night. Rain, with thunder and lightning.
At 4 P. M. set off for Canton.

14 At Canton Showery.

16 80 86 82 Fair. Some
heavy showers with thunder.

19 82 87 83 Fine.

22 86 82 83 Fair. Eclipse
of the moon, almost total, about 2 o'clock
this morning.

24 87 83 Fair. Rain in the
night.

26 85 83 Cloudy. Rain in the
night. 1 P.M. hard squall of rain.

27 84 83 Fair.

29 88 84 85 Cloudy, 1 P.M.
heavy rain from eastward.

July.

1 84 82 83 Fair. 4 P. M.
heavy rain.

3 85 83 Fair.

5 87 83 Fine.

7 Cloudy. At 4 P. M.

left Whampoa for Macao.

10 82 88 83 Fine.

The monsoon was unusually severe last
year on the eastern coast of Ceylon. Some
heavy gales had been experienced, accom-
panied by tremendous rain, during the
months of November and December.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

In the year 1796, the Asiatic Society,
which was established in 1784, made ap-
plication to government for the procure-
ment of a charter of Incorporation; for
some cause the request was unsuccessful.
The Marquis of Hastings, always the
patron of letters, has, we understand,
recently transmitted a repetition of the
society's loyal request to the Prince Re-
gent, who, it is to be hoped, will afford
the patronage of the British government
to the literature of Asia.

Expedition to the Congo.—We are
sorry to state the death of Captain Camp-
bell, the able and zealous commander of
the other unfortunate, but well-meant
endeavour to explore the interior of
Africa. A letter from Sierra Leone of
June 30, states, that intelligence of the
loss had arrived at that place a few days
before. Captain Campbell was reported
to have died of the effects of disappoint-
ment. The second naval officer in com-
mand, who had been left at Sierra Leone,
on account of ill-health, but was réco-
vered, and on his way to join the expe-
dition, returned to Sierra Leone, on hear-
ing of Captain Campbell's death, to con-
sult the governor as to the propriety of
persevering or desisting from further at-
tempts; the case is reported to be re-
ferred home to Lord Bathurst.

To the end of time Egypt must con-
tinue to excite the amazement and re-
search of travellers. Additional disco-
veries of ancient works have recently
been made. We are led to expect shortly
from Mr. Salt, our Consul-General in
that country, a more correct transcript

* The third rotation of the degree of the ther-
mometer shows the degree of heat at the time of
observation; generally about 8 A.M.

of the inscription on the column of Dioclesian (commonly called that of Pompey) than has hitherto appeared; and we understand that the same ardent traveller, assisted by a foreign officer of the name of Cariglio, has not only succeeded in transporting from Thebes very interesting fragments of Egyptian sculpture, but has also discovered a passage cut in the solid rock 400 feet in length, under the great pyramid, with chambers at the lower extremity, and a communication with the mysterious well, which has hitherto puzzled all our antiquaries and travellers. Excavations have also been effected among the sepulchral structures in the neighbourhood upon the Desert; and amongst other curiosities, a small temple, and fine granite tablet, have been discovered between the lion's paws of the Sphinx.

Mr. W. Muller and Baron Sack, well known authors at Berlin, are also gone to Egypt on a scientific tour.

Messrs. Richter and Liedman, the former a Livonian the other a Swede, have within these two years travelled over the whole of Egypt and Nubia. Above Philoe they discovered some superb remains of architecture in the Egyptian style. Mr. Richter has proceeded in an attempt to penetrate to the vicinity of Bokhara and into Bactria.

Accounts are stated to have been received from Batavia of the 15th of March, which state among other things, that the mountain Idjing, twenty-four leagues from Banjoewangie, emitted fire in the month of January, particularly on the 23d and 24th, when the eruptions were very violent; the surrounding country was covered with ashes.

In many places there were great inundations, so that the waters rose fourteen feet above the usual level; the damage done was very great, and occasioned a scarcity of provisions. Subsequent accounts from that district, of 18th March, state that the mountain still continued to smoke, and that daily inundations took place, which destroyed many rice fields; the fields which the water has left are covered with mud and ashes; the usual water courses were stopped up by the ashes, or large trees thrown from the mountain, so that it was impossible to plant the rice fields. The air was obscured by smoke and light ashes, so that the sun and moon appeared of the colour of blood. The health of the inhabitants is injured by the bad water, and numbers of cattle die.

The rivers every where burst their banks, and in many places rose as high as fourteen feet above their ordinary level. The affrighted inhabitants fled from all parts towards the shore and town of Ban-

joewangie, but were stopped at every step in consequence of the roads being rendered impassable by the inundations and the destruction of the bridges. The subsequent news is somewhat more assuring; the mountain has ceased to emit any more fire; but the atmosphere continues darkened with clouds of ashes and smoke, nor have the inundations yet abated. The desolation occasioned by this disastrous phenomenon is fearful; and there is reason to apprehend that it will occasion a great scarcity of provisions. Many people are suffering under diseases occasioned by the bad quality given to the waters by the ashes, and a general mortality has seized the horned cattle. In the district of Gabang the mountain Goenang Loewer sunk in on the 27th February, and buried a kampung of eight families who dwelt upon it. A similar event took place on the night of the 4th and 5th of March, in the district of Talaga, where a number of houses, with all their inmates, were in like manner overwhelmed in ruin, and not a trace of their existence left. Many rice fields are buried, and the river Ty Dienklok is quite dried up.

A similar misfortune took place in the night of the 4th of March, in the district of Jalage, which destroyed four houses, some rice fields, &c.—*Middleburg, Sept. 10.*

A complete series of the lavas and other minerals of Java and of Banca, have, we understand, recently been received at the India House intended for the Hon. Company's Museum.

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

The Ruins of Gour, described and represented in Eighteen Views, with a Topographical Map, compiled from the Manuscripts, and Drawings of the late H. Creighton, Esq. In one vol. royal 4to. 2l. 2s. boards.

Travels in Brazil. By Henry Koster. New edition. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s. boards.

A Narrative of a Voyage to New Zealand, performed in the years 1814 and 1815, by John Liddiard Nicholas, Esq. in company with the Rev. Samuel Marsden, Principal Chaplain of New South Wales: including an Account of the first Missionary Establishment ever formed on that Island, with a Description of the Interior of the Country, its Soil, Climate, and Productions, and the Manners and Customs of the Natives; together with occasional Remarks on their Political Economy. Illustrated by Plates and a Map of the Island. 2 vol. 8vo. 1l. 4s. boards.

A Narrative of a Singular Imposition, practised upon the Benevolence of a Lady

residing in the Vicinity of the City of Bristol, by a Young Woman of the Name of Mary Wilcox, alias Baker, alias Bakerstend, alias Caraboo, Princess of Javusu. 8vo. 5s.

Institutes of Grammar, as applicable to the English Language, or as Introductory to the Study of other Languages, systematically arranged, and briefly explained. To which are added, some Chronological Tables. By James Andrew, LL. D. 8vo. 6s. 6d. bound.

Mr. Pope's Practical Abridgement of the Custom and Excise Laws, relative to the Import, Export, and Coasting Trade of Great Britain and her Dependencies; including Tables of the Duties, Drawbacks, Bounties, and Premiums; various other Matters, and an Index. The third edition, corrected to August 18, 1817. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards.

Chemical Amusement; comprising a Series of Curious and Instructive Experiments in Chemistry, which are easily performed, and unattended by Danger. By Frederick Accum, 12mo. 7s. boards.

Cælebs Deceived. By the Author of an Antidote to the Miseries of Human Life, &c. 2 vol. 12mo. 8s. boards.

Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, Vol. 8, Part 1, 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

The Quarterly Review, No. 33. Price 6s.

The Edinburgh Review, No. 56. Price 6s.

Arrowsmith's New General Atlas. Royal 4to 1l. 16s. half bound.

The Edinburgh Gazetteer, or Geographical Dictionary. 8vo. Vol. 1, Part 1. 9s. boards.

The Edinburgh Annual Register, 1815, one vol. 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards.

The Pamphleteer, No. XX. containing:—1. A Defence of Economy, against Mr. Rose. By Jeremy Bentham, Esq. (original).—2. A Defence of the Con-

stitution of Great Britain and Ireland. By the Right Hon. John Lord Somers.—3. On the present State of Pauperism in England. By the Rev. G. Glover, A. M.—4. An Enquiry into the Causes of Agricultural Distress. By W. Jacob, Esq. F.R.S.—5. On the Means of arresting the Progress of National Calamity. By Sir J. Sinclair, Bart. M. P.—6. Suggestions for the Prevention of Epidemic Diseases, &c. By Chas. Maclean, M. D.—7. Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Employment of Climbing Boys.—8. On the Copyright Bill. By Sir E. Brydges, Bart. M. P.—9. On the Means of Reducing the Poors' Rates. By Major Torrens, (original).—10. A Letter to D. Ricardo, Esq. on the Depreciation of Bank Notes. By the Rev. A. Crombie.

IN THE PRESS.

A Journal of the Proceedings of the Embassy to China. By Henry Ellis, Esq. Third Commissioner of the Embassy. In 4to. with Plates, Maps, &c.

The Official Journal of the late Capt. Tuckey, on a Voyage of Discovery in the Interior of Africa, to explore the Source of the Zaira or Congo. In 4to, with a large Map, and other Plates and Woodcuts.

A History of British India. By James Mill, Esq. 3 vol. 4to.

Dr. Robertson is printing a Concise Grammar of the Romaic or Modern Greek Language, with Phrases and Dialogues on familiar Subjects.

The Rev. T. Kidd, of Cambridge, is preparing an edition of the Complete Works of Demosthenes, Greek and Latin, from the text of Reiske, with collations and various readings.

Miss Lucy Aikin has in the press, Memoirs of the Count of Queen Elizabeth; including a large portion of biographical anecdote, original letters, &c.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. R. Morrison, on the subject of printing the Chinese Testament, Nov. 1815.

On the question which you submitted to me, "Whether for printing the sacred Scriptures in Chinese, wooden stereotype, or metal single types, were likely to be cheaper?" I have taken the opinion of the Company's printer, Mr. Thomas, who is daily in use of single metal types employed by him in printing the Chinese Dictionary.

He says, that if in England metal stereotype for printing the sacred scrip-

tures be found cheaper than letter press, it would appear from the similarity of the cases, that the same should hold true in China; wooden blocks being in fact stereotype, and single metal characters a kind of letter press.

In China also wooden blocks become much cheaper than English stereotype. The latter must be regularly composed before the plates be cast; in China the type-cutter requires only a fair copy.

The single letters in Chinese being so numerous, and arranged under no fewer than two hundred and fourteen radicals, though each character be a word, it re-

quires more time to find any given word than is necessary to compose it from the Roman letter. A word from a Greek case, with all its accents, would be composed sooner than a Chinese character from a collection of thirty or forty thousand characters, arranged in the best possible manner.

Though there should not be more than two or three thousand different words in the whole Scriptures, yet the same word occurs often in the course of two or four pages. He supposes, that to publish the eight volumes of the New Testament, as many characters as are in two volumes would be requisite, say forty-eight thousand or forty-nine thousand, which, at forty characters per dollar, makes one thousand two hundred and forty-seven dollars, £311. The expense of cutting the whole eight volumes, suppose seven hundred and forty or eight hundred dollars, £200. (The blocks of the duodecimo edition cost five hundred dollars; the writer received fifty dollars.)

In going through the press there would be no advantage. Suppose eight pages were worked at once, which would require a considerably larger fount. Two Chinese engage to throw off four thousand copies of two pages a-day, which is equal to eight thousand copies of four pages. Few, if any, Europeans in this climate could throw off two thousand copies of eight pages, allowing two men at a press. The monthly wages of Chinese labourers and mechanics are from three to six dollars.

Then follows the great advantage of stereotype, viz. taking fifty or a hundred copies at a time, as they are wanted; and also, that once correct, it remains permanently correct. And when I leave the country, the blocks may be left behind, and the sacred Scriptures printed without danger of error. They may be sent also to any other place, to the Russian frontier if you please, and the Scriptures printed from them. That would be much better than carrying the books.

I am myself fully convinced, that all that can be said in favour of metal stereotype for printing standard books, applies with fully as much, if not with greater force and truth, to the Chinese wooden stereotype.

My duodecimo New Testament, yellowish paper, (the middle class of paper,) I have thrown off, and bound up, for three mace six candareens, i. e. half a dollar Spanish, or two shillings and sixpence English.

In the Summer I re-examined the New Testament, and am happy to say, that at present, having daily a little more experience in the Chinese, the translation is very satisfactory to me. There are in it

some typographical errors, and two or three omissions of a member of a sentence, which I shall correct as soon as circumstances permit.

Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society.—Second Report.—Translations.—The Committee have next to announce that, ever considering it to be one great object of the Society, to afford the natives a perusal of the history and rule of our faith in their own language, they have availed themselves with great pleasure of a very liberal offer from Dr. John Taylor of this presidency, to superintend the translation into the Mahratta and Guzaratee languages of any part of the Holy Scriptures, and have requested him to superintend in the first instance the translation of the Gospel of St. Matthew into Guzaratee and Mahratta.

The Committee are fully aware of the duty imposed upon them to be particularly careful, that the translations of the Scriptures to be distributed should be correctly made, or abound with no important errors.

The English translation is an authorised version, and if at any time doubts should arise as to the meaning of a sentence, there are authorised persons at hand to make the proper explanation; but in the several languages of this country, where no such helps can be readily obtained, considerable mischiefs may arise from the improper version of a single word.

The Committee entertain the greatest confidence, that the opportunities which this place affords of consulting numerous classes of natives from different parts of Guzerat and the Mahratta country, will enable Dr. Taylor to furnish a translation, which shall be free from any material errors, dignified but simple in its language, and such as may be understood by a great majority of the people, so far as they are capable of comprehending the meaning of any book which may be put into their hands.

The great diversity of languages that prevails from Cape Comorin to Mozambique and the African Coast, a tract which from the want of other Societies, may for the present be considered as coming within the limits of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, presents very great difficulties to a rapid dispersion of the sacred Scriptures along the coasts of that part of the Indian Ocean. From Cape Comorin to Mount Dili the Malayalam or proper Malabar is the universal language; the Lakhadive and Maldive islands have a dialect peculiar to themselves; from mount Dili to the neighbourhood of Goa the Tuluvi is the language of lower Kanara; in the country around Goa a corrupt mixture of the Kanara, Tuluvi, and

Mahratta language prevails; from thence nearly as far north as Surat, and including Bombay, Salset and Karanja, the language is the Kokani, a dialect of the Mahratta, in which a good many foreign words have found a place; from the south of Surat as far north as the Run, the Guzaratee language is the popular tongue, but in all the great cities, such as Surat, Ahmedabad, Cambay, &c. the number of Musalmans who use the Hindusthani tongue is very great; beyond the Run the language of Kutch succeeds, and reaches as far as the eastern branches of the Indus, when the Sindi begins to prevail, and extends to Mekran and the low country of Persia; along the whole Persian Coast as far as Bushire, the Arabic is the prevalent tongue, but in the larger towns the Persian is spoken; from Bus-sora round the whole Arabian Peninsula the Arabic alone is understood, and continues to be the language of the Western part of the Red Sea as far south as Abyssinia. The languages to the south of Abyssinia are little known, but the Committee have hopes of procuring materials, from which some account of them may be given, at no distant period.

To satisfy the demands of that extent of country which reaches from Cape Comorin to the Isthmus of Suz therefore, translations in the Malayalam, the Tuluvi, the Mahratta, Guzaratee, Hindusthani, Sindi, Persian, and Arabic, would be necessary, and translations into the Maldivi, Kutchi, Marwadi, the Goa dialect, the Kanara, and Telugu, would be desirable. Very great numbers of families who understand no language but the Marwadi, Kanara, or Telugu, except so far as to enable them to receive simple orders, migrate to Bombay and other cities on the western coast of India, where the use of their native language continues in their families. A certain number of English, Dutch, Portuguese, Gaelic, French, and German bibles are also essentially necessary.

Fourth.—Education.—But the business is only half done when a translation is made into a particular language. It is still necessary to teach those who speak the language to read and understand it. It is a fact, that although a very great proportion of the Hindus of all classes can read and write, and employ their pen in keeping books of accounts, and though some merchants keep up a very extensive commercial correspondence, very few of them can read so as to understand a history, and still less a reasoning in their own tongue.

This arises from several causes, but chiefly from the monopoly of knowledge claimed by their priests. All stories and histories are discouraged, except such as relate to religion, and such are generally

written in a learned language, or in a dialect so much refined and exalted above that of common conversation, as to be intelligible only to those who have made it the study of years. These histories, or rather religious tales, are read, verse by verse, by some Bramin or other learned man, who translates them into more intelligible language, and expounds or comments upon them as he goes along. The reading thus becomes a sermon, or rather what is called a lecture, and the merit of the reader is measured by the harmonious cadences which he bestows on his text as he reads or rather sings it, and the art with which he can display the sense of his author, or interweave amusing or striking observations with his commentary.

There is perhaps scarcely any book in a popular Hindu language that is intended for private solitary reading; and hence the most ingenious Hindu, accustomed to rely on another for the meaning of what is read, finds a difficulty in understanding the plainest sentence of the plainest narrative or reasoning, without such help, however inconceivable it may appear to Europeans who from their earliest years have been accustomed to peruse books written for popular use.

In the schools of the Hindus in general, arithmetic, and the reading of epistles, comprise nearly all that is taught. The reading of their mythological histories, (for they have no other,) and of a few collections of popular tales is, occasionally, taught privately to such as are ambitious of a higher degree of knowledge, but never enters into the plan of their public schools. Of such knowledge it is generally held that it ought to be communicated orally by the priests, their lawful teachers, and that therefore the acquisition of the means of individually gaining any such instruction, if not unlawful, as encroaching on the duties and profits of their natural teachers, is at least a practice not to be much commended.

When the translations of the Scriptures into their own tongue, are given them, therefore, it would be necessary, in order to make them properly understood, that schools on their own plan should be instituted, but with rather a more extended object; and that a tolerably well informed man of their own country, in addition to what is taught in the present schools, should accustom his scholars to the reading of short stories, translated from the Hitopadesa, the Tales of Vikramadit, the Parables of Scripture, or of any other reading that should exercise the mind and lead it to comprehend the connection of a discourse. Remarks on a fable, the moral of a tale, some plain reasonings from a parable, might, by degrees be made intelligible, and when the

mind is once fairly put upon the right road, there is no length to which it may not afterwards go by its own powers. *Christianity is a reasonable religion, and invites to the exercise of the human faculties.* Every exercise of these faculties therefore is paving the way to the understanding and demonstration of what we believe to be truth; and hence, however remote from a religious tendency, the stories or readings in which the scholars in such schools might at first be employed, they are really exercising the faculties, and in silence and unknowingly treasuring up the materials of knowledge which at a future and in a more enlightened hour will shew them the deformity of the idolatry around them, and give them aspirations after a purer and more holy religion.

Another remark which seems material to arise out of the above observations, is that the mode of teaching which might perhaps present itself to missionaries on their arrival in this country, would by no means be found the most happy. Axious to disseminate the truths with which they are impressed, they should, not through any idea of superiority attached to preaching, deliver long doctrinal and abstract harangues, but rather follow the usage of the natives themselves, which seems to indicate a more effectual practice. A teacher who should take up a book of stories and instruction, and reading it sentence by sentence, expound the doctrines which it contains, would be listened to and understood, would be resorted to because he amused, and would convince because he commanded attention. Even well instructed Hindus can rarely follow the thread of an abstract argument; an ignorant Hindu never can. The explanation of a parable, the recital of an amusing history interspersed with suitable observations, would easily be understood, and the mind once familiarized to these, might gradually be elevated to more difficult and more remote observations. The duties of a man in society, the benefits of industry, the beauty of charity, might gradually lead the teacher up to the doctrines and the mysteries of religion; and the sanction derived from these, might once more, in its turn, be reflected downwards, and employed to strengthen and confirm the aspirant in the conscientious discharge of his active duties in Society. The mind would thus become habituated to feel, even in ordinary life, the influence of what was taught, and to discover something in religion besides a mystical or metaphysical theology.

The wishes which the Committee expressed in their last report, and which were communicated to government, of establishing schools, has been very amply fulfilled in the institution of the "Society

for promoting the Education of the Poor within the government of Bombay," which has been cordially patronised by the government, and received the most hearty and liberal support of the public within this Presidency. The exertions of that Society have very justly been directed in the first instance to the religious education of the children of Europeans; the Committee trust, however, that their original suggestion will not be lost sight of, but that means may be devised of establishing schools in that part of the town inhabited by the natives, where the children of natives might learn English and their own languages, on the plan of Bell and Lancaster, which is only an improvement of their own, and which could therefore be taught them with great facility. This plan, would in the first instance, require little more than a native school-master and a shed; the expense which would be required for a school of several hundred children, who might be superintended by a Committee chosen from the Society, would necessarily be very trifling. The success which has attended schools established on this plan in the Tanjore country, and other parts of India, proves that it would be a most powerful means of forwarding the benevolent object of the institution.

The Committee are convinced that the most simple and effectual mode of improving the morals and religious condition of the natives, will be that of erecting schools; generally speaking, there can be little doubt, that increasing civilization has hitherto been the instrument appointed for spreading the true and rational principles of Christianity; and experience has proved that the gospel cannot take root without ameliorating the soil in which it flourishes; for to propagate Christianity to any good and lasting effect, we must convince the judgment and engage the affections in its favour. We have no warrant, it has been observed to look for a miracle under the finished dispensation of the gospel; we must trust to those means which reason points out as the most promising, and experience approves as the most efficacious, though often, indeed, too slow for our wishes, and particularly for the wishes of those on whom the labour devolves.

Extracts from the Twenty-third Report of the London Missionary Society, 16th May 1817.

CHINA.

WHEN the mission to this great empire was first contemplated by our Society, no sanguine hopes were entertained of extended efforts, or immediate success; it was expected that the operations of our missionary would rather be to prepare

materials for future years, and for succeeding labourers. With these views our excellent missionary Mr. Morrison still patiently perseveres, in humble hope that the Almighty Disposer of events will finally remove the obstacles which at present impede the full and free diffusion of the truths of revelation in China. These obstacles have lately been increased by the unsettled state of political affairs in that country, and the jealousy entertained of all religious efforts. This has rendered it necessary to proceed with great caution and prudence,—qualities, in most cases, no less necessary than promptitude and zeal, and the Society cannot but be thankful that, in a mission of so arduous a nature as that in China, their missionary has combined these qualities in an eminent measure.

The letters received during the last year detail various and new difficulties with which Mr. Morrison has had to contend, and which have impeded in no small degree, the execution of his purposes. He has, however, commenced new and large editions of the Chinese New Testament, both in octavo and duodecimo, which will probably be executed at Malacca rather than at Canton. Mr. M. is enabled to print his duodecimo Testament at the cost of only about two shillings and sixpence each. He has translated the whole of *Genesis*, and a great part of the *Psalms*, as was mentioned in our last report; but we are sorry to say that not a single copy has yet reached us, nor have we had the pleasure of receiving any copies of his *Chinese Grammar*, though long ago finished at Calcutta.* We beg leave again to recommend to our more opulent friends, the encouragement of the sale of Mr. Morrison's Chinese Dictionary, one number of which has arrived, and has obtained the warmest approbation of the most distinguished friends of literature.

Mr. Morrison notices the satisfaction he has derived from the attention paid by his native domestics to the concerns of religion.

To the embassy lately sent by the British Government to the court of Peking, Mr. Morrison's attainments as a linguist, recommended him as one of the interpreters to his Excellency Lord Amherst; he embarked for that purpose in the month of July last, on board the *Alceste* frigate, but we have received no letter from him since that period.

We are happy to state, that notwithstanding the peculiar difficulties and disappointments which Mr. Morrison has endured, he is not discouraged. His language is—"Moral changes are usually

produced slowly. We must not become remiss, because immediate effects do not appear."—"Many things seem much against us; yet, who can tell how they may finally operate; let us persevere, and look to heaven for a blessing."

It ought to be recorded, to the honor of our American brethren, that through the good offices of two of our foreign directors, Mr. Bethune of New York, and Mr. Railston of Philadelphia, the sum of £400 sterling was collected in the United States, in aid of translating the Scriptures into the Chinese, and transmitted to Mr. Morrison, at Canton.

CEYLON.

Mr. Erhardt and Mr. Read continue in this island; the former has been removed by government from Matura to Cultura; where he preaches, alternately, in the Dutch and Cingalese languages; he has also established a school, in which, by the help of under-masters, children are instructed in the English, Dutch, and Cingalese tongues, and, on Lord's-days, in the meaning of the chapter which they read. Mr. Read preaches twice a week in Dutch, and keeps a day-school; he says, that his preaching is tolerably well attended, and that he hopes some good has been done.

It is with no small pleasure we state, that Sir Alexander Johnston, Chief Justice in this island, has favoured us with copies of the proceedings that have lately taken place at Columbo, Galle, and Jaffna, in consequence of which the principal proprietors of slaves in the island have declared free all children who shall be born of their slaves subsequent to the 12th of August 1816. Upon this important event, Sir Alexander Johnston thus expresses himself—"It becomes the duty of every one who feels an interest in the cause to take care that the children who may be born free, in consequence of this measure should be educated in such a manner as to be able to make a proper use of their freedom, and it is to your Society, as well as to other Missionary Societies, to which the natives are already so much indebted, that I look with confidence for the education and religious instruction of all those children." It will add to the pleasure of these communications, when we observe, that the preparation of the public mind in Ceylon for this important event is stated by Sir Alexander to be mainly attributable to the establishment of trial by Jury, and to the exertions of the several Missionary Societies; and that in relation to the schools for the instruction of the free children of slaves, which he so earnestly recommends, he offers his services in any way in which they can be employed for the promotion of that object.

* Copies have since been received.

CHINSURAH.

Mr. May, in his last letter, informs the Directors that the number of schools under his care amounted to no less than thirty, in which there are more than 2,600 children under instruction.

GANJAM.

The proceedings of Mr. Lee, at Ganjam, have been much interrupted by the ravages of a fatal fever which prevailed there for a considerable time; by which the schools were broken up, the congregation dispersed, and many of the native enquirers removed by death. Such was the violence of this epidemic disease, that between twenty and thirty died in a day; and in the course of a single month, about 700 persons fell victims to its rage. The sickness of his own family, the scarcity of the necessaries of life, and the impossibility of continuing his missionary labours at that time, obliged him to seek an asylum in Aska, a town about 35 miles N. W. of Ganjam, where one of his children died.

Mr. Lee, however, unwilling, if it could possibly be avoided, to quit the scene of his labours, was resolved to proceed to *Berhampore*, a populous town, about 20 miles from Ganjam, and there abide, if his health would permit, in order to form schools among the natives, and endeavour to render it a branch of the Ganjam mission.

MADRAS.

Mr. Loveless informs the Directors that his Free School flourishes, and that he had 128 scholars, with the prospect of further increase. Schools, he says, must be a principal object regarded by missionaries in India. Mr. Loveless observes that his health and spirits, as well as those of Mrs. Loveless, have lately been much impaired.

VIZIGAPATAM.

Mr. Pritchett continues to labour in this arduous station, where the awful superstitions of the heathen mingle with and influence all their relations, civil and domestic, and bind them down in the most lamentable subjection.

Having procured a better situation in the town for the school, the number of children is considerably increased, and a far greater number of persons attend the preaching of the gospel. The scholars daily and publicly repeat their catechism, which attracts the attention of many. Another school is also supported in the neighbourhood.

BELLARY.

Four native schools, supported by the missionaries at Bellary, continue to prosper; and the divine truths which the children read and commit to memory, have begun to produce some happy effects. Several more schools in the neighbouring villages are in contemplation.

The Missionaries have completed a

Third Catechism and a large tract of *Scripture Extracts*, which, with great labour, they transcribe for the use of their pupils; but they earnestly desire that their trying labours in this respect may be abridged by the use of a press, which they humbly trust that the authorities in India, convinced of their integrity and prudence, and of the utility of their endeavours, will grant them. They are also proceeding in the great work of translating the Scriptures into the Canara language; but, through the illness of their Moonshee, they have not been able to make the progress which they desire.

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An account of a Synagogue of Jews existing in China compiled from the relations of the Romish Missionaries.

The news of a synagogue of Jews, established for many ages in China, was most interesting to the learned of Europe. They flattered themselves that they should be able to find there a text of the sacred scriptures, which would serve to clear up their difficulties, and terminate their disputes. But father Ricci, who made this happy discovery, was not able to draw from it those advantages which he had desired. Confined to the city of Peking by the duties of his mission, he could not undertake a journey to Cai-fong-fou, the capital of Honan, which is distant therefrom about two hundred leagues. He contented himself with interrogating a young Jew of this synagogue, whom he met at Peking. He learnt from him, that at Cai-fong-fou there were ten or twelve families of Israelites; that they had come thither to rear again their synagogue; and that they had preserved, with the greatest care, for five or six hundred years, a very ancient copy of the Pentateuch. Father Ricci immediately shewed to him a Hebrew Bible. The young Jew recognized the character, but could not read it, because he had devoted himself solely to the study of Chinese books, from the time that he aspired to the degree of a scholar.

The weighty occupations of Father Ricci did not permit him to add to his discovery. It was not till after the lapse of three or four years that he obtained the opportunity of sending thither a Chinese Jesuit, with full instructions to investigate what he had learnt from the Jewish youth. He charged him with a Chinese letter, addressed to the chief of the synagogue. In this letter Father Ricci signified to him, that, besides the books of the Old Testament, he was in possession of all those of the New, which testified, that the Messiah whom they were expecting, was already come. As soon as the chief of the synagogue had read the part of the letter, which related to the coming of the Messiah, he made a pause, and said, it was not true, as they

did not expect him in less than¹ ten thousand years. But he intreated Father Ricci, whose fame had apprized him of his great talents, to come to Cai-fong-fou, that he might have the pleasure of surrendering to him the care of the synagogue, provided he would abstain from the meats forbidden to the Jews. The great age of this chief, and the ignorance of his successor, determined him to make these offers to Father Ricci. The circumstance was favourable for obtaining information of their Pentateuch. The chief readily consented to give them the beginning and end of every section. They were found perfectly conformable to the Hebrew Bible of Plautin, except that in the Chinese copy there were no vowel points.

In 1613, Father Aleni, who, on account of his profound knowledge and great wisdom, was called by the Chinese themselves, the Confucius of Europe, was commanded by his superiors to undertake a journey to Cai-fong-fou, for the purpose of increasing this discovery. He was the fittest man in the world to have succeeded in it. He was well skilled in Hebrew. But times were changed. The old chief was dead. The Jews with readiness shewed to Father Aleni their synagogue, but he never could prevail on them to shew him their books. They would not even so much as withdraw the curtains which concealed them.

Such were the feeble beginnings of this discovery, which Fathers Fiigaut and Samedo, and other missionaries, have transmitted to us. The learned have often spoken of them, sometimes very incorrectly, and have always expressed a desire for further information.

The residence afterwards established by the Jesuits at Cai-fong-fou excited fresh expectations. Nevertheless Fathers Rodriguez and Figueredo wished in vain to profit by this advantage. Father Gozani was the first person who obtained any success. Having an easy access, he took a copy of the inscriptions in the synagogue,

which are written on large tablets of marble, and sent it to Rome. These Jews informed him, that there was a Bible at Pekin, in the temple, where were kept the *kings*, or canonical books of strangers.

The French and Portuguese Jesuits obtained permission from the Emperor to enter the temple and examine the books. Father Parennin was present. Nothing of the kind was found. Father Bouvet said, that they saw some Syriac letters, and had every reason to believe that the master of the Pagoda gave had information to the Jesuits, in the course of their search. It would now be very difficult to obtain admission into this library; and every attempt hitherto made by father Gaubil has been unsuccessful. He never could understand what these Hebrew and Syriac books were. In the interim a Tartar Christian, to whom he had lent his Hebrew Bible, assured him also that he had seen books written in the same character; but he could not tell him what these books were, nor what might be their antiquity. He only declared to him, that it was a *thoru*, that is to say, a book of the law.

Whilst the Jesuits were making these fruitless researches at Pekin, the Jews, less reserved than the Chinese, gave voluntary information of their different customs to Father Gozani; and by the beginning of the century, he was enabled to publish an account as circumstantial as could have been expected from one who was not acquainted with the Hebrew language. This account is published in the eighteenth volume of the *Lettres édifiantes et curieuses*.

The letter of Father John Paul Gozani, a missionary of the Society of Jesuits, to Father Joseph Suarez, of the same society. Translated from the Portuguese.

At Cai-fong-fou, capital of the Province of Honan, in China, November 5, 1704.

As to what regards those who are here called Tiao-kin-kiao, two years ago I was going to visit them, under the expectation that they were Jews, and with a view of finding among them the Old Testament. But as I have no knowledge of the Hebrew language and met with great difficulties, I abandoned this enterprise for fear I should not succeed in it. Nevertheless, as you remarked to me that I should oblige you by obtaining information concerning these people, I have obeyed your orders, and have executed them with all the care and precision of which I was able.

I immediately made them protestations of friendship, to which they readily replied, and had the civility to come to see me. I returned their visit in their Li-

* We must consider that the Jews of China possess only a few verses of the first chapter of Daniel, and cannot consequently compute his prophetic weeks. They possess also only fragments of seven of the minor prophets, and have altogether lost the remaining five. Besides this, nothing of Ezekiel remains to them, and the copies of Isaiah and Jeremiah are very imperfect. The Jews of China, are not therefore yet justly subject to the same severe censures as the Jews of Europe. The Jews of Europe possess all the prophecies, but will not believe them. The Jews of China, on the contrary, are destitute of the most important prophecies. And how shall they believe in him, of whom they have not heard? The Jews of Europe believe not Moses and the prophets, and Christ hath informed us, that upon the same principle, they would not believe though one rose from the dead. The Jews of China possess not all the prophets, and it is our duty to send to them these prophets, and above all, the gospel of him who is higher than the angels, and the brightness of his father's glory and the express image of his person.

pai-sou, that is, in their synagogue, where they were all assembled, and where I held with them long conversations. I saw their inscriptions, some of which are in Chinese, and the rest in their own language. They shewed me their *kings*, or their books of religion, and permitted me to enter even into the most secret place of their synagogue, where they themselves are not permitted to enter. This is a place reserved for their Cham-kiao, or chief of the synagogue, who never enters there unless with profound respect.

They told me that their ancestors came from a kingdom of the West, called the kingdom of Juda, which Joshua conquered after having departed from Egypt, and passed the Red Sea and the desert; that the number of Jews who came out of Egypt was about sixty vans, that is to say, about six hundred thousand men.

They assured me, that their alphabet had* twenty-seven letters, but that they commonly only made use of twenty-two. Which accounts with the declaration of St. Jerom, that the Hebrews have twenty-two letters, of which five are double.

When they read the bible in their synagogue, they cover the face with a transparent veil, in memory of Moses, who descended from the mountain with his face covered, and who thus published the decalogue and the law of God to his people. They read a section every sabbath day. Thus the Jews of China, as the Jews of Europe, read all the law in the course of the year. He who reads, places the ta-king on the chair of Moses. He has his face covered with a very thin cotton veil. At his side is a prompter, and some paces below a moula, to correct the prompter should he err.

They spoke to me respecting paradise and hell in a very foolish manner. There is every appearance that what they said was drawn from the Talmud.

I spoke to them of the Messiah, promised in the scriptures. They were very much surprised at what I said to them; and when I informed them that his name was Jesus, they replied to me, that mention was made in their Bible of a holy man named Jesus, who was the son of Sirach; but that they knew not the Jesus of whom I spake unto them.

It is certain that their learned men pay to Confucius, in the chapel of that philosopher, the same honors as the Gen-

tile Chinese are accustomed to render to him, as I have already said.

It is certain, as you may see with your own eyes in their ancient inscriptions which I send to you, and as they themselves have uniformly told me, that they honor their dead, in the Tsu-tam, or the chapel of their ancestors, with the same ceremonies which are practised in China, but without tablets, which they never use, because they are forbidden to have images and such like imitations.

Remarks on the Letter of Father Gozani.

The synagogue of which Father Gozani speaks is very different from those which we see in Europe, as it rather resembles a temple than a common synagogue of the Jews. In fact, in the synagogue of China, the sacred place, into which no one but the high priest is permitted to enter, very naturally points out to us the sanctum sanctorum, where was the ark of the covenant, the rods of Moses and Aaron, &c. The space which is separated from it, represents the place where the priests and Levites assembled in the temple of Jerusalem, and where the sacrifices were slain. Lastly, the court, which is at the entry, where the people pray, and where they assist at all the ceremonies of religion, resembles what was formerly called the court of Israel: atrium Israel.¹

We ought not to be astonished that the Jews of China turn themselves to the west when they pray, whereas our Jews face the east. The reason of this difference is, that it is a very ancient custom among the Jews to turn themselves towards Jerusalem when they pray. Of this we may see a remarkable example in Daniel, chapter vi, verse 10. Now Jerusalem is situated to the east of Europe and to the west of China. Besides, it is certain that the temple of Jerusalem was so arranged, that when the Israelites prayed, they faced the west, and the Jews of China perhaps follow this custom.

This additional intelligence excited the attention of the learned. Father Etienne Souchiet, who was then meditating a great commentary upon the scripture, resembling the *Critici Sacri*, was the most anxious to press forward this discovery. Whatever I shall detail in this memoir, will be drawn from the letters, which Fathers Gozani, Domenge, and Gaubil, wrote to him upon this subject.

The ta-kings of Bethel are written in round characters without points. The form of the letters much resembles the old editions of the Hebrew Bible printed in Germany. The ta-kings of the repositories have all the vowel points. The form of the letters bears a great resemblance to Athias's Bible, printed at Amsterdam in 1705, they are however more beautiful, larger, and blacker.

* When Father Gozani said that the Hebrews have twenty-seven letters, he had doubtless comprised in that number the five letters, of which St. Jerom speaks, and which are not properly different characters, but a different manner of writing certain characters, by lengthening the strokes at the end of words, instead of curving them, as is done at the beginning and middle of words, except the *Q* which is entirely close.

They pass one whole day in their synagogue weeping and moaning. They never intermarry with strangers.

Before he left the synagogue, Father Gaubil requested permission to see their books; and the Tchang-kiao, or chief of the synagogue, consented thereto. Besides the books, of which I have already spoken, they shewed to him one, which they had hitherto concealed from the missionaries, and which fixed the whole attention of Father Gaubil by its singularity. It was the remnant of a Pentateuch, which appeared to have suffered much injury from water. It was written upon rolls of an extraordinary paper. Its characters were large, clear, and of an intermediate form between the Hebrew print of the Autwerp Bible, and that which appears in the Hebrew and Chaldee grammar printed at Wirtemberg, A. D. 1531. There was nothing beneath

the letters, but above them there were accents and such points, said Father Gaubil, as I never beheld in any other manuscript. He questioned the Tchang-kiao concerning this manuscript, which in his judgment had all the appearance of antiquity. This is the intelligence he obtained. During the reign of the Emperor Van-lie the synagogue was burnt, and all their books were a second time destroyed; but some Jews from Si-yu arriving at this critical juncture, they obtained from them a Bible, with other books. This Pentateuch is the only one of these books, which they have preserved in its original state: they possess only copies of the others, whose originals have been lost in lapse of time. Father Gaubil offered a considerable sum for this Pentateuch, but his proposal was refused. Nevertheless he agreed to give a certain price for a copy of it, which they promised to him.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CHINA.

Ex'ract of a private Letter.—My last letter was by the Grenville, which ship left us, taking in water at Hongkong, near Macao, in company with Lord Amherst and suite, preparatory to our voyage to the Yellow Sea. The following day (July 13) we departed, and arrived off the Peyho river, at the bottom of the Gulph of Pee-che-lee, (July 28) after experiencing a delightful passage to that place. Our arrival seemed to have been earlier than the court of Pekin expected, as Lord Amherst was necessitated to remain about twelve days on board the ship, until the preparations were completed for his disembarkation, when, on the 9th of August, it took place as follows:—the baggage being considerable and shipped in large country boats by 11 A. M., H. M. ship the *Alceste*, hoisted the royal standard at the main, the Hon. Company's ensign at the fore, and St. George's ensign at the mizen, and all the ships manned their yards.

At noon, the ambassador, with Sir George Staunton and Mr. Ellis, the secretary, put off in the barge from the *Alceste*, under a salute of fifteen guns, which was repeated by each ship, accompanied by three hearty cheers; two boats from each ship followed, containing the ambassador's suite and the captain's; we having joined the baggage boats, the whole stood for the entrance of the Peyho river, distant ten miles; the day was delightful, and what little wind we had being fair, the *tout ensemble* consequently was highly gratifying. As we ap-

proached the river, the procession was arranged as follows:—first, the ambassador's barge leading, having a line of boats extending on two lines from his rear, and the train was closed by his Lordship's band playing, the black drummer of which, perched in the bow of the boat, astonished the spectators by his antics and motions. Thus we proceeded until we reached the village of Tacoo, about 5 P.M., where the accommodation boats destined to convey the embassy to Tiensing were laying, which boats were not large, but contained several small apartments highly painted, each boat bearing a flag with characters expressive of foreigners bringing presents to the emperor. At a military station at the entrance of the Peyho river, the embassy was saluted by three guns, (the usual number fired by the Chinese), and about three hundred troops in full uniform were drawn out in a line with their swords, banners and music. At the town of Tacoo, the troops and dismounted cavalry formed three sides of a square, in honor of the ambassador, and there was likewise a salute of three guns. After allowing his Excellency half an hour to compose himself, he was visited by the legate, a Mandarin of high rank (who is married to a relation of the present Emperor Kia-King), appointed to attend the Embassy to Pekin; also two other Mandarins of rank joined Lord Amherst here, they being directed to accompany his Excellency similarly to those with Lord Macartney; Mandarins of various classes visited the ambassador, and ap-

peared attached to the troops. At sunset we all sat down to dinner with his Lordship for the last time, and the following morning we returned to our ships; in the course of the day we weighed, and departed for the coast of Leotong, saw the great wall of China at some distance extending to the sea coast over mountains. The province of Leotong is a part of Chinese Tartary,—the inhabitants near the shore appear miserable — the formation of the land where we visited was picturesque to a degree,—the hills were covered with the most singular and beautiful flowers. We quitted the coast of Leotong, and went to Ki-san-seu Bay, on the coast of Shun-tung, where we found much difficulty in procuring refreshments. The only fruits we tasted during our stay in the Yellow Sea, were apples, peaches, plums, and a few bad melons. The Emperor sent us a dozen bullocks, twenty sheep, and a few fowls, though we have reason to believe, the Mandarins wilfully defrauded us of the greater quantity of what was ordered by his majesty for the ships. The climate of the Yellow Sea was delightful, the thermometer being from 72° to 78°. The ambassador seems to be a man of amiable and benevolent manners, and I should hope he will succeed in his mission, though the Chinese are the most difficult people to negotiate with. On the 3d of September we quitted the Yellow Sea, touched at the entrance of Chusan for intelligence, and arrived at Macao the 16th of Sept.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in the Suite of the late Embassy to China.

Having travelled through six of the provinces of China, in the suite of the British Embassy, I beg to state a few circumstances which occurred in the course of the journey. With the political discussions and transactions of the embassy, being irrelevant to our pursuit, I do not interfere.

On the 9th of July, 1816, I embarked, with several other English gentlemen, at Macao, and on the 10th, his Majesty's ship *Alceste*, having on board his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Amherst, Ambassador from the Prince Regent to the Emperor of China, arrived off the Lemna Islands. There I left the Honorable Company's cruiser *Discovery*, in which I had embarked, and went on board the frigate.

We had a very favorable passage to the Gulf of Chi-le, by which latter term the Chinese denominate that province in which Peking is situated. On the 28th of July, the five vessels of which the squadron was composed, were safely anchored off the mouth of the river Pei-ho,

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i. e. 'the North River,' on which at the distance of two days' journey by water, the famous town called Teen-tsin, 'the heavenly confluence of streams,' is situated.

The village that stands at the mouth of the river is called Ta-koo. The land all around is so low as to be scarcely distinguishable from the anchorage, which, owing to the shallowness of the water, is eight or ten miles from the shore.

There appeared here a want of civilized decency, with which I was quite surprised. The fishermen were either in a state of complete nudity, or wore a jacket only, thrown over their shoulders. The men who tracked the boats against the stream, after we landed, were also in similar circumstances. Throughout the whole of the provinces of Chi le and of Shan-tung, boys, at the age of twelve or fourteen years, went naked.

At Ta-koo, there is a temple dedicated to Fuh, or Fuh too, which is the Chinese pronunciation of 'Buddha.' They use commonly only the first syllable, Fuh, and hence, according to the spelling of the MS. dictionaries, Foe, which modern writers have abbreviated to Fo.

On the 1st of August I went on shore, at the request of the ambassador, to see Kinang, an Imperial Commissioner there, appointed to receive the embassy. In this temple I found an European print of the Lord of our Saviour. He was crowned with thorns, and a reed in his hand. This print was pasted on a large scroll of paper, which was hung up in one of the rooms of the priests, and incense vessels placed before it. There was some Chinese writing on the scroll, which I was anxious to read. The priest, however, said that the picture was there dedicated, and he could not take it down. He shewed me a book containing the service, which he said they read when they worshipped this picture. The service was in an exceedingly mysterious style. I could not that evening (it was now late, and I left the place at day-break the next morning) make out the scope of it.

This picture, and the name Teen Choo Redore (by which the Romish religion is known) were the only vestiges of the Christian religion that occurred to me during the whole of our journey.

August 13, we were entertained at a banquet, given by two Imperial Commissioners, in the name of the Emperor, at Teen-tsin. The same principle which operated, when in Europe, inferior food and wine were placed at the bottom of the table, manifested itself in a different way. The Imperial Commissioners, the British Ambassador, and the Commissioners, Sir George Staunton and Mr. Ellis, sat on very low cushions, perhaps

six or eight inches from the ground, on which a red felt cloth was placed. We pride ourselves, and I think justly, on bringing fellow-creatures of the human species as nearly to a level as education and circumstances will permit, by avoiding marks of inferiority and subjection, not absolutely required for the preservation of social order. The people of this country value themselves for having fixed, by express rules, every man's place in society, and attaching to it certain external ceremonies, to force it upon the notice of all persons. Of the observance of these forms, superiors are always excessively tenacious. A spirit of domination on the one hand, and of abject submission on the other, generally prevails. An officer, with whom I often conversed, said of the Emperor, "He is a heaven to us," which is as strong in their apprehension, as if it were expressed in our phraseology, "He is God Almighty to us."

The general principles of our religion give a tone of elevation and dignity to the human mind, which is not felt here. Associating at stated periods for worship, and to receive religious instruction when the infinite greatness of the Deity is continually held up to the view of princes, nobles, and people; and the idea often suggested that all earthly distinctions are comparatively nothing, and will soon terminate. This moderates the tendency to dominion, to which the human mind, in prosperous circumstances and elevated situations, are ever prone; and at the same time, without interfering with the good order of society, raises to a manly feeling the hearts of the poorest and most abject. The people of this country never meet under similar circumstances. They do not associate under something approaching equality for the worship of their gods. The priests never preach or teach orally. They occasionally inculcate piety to the gods, and the practice of morality by means of the press.

I am now writing to you from a temple, in which are upwards of a hundred priests, and as many idols. About fifty priests worship with morning and evening prayers, which occupy nearly forty minutes, images of Buddha. There are three images placed on a line; before these the priests burn tapers, offer incense, and recite prayers, sometimes kneeling and repeating over and over again invocations, and sometimes putting the forehead to the ground, in token of adoration, submission and supplication. Day after day, and year after year, this is gone through; but they never associate with the people of any rank or age, to deliver instructions to them. Indeed they are not qualified. They are generally

illiterate and uninstructed themselves. They are the mere performers of ceremonies, and should never be denominated by the same name that is applied to the ministers of the Christian religion. The multitudes of people in this country are, in a moral and religious view, as sheep without a shepherd.

Without referring to the peculiar and important duties of Christianity, but speaking merely of its general aspect in Protestant countries, with the qualifications and duties of its ministers in the public assemblies of the people, how vastly superior to the system of Paganism which prevails here! The contrast struck me very forcibly during Divine Service, as performed by the Chaplain of the Embassy in this very temple. We have heard much here about sitting, or not sitting in the presence of great men. The Chinese carry their objections to a ridiculous length, to persons sitting, who are of rank a certain degree inferior to themselves, and on no occasion, religious or ceremonial, do superiors dispense with this usage. Hence, when looking round the congregation during sermon, and seeing an English nobleman, gentlemen of the inferior titles, officers in his majesty's service, merchants, mechanics, soldiers, and servants, all sitting in the same room and listening to the same instruction, the idea mentioned above, of the general administration of the Christian religion being so very far superior, occurred with the greatest force.

The labouring poor, in every country, who cannot read, might at first sight be supposed to be nearly on a level,—but our Sabbath and public assemblies, for social worship and oral instruction, in the duties of men to God and to each other, place our poor in much more favourable circumstances than in this country. When the poor do not avail themselves of the advantages within their reach, as it is too often the case, the beneficial effects of course will not appear.

The middling and higher classes of people also who have money to spend, and whose time is not wholly occupied in providing the means of subsistence, are placed in much more favourable circumstances than people of the same description in this country. There is more intellectual occupation within their reach. The free discussion of questions connected with the welfare of the country; the affairs of benevolent, literary, and scientific societies, even the newspapers, and the monthly journals, all tend less or more to employ, to exercise and strengthen the intellectual powers. Here all discussion of the measures of government being entirely disallowed, all associations of the people for any purpose whatever, being discouraged, and no interest taken in the

acquisition of science, or of a knowledge of the general affairs of mankind, people possessing property and leisure, want occupation; and become commonly (I would not say always) either idle smokers of opium, or active devotees of sensual pleasure in the most irregular and unnatural forms. Indecent images on porcelain utensils for the writing-desk, and for the tea-table, are found in many large towns in the interior of the country, exposed in shops. Still there are degrees of public indecency, which have existed and do exist in other countries, which are entirely unknown in China, as far as observations and books enable persons to judge. Indelicacy has no place in their religion, as was the case in ancient Greece and Rome, nor are unhappy females suffered by the government to walk the streets, as is the case in London.*

Aug. 20. — The Embassy arrived at Suug-chow, which is one day's journey from Peking. Here we remained eight days, discussing with a person of high rank, say that of a Duke, and others, a question, considered of vital importance by both parties. Yet it all turned on a ceremony. High officers of state in China, dependant Tartar kings and princes, all perform to the great emperor of China, a ceremony which is the strongest external expression of devotedness and submission, which this people, who abound in external forms of submission, have been able to invent. To kneel down on the ground, to place the hands when bowing, forward on the floor, and to strike the forehead against the earth once, seems an abundantly apparent mark of veneration, devotion, or submission. They, however, increase this, by requiring the person to strike his head against the earth thrice; and they increase this, as we do our three cheers, by three times three. Between each three, the worshipper rises and stands erect, then kneels down again. This ceremony is called *Pau kine ken how*, which is rendered verbally, "three kneelings and nine knocks." Some of the gods are worshipped by three knocks, some by six, and heaven by nine. This ceremony is by tributary princes and Foreign Ambassadors performed to the Emperor, for its own sake, and apart from every other ceremony, as an expression of homage. This is called by way of eminence² "The Ceremony," and this is what the Tartars (for they were all Tartars who were sent to negotiate) required from the British

Ambassador. That he should hesitate, will not be wondered at by many.

The Duke at last pretended to give way, and on the afternoon of the 28th, at four P. M. we set off to the Palace of Yuen-ming-yuen, and after travelling all night, arrived at day-light next morning. The hour appointed by the Emperor (or, as he is sometimes called, the "Son of Heaven") for giving audience, had already elapsed. The Tartars rise early. We were hurried, after travelling all night, unwashed and undressed, to the door of the palace. A British nobleman, representing his sovereign, and who had come so many thousand miles to the court of China, demurred, as was natural, to enter thus into the imperial presence, and pleaded with the Duke, who came out to urge the Ambassador into the Hall of the Audience, that the fatigues of the night had rendered him unwell, and therefore requested that the Duke would beg his Majesty graciously, to defer seeing him that morning. To effect this with his capricious master, the Duke went and said that the Ambassador was so ill he could not stir a step. This produced a gracious order, that the Ambassador should retire to the house provided for him, and his Majesty's physician would attend upon him. He did attend. What report he made is not known. He could not in truth report that the Ambassador was exceedingly or dangerously ill. The Emperor thought he was imposed upon, and called a special meeting of his Cabinet; neither the Duke, nor Princes, nor the courtiers, who knew the fact of our travelling all night, dared to tell him of it; his menial servants, who also knew the fact, did not tell him till two or three days afterwards, when it was too late, and his imperial Majesty, in a fit of anger (in the presence of those courtiers who knew the real state of the case, and could, by stating it, appease him, but did not) decreed, that the Ambassador should be required to depart immediately. This decree was carried into effect the same day. At four P. M. we left Yuen-ming yuen, and after travelling all night, a second time, arrived at Tung Chow by break of day, on the morning of the 10th.

The Emperor found out afterwards the real state of the case, and degraded the Duke by removing him from situations of high trust which he held. The Duke is brother to the Empress. Three other persons of the first rank were also removed from their offices, and an edict published, chiding his courtiers for their hateful indifference to the public welfare, and lamenting that selfishness should be carried to such a degree; a thing, he said, which he did not believe possible. The Duke's

* The reader must beware not to form an unjust conclusion, he must recollect that these wretched women in China pass their lives in barges on the water. In looking over a list of about forty vessels, four out of the number, or about one tenth, will be found described as appropriated to prostitutes.—*Ed.*

most intimate friends, as his Majesty stated it himself, who in ordinary cases professed the utmost attachment and cordiality, smiling and fawning upon him, when they saw him perplexed and embarrassed by the Emperor's questions put to him, would not, though fully in their power, put him right, or state the truth for him. Every one said, "It is not my business."—"Alas!" said the Emperor in his edict, "on what a dangerous rocky eminence does a Statesman tread." And in the next line adds, "If you had no regard for the minister, had you none for your country?"

Notwithstanding all this, his pride and notions of dignity would not allow him to give an explanation to the Ambassador. He, however, ordered his own officers to treat him with politeness as he passed through the country. The night after the expulsion (for such our departure was), he sent three articles as a present, or in their phraseology, "a donation" to the King of England, and took three articles from our presents, or, as they called them, "tribute." One article consisted of the portraits of our loved and lamented Sovereign and his Queen.

I said I would not enter into the politics of the embassy, but the brief sketch I have given you seemed necessary, to enable you to judge a little of the character of this despotic semi-civilized court.

Sept. 2.—We commenced our return from Tung-chow. Time does not permit me to describe any part of the country through which we passed; most of it, indeed, was travelled over by the English and Dutch embassies in the reign of the late Emperor Kien-lung, and is described in the books published on those occasions. The vast plain of Chin-le is what strikes every one; and the extent of the canal, which is navigated from Teen-tsin (called Tien-sing by writers in the last embassy) to Hang-chow, in the province of Chekceng, is also far famed. We sailed on it only till we reached the Yang-tze-Keang, a noble river, which rises in the province of Tze-chuen, and empties itself into the sea, not far from the ancient capital Nan-king: instead of crossing it, and passing down the opposite canal, through the Keang, we proceeded against the stream of the Yang-tze-Keang as far as the lake Po-yaug, which we crossed, and at Nan-chang-foo, the capital of Keang-se province, again came to the route pursued by the former embassy.

On the 6th of October we crossed the Yellow River, which at that time did not present so grand a spectacle as was generally expected; its width was not so great, nor its current so rapid, as most of us supposed, nor yet were its waters so yellow. Still it had a fine appearance, and the recollection of the great length

of its course, and the frequent ravages which its impetuous waters at seasons make, by overflowing or washing away its soft alluvial banks, gave dignity and importance to the prospect.

October 11th and 12th, a little above Nan-king, at a fine Pagoda, called Kaou-ming-tze, we changed our flat-bottomed boats, used on the canal, for larger and differently built ones, intended to navigate the Yang-tze-Keang. Not more than half the space occupied by the walls of Nan-king is inhabited; the remainder is field and gardens, with now and then a cluster of houses.

Just before entering on the Yang-tze-Keang, we stopped at Kiva-chow, where I conversed with a Mahomedan gentleman, in one of the temples of Buddha, where he was lodging for a day or two. Temples in China, like religious houses on the Continent, are often employed as temporary inns for travellers. Government also turns them to this purpose; hence it is, the temple from which I address you is made the dwelling of the British ambassador.

Mahomedans are found in considerable numbers in several parts of China. They are allowed the exercise of their religion, and admitted into the service of the government. The gentleman I have now mentioned was an officer of government, and another, with whom I conversed at the capital of Keang-se, was in the army. I was informed by these persons, that in Keang-Nan they have thirty six mosques, but unlike the temples of the idolaters of China, they are generally locked up, except on their Sabbath, which occurs on our Friday. They have a teacher who recites their service in Arabic. The people also learn to repeat the service, but do not understand it. My informant said, that neither the service nor the doctrines were translated into the Chinese; I should think he was incorrect. I wished him to inquire amongst his friends, and procure me a book; but he persisted that no book in the Chinese existed.

I endeavoured to learn the state of their religion from these two persons, and from an old shopman in the north, whose sign-board, or rather lantern, which served the purpose of sign-board, caught my attention. He had written on it, 'an old Mahomedan shop.' I wished to ascertain from these persons by what word, in the Chinese, they expressed the deity. They all agreed in the same story, viz. that it was by the simple word Choo, "Master, Lord or Sovereign," not by the word "Shin," a spirit, or immaterial divine being; because, said the gentleman, at Kivac-hou, The Shin, "Gods or Spirits," were included in the things created. "We," said he,

the priest of Buddha, sitting by We King Chou, "Venerate the lord." "Who is the true lord of non-existence, and of whatever exists, the creator of all things." "There is nothing can be likened to him, nothing compared to him; he is the only, the true lord."

To the word Teen, as used for the deity, the other person objected, by saying, "Heaven was created by the lord and the gods also."

By the person first alluded to, I was told that at Kac-fung-foo, in the province of Ho-nan, there were a few families denominated the Tedou-Kin Kedou "The religion or sect which plucks out the sinews" from all the meat which they eat. They also had a Le-fac-sue "temple of worship," and observe the eighth day as a sabbath.

This statement corresponds with what is related in Grozier, respecting the persons considered to be Jews,* and I think the account here given strengthens the probability that they are so. The Mahomedan gentleman said he thought they were the same as the Teen-choo-Kedou, i. e. as the Roman Catholic Christians.

A copy of a letter sent out in Hebrew by some Jewish gentlemen in London, was last season forwarded by a native to Ho-nan, with a promise that if he could find any person that could read and answer the letter in the same language, he should be rewarded for his trouble. He went to Kac-fung-foo, and as he said, found a man who could read, and said he understood the letter, and undertook to procure an answer in a few days; but the times were so troublesome, from various rumours of rebellion, that the messenger became apprehensive, and left before the person who took the Hebrew letter from him, brought him any answer.

October 19th, we left Kiva-chow and the beautiful prospect seen from it. Opposite to it there rises out of Yang-tze-Keang, a conical island, called Ki-chan, "The Golden Hill." It was visited by some of the emperors of the present family, and is ornamented with temples up its sides, and a pagoda at its summit.

From the rapidity of the current, the navigation of the Keang, as it is all called for the sake of brevity, is difficult and dangerous. We depended on the wind, and we never sailed at night, which occasioned our stopping whole days at one place, and at other times bringing to very early in the day. This continued till the 19th of November, when we left the Po-yang lake, and changed boats at the capital of Keang-se. Thus for a whole month we had delightful walks of miles into the country. The climate was cool and pleasant, and the scenery greatly

varied. The banks of the Yong-tze-Keang, diversified by gentle swells clothed with wood, exhibiting foliage of every form of leaf and every hue, were beautiful.

On the Po-yang lake I visited a most romantic spot. In Shangtung we passed not far from the birth place of Confucius, and at the place I now mention, there is a college at which Choo-foo-tzi, the most esteemed commentator on the four books, taught about 600 years ago. The college is situated at the top of a glen through which a clear stream winds its way over a rocky bottom; near the stream are cultivated spots, and up the sides of the hills a variety of timber grows. At the top of the glen the Lenshan, "mountain of retreat," lifts its dark rocky summit, and defends the "College of the White Stag Valley" from the northerly blast. Here Choo-foo-tzi taught. They shew the rock on which he sat to angle, and a tree yet bearing flowers, which he planted with his own hand—to pluck the leaves off is by the local magistrates strictly forbidden.

Dec. 20, we passed the mountain called Meli-ling, which divides the provinces of Keang-se and Canton. To render it more easily passed, a deep cut was made through the solid rock, at its summit, by the liberality of an individual who had retired from the court of the dynasty Yang, about a thousand years ago. His image is now placed in a temple on the Canton side of the hill, and divine honors paid to it. But the whole of this land "is full of idols, they worship the work their own fingers have made."

Jan. 1st 1817, the embassy arrived at Canton. Nearly six months had elapsed from the time that I embarked at Macao. During the course, I visited a great many temples; they were commonly in bad repair, and sometimes in ruins. Those religious structures, somewhat similar to the monument at London bridge, called by us pagodas, and by the Chinese *yu*, were many of them falling down. They were built chiefly during the last dynasty. Priests do not live in them, but idols are placed in the different stories, and from an inscription I saw on one, I judge that an idea of placing the idol as near to heaven as possible, was part of the motive for building. The highest are nine stories; some are seven, some five. They are often built on the tops of mountains, where the labour and expense of erecting them must have been very great.

I should have been glad to have written you a further account of my journey, and to have indulged in some reflections, but the large proportion of time which my varied avocations demanded, and a rather widely extended correspondence, prevent my doing so.

* See Missionary Intell. p. 401.

CALCUTTA.

Fort William, Jan. 17.—Doubts appearing to have been entertained of the right of corps or detachments encamped in the vicinity of a fixed cantonment, to draw extra batta after the period of their arrival, although such corps or detachments have not appeared in general orders, as appointed to occupy such cantonment, and as much inconvenience if not detriment to the public service, might ensue on occasions of emergency from any demur in the pay department to disburse such extra batta, and the authorized allowances to marching establishments of corps, placed in such situation: his excellency the right hon. the governor general in council deems it expedient to direct, that in future, on any similar case occurring, the pay department shall in the first place discharge the pay abstracts, although containing charges that may appear doubtful, and afterwards refer such points for decision through the prescribed channel.

Jan. 21.—The circumstances which prevented the immediate reduction of the volunteer battalions, lately returned from Java, no longer existing, the right hon. the governor general in council is pleased to determine, that the 1th, 5th, 6th, and light infantry volunteer bat. shall be reduced from the 1st proximo, up to which date all arrears of pay and allowances, due to the officers and men, are to be discharged.

His excellency the right hon. the governor general in council, adverting to the frequency of officers on leave or furlough, taking their passage on ships which are not formally dispatched by an agent on the part of government; is pleased to direct, that the furloughs of officers proceeding to Europe, shall in future be considered to commence from the date on which the pilot quits the ship, on which they may have embarked. This regulation is equally applicable to all ships, whether belonging to the honorable Company, or to private or foreign traders.

Jan. 28.—The right honorable the governor general in council, in communication with his excellency the commander-in-chief, under whose immediate authority the administration of military law is conducted, performs a gratifying part of his public duty, in recording the high sense entertained by the government, of Lieut. Col. C. Fagan's eminent merit and zealous services, during the period that he has filled the office of judge advocate general in Bengal, and his lordship in council deeply regrets that continued ill health should have compelled the lieutenant-colonel to return to Europe, and to relinquish the honorable employment, which he has filled with so much credit, to himself and advantage to the state.

His excellency the right honourable the governor in council is pleased to notify in general orders, that the clothing of the army will in future be prepared and sent to corps, so as to be ready for issue on, or as soon after, the 1st of January of each year, as practicable, for the year preceding, commencing with the clothing for the year 1817.

Statement of the Proportion of Off-reckonings payable in advance, on account of the Year 1816, to Colonels of Regiments, &c. &c.

Rank. Names and Periods for which due.	St. Rs.
Lieut. Gen. Sir Jno. Macdonald for the full year	6,000
Wm. Palmer, from the 1st Jan. to the 20th May 1816	2,311
Hugh Stafford, for the full year	6,000
James Morris do do ..	6,000
Major Gen. Sir Robert Blair, do do ..	6,000
Bennet Marley, do do ..	6,000
Dyson Marshall	6,000
Sir J. Wood, do	6,000
Sir J. Horsford, do	6,000
J. Gordon, do	6,000
Sir G. Martindell, do ..	6,000
C. Stuart, do	6,000
St. George Ashe, do ...	6,000
Sir D. Ochterlony, do ..	6,000

Feb. 11.—The right honorable the governor in council adverting to the frequent instances which occur, of damage and loss in fleets of store boats proceeding to subordinate magazines from the arsenal, under charge of natives, has deemed it expedient to establish a new class of ordnance warrant officers, under the title of sub-conductors of ordnance stores, the number of whom is for the present fixed at twelve.

His excellency the right honorable the governor general in council, is pleased to authorize the following allowances to be drawn by the officers and staff appointed to do duty with the dromedary corps, which are to be considered as consolidated allowances, and to be in lieu of all claims whatsoever, viz.

	Sonant Rupees,
To a lieutenant	200
Additional to the adjutant	50
To a cornet	150
To the assistant surgeon as lieutenant	200

The embarkation of the 78th regiment for Europe, calls upon the governor general in council to bear testimony to the conduct of that distinguished corps during its service in every part of India. 'It is most gratifying to this government to pay to the regiment a tribute of unqualified

the toilette table, on which it lay. After strolling about some minutes he left Mrs. Berkley, who missed the watch immediately on his departure, and sent her servant, Shekh Lutech, in pursuit of him. Lutech found him in conversation with Mr. Lumsdaine at Mr. Decosta's, and told Mr. Lumsdaine, that he had taken away his mistress's watch. The prisoner on being told by Mr. Lumsdaine that the lady wanted her watch, said that he had given it to Mr. Bell, a watch-maker, to be repaired, and that he would now go and fetch it. Saying this he left the house, and was not afterwards seen by Mr. Lumsdaine, who appears to have been a mere casual acquaintance. On the afternoon of the same day, the prisoner went to the shop of Mr. Martin, a watch-maker, in the Cossytullah, and after giving a silver watch which he first said he wished to sell, and afterwards to be repaired, produced Mrs. Berkley's gold one, which he declared to have stood him in a thousand rupees. After taking a gold ring, gold brooch, and scent phial, which he said he would pay for on his return, and leaving the silver watch as a pledge, he went away and was not again seen by Mr. Martin until examined before the police. He was afterwards secured and the stolen property found on his person. The prisoner in his defence asserted that he had no intention of stealing the watch, which was entrusted to him for the purpose of getting it repaired. He seemed to rest much on the assumed respectability of his character, declaring that he had formerly been steward or clerk to General Abercrombie. His declarations were, however, unsupported by valid proof, and he was therefore convicted.

July 13.—The indictment against Paul Jones, Matthew Dias, and Joze Joachim, was opened to the jury by Mr. Ferguson; who stated that the prisoners being mariners on board the Indian Oak, belonging to James Peter Fearon, a subject of his Majesty, devising and intending feloniously to burn and destroy that ship, on the 16th of June last, upon a part of the high sea, distant about one league from the island of Saugor, and within the admiralty jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, did wickedly, wilfully, and maliciously set on fire certain cotton, laden on the Indian Oak, with the wicked and malicious intention by means thereof feloniously to burn and destroy that ship, then being the property of Fearon.—Verdict of guilty against each of the three prisoners.

16. The prisoners were brought to the bar to receive the sentence of the court; when the Chief Justice, in a solemn and impressive manner, addressed them on the enormity of the offence, whereof they had been convicted; by

which it appeared, that for the sordid consideration of a paltry sum they had meditated the destruction of a ship, by which immense property and numerous lives were placed in jeopardy. That the conception of a crime so detestable evinced the most depraved principles of human nature—the blackest ingratitude to their employers, and the utmost indifference respecting the lives of their fellow creatures. That the atrocity of the offence, although not completed to the dreadful extent contemplated by the prisoners, called for the utmost punishment that the court had the power of inflicting, and that therefore the prisoners should be severally confined in the gaol of Calcutta for the space of four years; that each should pay a fine of one rupee—and be further imprisoned until the respective fines should be paid.

Statement of Specie imported into Calcutta, in February 1817, by Sea.

Dollars 9,75,261 at 205 per		
cent. is.....	Sa. Rs. 19,99,285	0 0
Silver value.....	4,70,688	8 5
Gold do.	33,625	0 0
	Sa. Rs.	25,035,98 9 2

PRICE CURRENT.

Imports.		Rs.	As.
Vermilion	per chest..	175	0
Quicksilver	per seer...	3	5
Camphor	per maund	65	0
Pepper	per do....	17	4
Tin, new,	per do....	27	0
Ditto, old,	per do....	28	4
Betelnut, Malacca, ..	per do....	3	0
Ditto, Pedier,	per do....	3	4
Tutenague	per do....	32	0
Malay Dammer	per do....		
Half Boiled	per do....	3	12
Raw Dammer	per do....	2	12
Rattans, Malacca,....	per hundred	12	
Iron, Swedish flat....	per fy. md.	5	8
Ditto, square English..	per do....	5	0
Ditto, English flat....	per do....	4	0
Ditto, Bar	per do....	4	2
Alum	per do....	5	0
Brimstone	per do....	9	8
Cloves.....	per seer...	3	10
Mace	per do....	14	0
Nutmegs	per do....	13	0
Coir, Maldiva	per maund	11	0
Ditto, Ceylon, fine ..	per do....	8	0
Ditto, ditto, coarse..	per do....	4	0
Ditto, Nagore, Devia, ..	per do....	8	0
Satin, Flowered,	per piece..	28	0
Ditto, Plain,	per do....	30	0
Ditto, Single,	per do....	17	0
Velvet	per do....	45	6
Gauze Curtain	per do....	7	0
Nankeen	per corgo..	45	0
Copper, 22 to 24 oz....	per fy. md.	51	0

<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Rs. As.</i>			<i>Rs. As. P.</i>
Ditto, 16 to 23 oz.	per md.	50 0	Black		3 6 0
White Lead	per do.	17 8	Blue		3 9 0
Tea, Hyson Green	per box	100 0	Emerald Green		3 8 0
Sugar Candy, (China), per tub.		20 0	Lacca		2 8 0
Almonds, new	per maund	22 0	Yellow		3 8 0
Raisins	per do.	18 0	Kerseymere		
Cardamoms, best,	per seer	3 0	Black		4 0 0

<i>Exports.</i>			<i>Private Sales.</i>		
Patchery Rice, Bausul, per maund	2 12		Claret, from Burnes and Son, and Paxton and Majoribanks.		
Ditto Patna Salla,	2 11		1815 16. per dozen	30 0 0	
Moogy Rice, 1st sort, per do.	1 3		1816-17. do.	33 0 0	
Balam, 1st do.	1 3		RATES OF EXCHANGE.—Feb. 1817,		
Ditto, muchatta,	1 2		<i>from Calcutta.</i>		
Gram Patna	1 4		To Madras, 335 Sa. Rs. for 100 Star Ps.		
Wheat, Dooda, new,	1 5		Bombay 100 S. R.	109 By. Rs. /	
Ditto, Gungajilly,	1 4		England 2s. 7d. and at 6 mon. sight.		
Ditto, Jamally,	1 2		Dollars in quantity, at 207 Rs. per 100.		
Turnerick	3 8		A Guinea to purchase in the Bazar, is at		
Sugar, Benares, 1st sort, per do.	10 8		8 Rs. 8 Annas.		
Ditto ditto, 2d do.	10 0				
Ditto ditto, 3d do.	9 0				
Ghee, 1st sort	19 0				
Ghee, 2d ditto	18 0				
Raw Silk, 1st sort	10 0				
Ditto, 2d ditto	9 0				
Ditto, 3d ditto	8 0				
Ditto, Radnagore					
Gunnies per hundred	6 12				
Gunny Bags per do.	7 0				
Opium, Patna per chest	2,110 0				
Ditto, Benares per do.	2,010 0				
Patchack per maund	8 0				
Cotton, Jalone screwed, per do.	18 0				
Ditto, Cutchowra per do.	17 0				
Red Wood per do.	2 8				
Black Wood per do.	4 0				
Dry Ginger per do.	7 8				
Long Pepper per do.	23 0				
Cummin Seed per do.	4 8				
Street Lead per do.	10 0				
Stick Lac per do.	10 8				
Munjeet per do.	7 0				

COMMERCIAL NOTICES.

Account of the description, quality, and average Sale Prices of the European Staple Goods, disposed of at the Honorable Company's Import Warehouse, in the month of February, 1817.

Monthly General Sales.

	<i>Rs. As. P.</i>
Manufactured Copper	
Sheathing, 20 to 24 oz.	
per maund	51 0 0
Thick	45 0 0
Lead in pigs	10 1 0
Hoop Iron and Rivets	
Hoop Iron	7 9 0
Kimashells	2 0 0
Broad Cloth, superfine medley town scarlet, per yard	14 0 0
Broad Cloth, superfine Saxon green	7 8 0
Broad Cloth, Aurora	4 2 0
Broad Cloth ordinary,	

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Exports by Sea, for Jan. 1817.

	<i>Value in Sa. R. As.</i>
Alum	890 5
Akercorah	127 8
Angur Wood	1,220 0
Autur	665 3
Anniseed	3,791 4
Aloes	909 2
Brimstone	11 8
Beads	614 0
Benjamin	1,273 0
Brandy	961 11
Borax and Tincal	9,941 10
Coor	493 3
Cotton	2,80,362 0
Cinnamon	127 8
Cochineal	6,475 0
Cummin Seeds	9,180 15
Cloves	13,511 0
Coffee	5,338 13
Coral	2,000 8
Cotton Thread	654 0
Cassia and Buds	14,686 12
Cutch	991 10
Camphor	16,685 12
Claret	2,148 0
Canvas	7,359 8
Copper and Nails	9,453 0
Cutkee	159 9
Dry Ginger	27,938 7
Ebony	2,830 9
Gunnies and Bags	7,943 12
Goolcund	171 0
Gum Copal	2,799 6
Gold Kinarey	8,275 7
Gallingall	1,612 14
Gin	1,276 13
Hing or Assafetida	6,175 10
Indigo	22,37,000 0
Iron and Hoops	5,750 0
Kincob	1,560 0
Kentledge	4,055 0
Long Pepper and Roots	12,635 1

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Value in Sa. R. As.

Lac Dye	62,249	15
Lac Lake	994	10
Lisbon Wine	2,350	8
Munjeet	5,022	0
Madeira	18,927	8
Naukeens	400	0
Nux Vomica	107	0
Nutmegs ..	15,520	0
Opium	3,67,998	10
Pepper	24,498	6
Persian Gall	868	0
Quicksilver	205	8
Raw Silk	2,16,476	8
Run, Country.....	92	8
Rattans	3,059	1
Red Wood.....	2,615	1
Sugar	2,26,033	6
Sugar Candy, Country.....	2,226	6
Steel	20	12
Sipan Wood	4,027	5
Shawls and Romals	81,629	11
Salt Petre	1,28,140	8
Saffron	231	0
Sal Ammoniac	688	4
Piece Goods	18,01,013	0
Ditto, Madras and Europe	9,246	13
Snuff.....	298	0
Stick Lac	13,813	0
Skins, (Goat and Cow)	3,064	8
Safflower ..	2,231	8
Shell Lac	32,937	9
Sago	3,035	3
Tatenague.....	3,531	11
Tallow Candles	552	0
Tea	425	0
Turmeric ..	2,968	11
Tin	19,025	8
Wax Candles	5,232	3
Woollens.....	1,239	0

Grain.

Rice, bags, at 2 mds. each	76,501
Wheat.....	4,077
Gram.....	977
Paddy.....	100

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut. T. Young, 27th N. I. to superintend the construction of a Cutcherry to be erected at Deyrah.

Lieut. J. Taylor of Engineers to be superintendant of the alteration in the Nuz-zool building at Agra, denominated Mo-baruck Munzil for the use of the Collector of Government Customs.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

Jan. 7.—Ensign G. S. Blundell, to be Lieutenant.

Capt. J. W. Taylor, N. I. to be Secretary to the Board of Superintendence for improving the breed of cattle.

Capt. W. R. Gilbert, 15th N. I. to be member of the Board of Superintendence for the improvement of the breed of cattle.

Jan. 24. Ensign C. T. Thomas to be Lieutenant.

Capt. J. Bryant, H. C. European regt. to be Judge Advocate General.

21. Capt. G. Hunter, 1st N. I. to be second Assistant to the Secretary to the Military Board, and 1st Assistant in the Department of Accounts.

26th N. I. Capt. Lieut. W. Dunlop to be Captain.

Lieut. G. Hawkes to be Captain.

Lieut. Ensign P. D. Pownall to be Lieutenant.

SURGEONS.

Mr. J. Sawers to be a Presidency Surg.

Mr. J. Renock Assist. Surgeon to the Dromedary Corps.

Mr. Assist. Surgeon W. Watson to the medical duties of the Civil Station at Beerbhoom, in the room of Mr. Assist. Surg. Lancaster, removed to Fort Marlborough.

FURLOUGHS TO EUROPE.

Capt. J. S. Harrott, 2d N. I.

Lieut. and Brevet Capt. J. Paterson, 4th N. I.

Capt. J. Gabb, 1st N. I. for the recovery of his health, instead of his private affairs.

Lieut. P. Jeremie, 2d N. I.

Capt. T. J. Turner, 11th N. I.

Cornet Thornton, 1st N. C.

RESIGNATION.

Ensign Dakin, 26th N. I.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

Mrs. Elizabeth Yeoman. Executor, Mr. John D'Rosario.

Mr. Nicholas Biale. Administratrix,

Mrs. Margaret Biale.

Mr. Domingo Pedro Lopes. Executor, Mr. Anthony Charles Lopes.

Mrs. Eliza Percival. Administrator, D. Heming, Esq. Registrar.

Mr. G. H. Walters. Administrator, D. Heming, Esq. Registrar.

Abraham Hume, Esq. Administrator, D. Heming, Esq. Registrar.

Mrs. Sarah Hall. Executors, Mr. Charles Brodie, and Mr. Johnstone Fitzpatrick.

Lieut. John Fryer Goad. Executrix, Mrs. Anne Maria Goad.

Cornet Thomas Craig. Executor, Capt. Edward Craig.

Capt. Henry Wood. Executor, John Palmer, Esq.

Mr. John Durell of Batavia. Executor, Mr. Alex. Anderson.

Lieut. Thomas Hunter Rans. Executor, John Melville, Esq.

Lieut. Alex. Irvine. Executor, David Clark, Esq.

Cornet John Chalmers. Executor,
Alex. Colvin, Jun. Esq.

KFDGEREE ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

February 1817.

Arrivals.

Feb. 5. Ship Elizabeth, W. Ostler, from London.

9. S. Harriett, Peyster, from London and Madras.

11. American S. George, West, Hamburgh.

14. American S. Argonaut, Olear, Boston.

15. Lord Forbes, W. Wiseman, from London.

20. Marquis of Wellesley, G. Maxwell, from do.

23. Watrlon, H. Moore, from England; Sir James Hy. Craig, B. Brown, from London.

25. Eliza, Charles Siviac, do.

Departures.

Feb. 3. H. C. S. Lady (arrington, McDougall, to England.

10. Ship Windsor Castle, W. Hornblow, to London; Neston, E. Theaker, to do.

11. Aberdeen, Jos. Fenwick, do.; Atlas, Joseph Short, do.

21. H. C. Lady Campbell, J. Marquis, to England; Lucy Maria, A. Barclay, to do.

27. Richard, J. McCleene, to Liverpool; Prince Blucher, W. T. Weatherall, to England.

28. Wolf's Cove, St. Stephenson, do.; Lord Cathcart, Jas. Talbert, London.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 18.—Lady of J. M. Davidson, Esq. of a daughter.

—, Miss, J. McArthur, of a son.

24. Mrs. Sarah Delanougrade of a son.

27. Miss Teieza Elloy, of a still born son.

29. Lady of Geo. Chester, Esq. of a daughter.

Feb. 10. Mrs. Burnham of a son.

Jan. 11. At Cawnpore, Lady of Lieut.-Col. J. Greenstreet of a daughter.

14. At Bundah, Lady of Capt. W. H. Rainey of a son.

16. At Tihoot, Lady of Edward Brown, Esq. of a daughter.

18. At Pertauighur, Lady of Major Nation of a son.

24. At Jaunpore, the Lady of Robert Davies, Esq. of a son.

Feb. 3. Lady of Henry Tyler, Esq. of a daughter.

5. Mrs. R. E. Jones of a son.

9. Lady of Nathaniel Wallich, Esq. M. D. of a daughter.

5. At Mozufferpore, Lady of Philip Yorke Lindsay, Esq. of a daughter.

Dec. 9. At Delhi, Mrs. Mary Ovinger of a son.

Feb. 5. At Pettauighur, Lady of Major J. N. Lumley of a daughter.

2. Mrs. G. Adie of a daughter.

7. At Benares, Lady of Lieut. Thomas of a son.

Jan. 28. At Cawnpore, Lady of Lieut. D. Thomas of a daughter.

Feb. 3. At Dinapore, Mrs. J. Barrow of a daughter.

6. Lady of Capt. B. Latter, commanding at Titalya of a son.

Jan. 17. At Sylhet, Mrs. J. Stark of a son.

Feb. 11. At Chunar, Lady of Elijah Impey, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 20. John Slaughter, Esq. Indigo Planter of Shahabad, to Miss Eleanor Dunbar.

29. Gabriel Vrugnon, Esq. to Miss Eliz. Smith.

17. Mr. W. Morris to Mrs. M. A. Williams.

21. Mr. Michael Bull to Miss Elizabeth Smith.

15. Mr. John Mills to Miss Charlotte Stramper.

27. Mr. George Rowland to Miss Charlotte Collings.

21. George Bayley, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 99th N. I. to Mrs. McLeod.

Feb. 7. Mr. Joseph De Mellow, to Miss Eliz. Floyer.

22. Mr. J. S. Nyss, to Miss Lydia Smith Johnson.

—, Mr. Noah Chick, to Miss Caroline Pereira.

15. Mr. John Greenway, to Miss S. Dias.
Dec. 21. Mr. Charles Dubouist, to Miss Sarah Luckstedt.
Feb. 4. John Morrison, Esq. Surgeon, to Miss Ann Sloane.
Jan. 28. Lieut. R. W. Wilson of the 1st Batt. 29th regt. N. I. to Miss Eliza Gibson.

DEATHS.

Jan. 24. Mrs. Elizabeth Yeoman, aged 110 years.

—, Master Vincent Goncalves, aged 9 years.

29. Miss Ann Muffin, aged 10 years.

25. Abraham Hume, Esq. of the Civil Service.

10. Jesse, the second daughter of Mr. D. Craven of Naupore, aged two years and nine months.

Feb. 10. The infant daughter of Nathaniel Wallich, Esq. M. D.

Jan. 23. At Cimsaurah, the Rev. Fre Manuel da Rozario.

Dec. 26. At Delhi, Mrs. Mary Ovinger, the wife of Mr. Conductor Ovinger, and recently on the river, two of his children, Jeremy and Sarah Ovinger.

MADRAS.

WATERLOO COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Committee for the management of the Funds subscribed for the relief of the families of those who fell in the Campaign of the Netherlands, in the year 1815.

Present; Lieutenant Colonel Caldwell, Chairman; Lieut.-Colonel Murray, Lieut.-Colonel Dalrymple, Major Macdonall, Major Agnew, Colonel Vaumorel, Mr. De Fries, Captain Ormsby.

The Chairman laid before the Committee a letter from his Grace the Duke of Wellington, acknowledging the receipt of the first communication addressed to his Grace, in January 1816, which the Committee have the satisfaction to publish for the information of the Subscribers under this Presidency as follows:—

Cheltenham, July 9, 1816.

Gentlemen,—I have had the honor of receiving your letter, with the several papers inclosed, relating to the proceedings of meetings of the inhabitants of Madras, held in January last, with a view to contribute to the relief of the widows and orphans of the brave officers and soldiers who fell in the battles fought in the Netherlands under my command, in the month of June 1815.

The conduct of the inhabitants of Madras upon this occasion affords an additional proof of their patriotism, and of the interest they feel for the honor and prosperity of their country, which neither the time during which they have been absent, nor the distance at which they find themselves from the seat of the war, can shake or diminish.

I beg leave to return you and them my best acknowledgments; and to assure you, that it is no small gratification to me to receive this mark of favour and kindness to the army under my command, from gentlemen with nearly all of whom

I have heretofore been connected in carrying on the service of the country.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with the greatest respect, your most obedient and faithful, humble servant,

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

The Hon. Sir Francis McNaghten, &c. &c. and the Gentlemen composing the Committee for the Waterloo Subscription at Madras.

A Statement of the Funds collected having been laid before the Committee, it is resolved to remit by the earliest opportunity a further sum of six hundred and nineteen pounds twelve shillings and five-pence, or pagodas 1553. 29. 50. and as it appears there is a balance of pagodas 799. 7. 2. not yet received into the Government Bank, the Committee earnestly request those gentlemen or others who may have subscribed to pay into the Bank the amount of their respective subscriptions, or to remit the same to the Chairman of the Committee.

An account of the subscriptions received, subscribed, disbursed, and amount not yet paid, is annexed for general information to the Committee's report.

Feb. 3.—At noon the officers of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, met in the chambers of the hon. the chief justice and paid their respects to their lordships and judges, according to the custom on the first day of term. Shortly after the judges proceeded in their robes to the court, and the first law term for the year 1817 was commenced with due form. The number of practising barristers in this court will shortly receive an addition of two. Mr. Staveland, who has been practising at Bombay, may be expected before the end of term. He arrived at Mangalore on the 23d January, and was to proceed thence overland. Mr. Henry Bryne has been permitted by the Court of Directors to join the profession at Madras.

The Madras government passed an order in council, declaring martial law to exist in every district within the Company's dominions violated by the entrance of gangs of Pindaris.

We copy the following singular advertisement from the Madras Gazette of November 16th. Our readers may smile at the credulity of the Nawaub, but we believe him to have been very sincere in the expectations held out by his notice :

“ Notice.—Nawaub Majood Al Dowlah Behauder begs to inform his friends and the public, that the Mohurrum Feast commences on Friday the 22d November instant, and will continue till the 30th of the said month of November ; and Na-

waub Majood Al Dowlah Behauder also begs to inform, that he will celebrate the said feast in the Mount Road, at a spacious upper roomed house, called Ubbassty Baug, at the corner of the road leading to the late Mr. Fallowfield's garden, and which will be very beautifully performed with abundance of lights, &c. The lighting, &c. will begin at seven every night, and end at three (3) in the next morning, with lights of every kind to the amount of 50,000. The friends and public of every description who wish to come and see the same, no prevention will be made from the above said date to the end of November, in the Ubbassty Baug, or place of worship. In the first entrance of the house a row of lights will be placed, and chains, &c. will be put in a varandah facing the image ; and also Nawaub Majood Al Dowlah Behauder trusts that gentlemen or ladies of any description will sit in the said varandah ; there are railings put, and he trusts that no person will go within the same : and he further begs to inform that the same is a very devoted place, and if any person or persons make a supplication for any thing, such as for having issue, wealth, &c. and promising to make an offering at the said place, the deity will in the space of one year or six months comply with their request, for many persons of different descriptions have supplicated many things which were complied with, and he further begs to state, that the same lighting, &c. will again be performed on the following days, viz. on the 2d December, 9th December, 19th December, 5th January 1817, 6th January, 7th January, 8th January, 16th January, 17th January, 18th January.”

Before the commencement of the solar eclipse which occurred in last February, a very large concourse of the natives of both sexes, many of the higher orders, were assembled at the back of the surf, for the purpose of bathing in the sea ; during the ceremony, which is performed at the end as well as at the beginning of an eclipse, a youth was seized by a shark, and so dreadfully mutilated, that he died almost instantly.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 22.—Lady of Captain Woodhouse, of the 7th Madras Native Cavalry, of a son.
1.—Lady of R. Wallace, Esq. medical store-keeper, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

19.—James Manning, 2d battalion artillery, to the Hon. Miss Mary De Roquefort, only surviving daughter of L. C. A. De Roquefort.

BOMBAY.

It appears from official documents, that the total value of all kinds of merchandize (except treasure and horses) exported from the port of Bombay, during three

years ending 30th April 1815, was rupees 45,235,443.

The exportation of European articles to other British settlements in India during three years, was rupees 5,469,152—and the exportation of the enumerated articles, the production, growth, and manufacture of the British settlements in India, to ports and places belonging to foreign native and European powers within the limits of the Company's trade, was rupees 11,477,960; making of European and colonial articles exported a value to the amount of rupees 16,947,112.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 30th. Lady of Mr. John Hart of a son.
Feb. 13th. At Tannah, lady of Captain Stokoe of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 21. Dennis De Vitre, Esq. of the Hon. Company's civil service, to Miss Dorothea Moore.

JAVA.

The Penang Gazette of the 11th January, states that the settlement of Minto was, about the middle of the preceding month, taken possession of by the Dutch. The civil and military authorities, not exceeding in the whole fifty men, were conveyed thither in a frigate. Captain Court, late resident, would proceed to England on the Hon. Company's ship *Marehousness* of Exeter.

Extract of a Letter.—Reported massacre of some hundred Javans by the Dutch military.—Towards the latter end of November last, the Petingee or chief of the village of Chipamoonchong, in the district of Chatsen, named Keysa, observing dissatisfaction to prevail among the inhabitants of the district, in consequence of some unauthorised exactions of the Kapala Chootack, and other native chiefs in authority over them, took advantage of the circumstance, and getting several other heads of villages to join, prevailed on a number of the lower class to assemble, under the ostensible plea of going to Indramayo, to lay their grievances before the Landrost, as the president's assistant, who had charge of the police in those districts, was usually called.

Having collected together a body of men in the first instance, small parties, under active emissaries, were dispatched to the neighbouring districts to beat up for recruits, and many cases occurred of poor people being tied and forced to join the party. As they increased in numbers, the party moved towards the river Chimanoonook, the boundary between the Indramayo districts and Cheribon, and in their route were joined by all who had, or fancied they had, any grievance to complain of. Among these, it is understood, that very few were from Kandanghouses; but some heads of villages, and

a considerable number of the lower class, are stated to have joined them from the district of Indramayo, and of the latter a number from the lowland Crawang districts. At this stage of their progress, it appears to have been first circulated among them that Pungairan Kanooman might be expected from the sea side, to join them as their chief. This Pungairan Kanooman, who, I understand, was banished during the insurrection of Bagoos Rangun, is represented to be a descendant of one Seedan, who was first promoter of the disturbances in Cheribon formerly, and his family has always possessed great influence in the western part of that district. Whatever the real object or expectations of the leaders of these deluded people may have been, it is clearly ascertained that not a single chief of rank, above the head of a village, joined them, or appeared in any manner to give them support or countenance. By the time they arrived at Lohenuar, a village situated on the banks of the Chimanoonook, seven palls from Indramayo, the party amounted to about 900 men, which number it never exceeded. It is a fact well worthy of notice, that in the course of a desultory march of near fifty palls, from Chasam to Lohenuar, not an instance is known to have occurred of property of any kind having been injured; and although they remained stationary at Lohenuar for many days, during which the rice, paddy, cattle, and other property of Mr. Mantinghe was most temptingly in their way, under the charge only of a few slaves, not a single article was touched—not a human being molested. Preparations were now in forwardness by the residents of the Panger regencies and Cheribon to attack the insurgents, if they may be so called, and it was carried into execution at Lohenuar on 20th December. It is estimated that 100 of the insurgents fell in the engagement, and 591 were made prisoners. Keysa, the Petingee, who first commenced the insurrection, was observed to be very actively encouraging his men to repel Mr. Motman's attack, and this man was found among the killed. When the prisoners were disarmed, Mr. Motman, the Dutch resident, (whose conduct merits praise for courage and humanity) delivered them over to the military, in order that they might be securely guarded to Indramayo. On their arrival there, they were all put into a coffee storehouse within the fort, and the storehouse was surrounded by sentinels. In the course of the night it is stated that an attempt was made on the part of the prisoners to escape from confinement; the soldiers on guard fired upon them, and, horrible to relate, it ended in the massacre of about 300 souls, in cold blood, by the military; under the orders and in the presence of

their own officers! Mr. Motman did all that was in his power to stop this dreadful sacrifice of human blood, but without effect; no attention seems to have been paid to his representations, and he was obliged to submit, as he himself declares, with feelings not to be described, to the spectacle of an unarmed multitude of poor misled creatures, whom he had vanquished and made prisoners in the morning, massacred by their guards, commanded by two officers, one bearing his Netherland Majesty's commission of captain, and the other of lieutenant, under the weak, inconceivable, and inhuman pretext, that they could not be otherwise responsible for the security of their prisoners, or for their own safety. Will it be credited that a number of unarmed wretches, confined in a secure teak wood building within a fort, should ever think of attacking a military force surrounding them as guards; and to whom they had but a few hours before surrendered themselves as prisoners, while they had yet arms in their hands? He must be credulous indeed who can bring his mind to believe this! If ever the truth comes to light, it will then, I am convinced, be found that an effort to give themselves fresh air, quite natural to so large a body of men confined in a building of comparatively small dimensions, the doors and windows of which were no doubt closed for security, was, by the pusillanimity, if not the cruelty, of their guards, considered as an attempt to escape—and the scene of blood once begun, the prisoners apprehending what was to follow, made such resistance as was in their power, in the vain hope of saving their lives. But let this be as it may, those who remained alive from the massacre were embarked in coffee prows, and dispatched up the river to Canony Sambong, and while on the river the second act of the tragedy took place. An attempt is said to have been made again by the prisoners to escape, and on this occasion many more were sent to the other world to join their companions in misfortune. Indeed, so insatiable appears to have been the thirst for Javanese blood, that of 594 taken prisoners by Mr. Motman, on the day of engagement, but 113 arrived alive at this place, where they are now in confinement! *Chiancore, 22d Jan. 1817.*

CEYLON.

ADMINISTRATION TO ESTATES.

Capt. T. Fitzgerald, administrator, V. W. Vanderstraaten, Act. Reg.
J. Geo. Kerby, Esq. administrator, V. W. Vanderstraaten, Act. Reg.
Capt. Philip Peckham, administrator, V. W. Vanderstraaten, Act. Reg.

Rev. Mr. Wm. Ault, administrator, V. W. Vanderstraaten, Act. Reg.

Joseph Beatty, administrator, V. W. Vanderstraaten, Act. Reg.

Mrs. D. A. De Ly, wife of Capt. Lockyer, A. E. De Ly.

By virtue of an order made by the supreme court of judicature in the island of Ceylon, bearing date the 22d day of June 1813, notice is hereby given, that the said supreme court has granted probates and letters of administration of the following estate, to administrator mentioned below and that the said administrator is to file this inventory and accounts in court at the date here under-mentioned.

Wm. Tolfrey, letters of administration with the will annexed, granted to V. W. Vanderstraaten, Esq. Act. Reg. 22d Jan. 1817, inventory to be filed 22d July 1817, accounts to be filed 22d Jan. 1818.

MAURITIUS.

From the Mauritius Gazette, of the 21st December, it appears that the summer there had been extremely unfavourable, from the opposite cause of which we have heard so much lately in Europe. The inhabitants have represented to his Excellency the Governor, that the extraordinary drought would in many quarters prevent them from laying up the provisions necessary to their subsistence, he in consequence has decreed that rice shall be served out from the public stores on certain conditions.

His Excellency the Governor issued a Proclamation on 10th May last which enacts:—

1.—No person shall exercise the professions of Physician, or Surgeon in this island, without a diploma, or other regular document of qualification from one of the known schools, faculties, or Universities, either in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in France, or other foreign country.

2.—A head of the Medical Department shall be appointed, who shall be responsible to Government for every thing concerning this Department, over which he shall exercise an immediate and serious inspection. Those professional men who may wish to practise in this colony, either as Physicians or Surgeons, shall present their diplomas or regular documents of qualification to him, and he shall report the same to Government, whose approbation shall be necessary. These diplomas shall afterwards be registered in the registry of the Court of First Instance.

3d.—The head of the Medical Department shall keep a register, in which he

shall enter every case or circumstance which may be interesting to Physic and Surgery in general, or which may present, relative to these professions, any particular advantage to this colony. In order to insure the execution of this regulation, the Physicians and Surgeons shall give an account to the head of the Medical Department, of the facts and events which may be worthy of particular attention. They shall also inform him, without delay, of the contagious or epidemical diseases which may break out either in their respective districts, or in any other district of the colony. They shall likewise give the same information at the General Police Office.

4.—The head of the Medical Department shall inspect periodically the medicines, drugs, and compositions, of all descriptions, in the different pharmacies established in this Island. The number of pharmacies in the town of Port Louis is not limited: no person shall open a shop of this description without having first obtained the authority of Government for this purpose, after having produced, to the head of the Medical Department, a regular attestation from some known corporation or school either in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in France or some other foreign country, of having previously practised pharmacy with all the intelligence and knowledge required to carry on that art.

5.—The Pharmacoplists shall have none but good drugs, always subject to the inspection of the head of the Medical Department. An annual inspection shall be made in these shops by the head of the Medical Department accompanied by the Commissaries General of Police, who shall seize the medicines, drugs, and compositions of every description which shall be found to be of a bad or deteriorated quality.

6.—The Pharmacoplists shall sell and deliver their drugs to well known persons only. They shall keep all poisonous substances under lock and key, and only shall dispose of them on written prescriptions or orders from the Physicians or Surgeons.

7.—The names of the pupils in pharmacy shall be registered at the General Police Office.

8.—The art of Medicine shall only be exercised by the Physicians, Surgeons, and Medical Officers (Officiers de Santé) sworn, and duly qualified to undertake it. However, matrons, known by the name of midwives, may, on the report of the head of the Medical Department, be authorized by Government to practise that art, provided they produce an attestation of good conduct, and undergo an examination touching their knowledge of midwifry.

9.—The Physicians, Surgeons, and Medical Officers (Officiers de Santé) and Pharmacoplists now practising in the Island of Mauritius, are, as far as is necessary, confirmed by Government.

10.—Dorot W. A. Burke is appointed Chief of the Medical Department, and Physician General.

His Excellency having introduced small coin from India to the colony at a considerable expense, has issued a proclamation for the gradual cancelling of the dollar and rupee notes of the Treasury and Bank; so that no notes or obligations may remain in circulation at the end of five months for a smaller amount than five dollars; the small coin, of which the denomination is not mentioned, is to be issued at its real value, four for a rupee. The proclamation is dated 5th May 1817.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape Town Gazette and African Advertiser, Saturday, June 28th, 1817.

COOK FOR PUBLIC SALE.

On Thursday the 3d Inst. will be put up at the sale of Alexander Grey and Co. an excellent plain cook, at present in the service of Joseph Luson, Esq., and is not parted with for any fault.

A rival to Mr. Romeo Coates has appeared upon the Cape Town boards, in the person of a Capt. Carter, who enacts all the principal characters in the plays of Shakespeare. He is called the celebrated Amateur Tragedian.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

East-India House, Sep. 3d.—A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.—Captain J. B. Sotheby, Scaleby Castle, for China direct; Captain A. H. Campbell, ship building by T. Mar-

jobanks, for Bombay and China; Capt. W. Marjobanks, ditto, ditto, for ditto; Captain P. Cameron, General Hewitt, for ditto.

Sep. 10.—A Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Captains were sworn into the

command of their respective ships, viz. Capt. W. Patterson, George Canning, for Bombay and China; and Capt. E. Ballston, Princess Amelia, for Madras and China.

Whitehall, July 16, 1817.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant to Field-Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, &c. &c. his Majesty's royal licence and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia of a Knight grand cross of the Royal Sicilian Military order of Saint Ferdinand and of Merit, and also of a Knight of the Royal Sicilian order of Saint Januarius, which his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies has been pleased to confer upon his Grace, in testimony of the high sense that Sovereign entertains of his distinguished merits and brilliant achievements.

Whitehall, July 19, 1817.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant to the Right Hon. John M'Mahon, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, upon his retirement from his situation in his Royal Highness's forces, with remainder to his brother Col. Thos. M'Mahon, Aide-de-Camp to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and Adjutant-General to his Majesty's Forces in India, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

War Office, Sep. 1st.—1st. Ceylon Regiment—Captain John Pitt Bontein, from the 1st regiment of Life Guards, to be Captain of a Company, vice Oakes, who exchanges—dated July 28, 1817.

Lord Amherst has delivered to the Prince Regent a letter from Bonaparte to his Royal Highness, of which his Lordship was the bearer from St. Helena.

The Emperor of Russia is expected to quit Petersburg for about eighteen months, during which season he will visit the southern provinces of his empire, and particularly the Crimea, Kasan, Astracan, &c.

If we may depend on the symptoms which are manifested in the public prints, there exists among the American mercantile interest, something of a wish to divert the inland trade of Asiatic Russia, and the commerce with China, into a new channel, which, says the American, "opens the greatest facility to our navigation."

"The Russian Government foreseeing the advantages arising from their posses-

sions in that quarter, have spared no expense to render their harbours safe and commodious. The port of Tangarock, at the head of the Sea of Azoph, in addition to its local supplies, always affording a ready sale, has a depot of China goods, and furnishes the interior of Asiatic Russia with foreign articles, through the rivers Don and Volga. Odessa, situated between the Dnieper and Dneister, is a flourishing and important port, from which, as far back as 1808, no less than 1,000 vessels, of different nations, cleared out with cargoes in one year.

The ports of Nicolleff and Chersen are rapidly improving, and in these various harbours a constant supply of wheat, barley, rye, oats, tallow, bees-wax, wool, iron from Siberia, hemp, flax, hides, cordage, canvass, spars, naval stores, hare-skins, and East India goods can be shipped, on an average, considerably less than from Riga or St. Petersburg. They require, in return, such articles as we now supply them with, viz. cotton twist, coffee, sugar, dye-woods, indigo, cochineal, pepper, &c. and which produces an additional profit to that obtained in the ports of the Baltic. Goods also may be placed in entrepot, and continue there eighteen months free of duty—an important point. It is obvious then, and in fact is admitted, that the commerce of the Black Sea is very desirable to us; but if not as presenting a constant and profitable market for our produce, at all events as holding forth the strongest prospect of obtaining a great share of the carrying trade."

The Indiaman just finished building at Ipswich, is the largest and finest vessel ever built there. The dimensions are—the length of the keel, 154 feet; the extreme length on the deck is 195 feet; width, 43 feet 3½ inches; height from the bottom of the hold to the upper deck, 31 feet; and rated at 1,337 tons.

A few days since as Capt. Smith, R. N. a near relative of Capt. Isaacs, one of the owners of the Indiaman, was going on board the vessel on the stocks, one of the ladders slipped from its position, and he was precipitated with great force from a height of nearly 30 feet. He was immediately taken up in a state of insensibility, and great fears were at first entertained of his recovery, but we are happy to hear the symptoms are favourable, as no bone was fractured.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Guildhall, Monday, June 2d. Sittings after Term before Chief Justice Ellenborough, and Common Juries.

Brierly v. Walker.

This was an action brought to recover the sum of fifteen guineas, for work and

labour performed by the plaintiff, while acting in the capacity of servant to the defendant.

It appeared from the testimony of William Barnes, who had been employed as boatswain's yeoman, on board the Marquis of Camden, East Indiaman, that the plaintiff came on board that vessel, at Northfleet, in December, 1814, and was employed by the defendant, who was surgeon of the vessel, to attend on him as his servant, on a voyage to China. Defendant promised to give him £12. for his services during the voyage, and to grant him a further remuneration of 5s. per month, if he were not rated on the ship's books as an able seaman. The agreement was made in the steerage, and witness heard the whole of it. At the end of the voyage, the defendant gave plaintiff a certificate, in which he gave his late servant the character of an honest and sober man. He, however, denied that he was entitled to any pay beyond what he received from the East India Company, viz, 40s. per month, as an ordinary seaman.

Mr. Marryatt, for the defendant, contended that it was quite a novelty in the service, for any seaman, who was selected to attend on an officer, and who was thereby relieved from the ordinary duties of a sailor, to receive any private remuneration, he being already rated on the ship's books as a person employed by the East India Company. The pay of a man servant was 15s. per month, but in this case the Plaintiff actually received 40s. per month, as an ordinary seaman. The claim now set up was entirely an afterthought; for, when the voyage was at an end, the plaintiff, who had carried some things ashore for the defendant, received three guineas for his labour, and never demanded wages for his services during the voyage.

Captain Sampson, who commanded the Marquis of Camden, stated, that the plaintiff came on board to look for a birth; and the surgeon's servant being too young for the situation, he was dismissed, and the plaintiff engaged in his stead. He did not know what agreement was made between plaintiff and defendant. The former was rated on the ship's books as an ordinary seaman, at 40s. per month. Servants were paid at the rate of 15s. per month, for their servitude alone, but this was generally made up 40s., by rating them as ordinary seamen. Sometimes, in the case of a very good servant, an officer would give a farther remuneration, but that was completely optional.

A lady of the name of Lawson, proved that she had paid the plaintiff, by Mr. Walker's directions, the sum of three guineas, for carrying his trunks, &c. on shore. When he applied for payment, he

did not demand any remuneration for his services during the voyage.

There being no evidence to rebut the statement of the plaintiff's witness, who swore positively to a certain agreement, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £15. 15s.—costs 40s.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Lincoln's-Inn, Wednesday, July 23d. Illegitimate Children.—Robinson and others, Assignees of William Alexander Reed, an Insolvent, v. William Alexander Reed Wedderburn, and others, Trustees of the same William Alexander Reed.

Sir Samuel Romilly stated, that this was a bill filed by the assignees of William Alexander Reed, an insolvent, under the following circumstances:—A Mr. Reed, who had amassed a large fortune in the East Indies, and had several illegitimate children, one of which was the insolvent, William Alexander Reed, the father, the testator, by his will appointed the other defendants his executors and the trustees of his son, in the first instance; that as he was then only sixteen years of age, he gave them in trust £1,000 to put him into a merchant's house for three years, to allow him a small sum for the first year, to double it on the second, treble it on the third, and to give him the remainder on his attaining the age of nineteen. He also gave in trust to his executors £10,000 which was to be at their disposal to give to his son at the age of twenty-six, if he conducted himself properly, in a way as, if the testator was alive, he would approve of. The son, in 1815, became insolvent, and took the benefit of the Insolvent Act, and appointed the plaintiffs his assignees, and specified in his schedule his expectancy of the £10,000; but he had, by a motion made before the Master of the Rolls, got the money paid into court, and had obtained surreptitiously an order from his Honor, that the interest of the sum paid into court should be paid to him. The Learned Counsel observed, that the object of his motion was, that his Lordship would grant an injunction to restrain the insolvent from receiving the interest, and that he would direct it to be paid to the plaintiffs, his assignees for the benefit of his creditors. He had no doubt but his Lordship would see the justice of granting this motion; for, if persons were allowed to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act, and afterwards be allowed to live in luxury on the property which their creditors were entitled to, the intention of the legislature would be done away with, as it was enacted to relieve the debtor, but not to cheat the creditor.

Mr. Collinson followed on the same side.

Mr. Leach, counsel for the defendant, *Reed*, contended that he was depending on the trustees. If they thought his conduct was improper, they might not give him one shilling; but a man might be imprudent in early life, and afterwards correct in his conduct, so as to gain the approbation of his trustees. Then would, his Lordship visit him with the sins of his youth, if his trustees thought proper to overlook them, and carry into effect the will of the testator, who had guarded against the volatile disposition of youth by providing for him after that day had passed over, if he deserved it. Under those considerations, he had no doubt but his Lordship would not disturb the order made by his honor the Master of the Rolls.

Mr. Abercrombie, on the part of the trustees, said, they were ready to submit to any order of the Court, but they wished conscientiously to perform the duty intrusted to them. They could not see the son of their departed friend starving, while they had funds in their hands to prevent it. But they could not lead themselves to his juvenile indiscretions, and give the money that was intrusted to them to be squandered on those who had lent themselves to the vices of a young man. They wished to act as fathers to him, and when he saw his folly, after correction, to send him again into the world as a respectable man. His Lordship would take into his consideration that it was in the power of the trustee, to refuse giving the insolvent one shilling because of his impropriety of conduct; and it would be for his Lordship to decide whether the £10,000 did not belong to the crown, as there were no heirs, and the children being illegitimate, they could not claim.

The *Lord Chancellor*—"Has the Attorney-General been served with notice? It is impossible for me to give a decision in this case, without the crown being represented. Let notice be served on the Attorney-General."

Further consideration postponed.

Abraham Levy Benjamin, and his Wife, in the matter of Joel Phillips, a Bankrupt.

The *Lord Chancellor*—"This is the petition of Abraham Levy Benjamin, and Martha Madalen Benjamin, his wife, praying that they may be allowed to prove a debt of 3,000*l.* (the proceeds of three India bonds, bequeathed to the petitioner Martha, by her sister Hester Barlow, by will dated the 6th of July, 1815), under the commission of bankruptcy issued against the bankrupt.—It is admitted that the petitioners are now married, whether they were or not when the testatrix was living, there is nothing to prevent the

husband from proving under the will; there might have been an imposition practised on the testatrix, by her being led to believe they were married when they were not, but not of that nature or extent to prevent a legatee from claiming. The testatrix made her will on the 6th of July, 1815, and died on the same evening, and after directing that she should have a decent funeral, according to the rites of the Jewish religion, she bequeathed to the petitioner, Martha, three India Bonds of 1,000*l.* each, and in case of Martha having ceased to live at the testatrix's death, then she bequeathed it to Lea, the wife of the bankrupt, with this clause, that if the petitioner Abraham should be in want, she was to give him 500*l.* out of the 3,000*l.* The testatrix also bequeathed to Lea Phillips, an India bond for 500*l.* and her plate, &c. for the purpose of paying whatever debts she might leave unpaid at the time of her death, and to defray the funeral expenses, and Lea Phillips was to be entitled to the residue. She also appointed the bankrupt her executor, to have the will carried into effect. Then if the testatrix had not made any other disposition of her property, from the morning of the day she executed her will, until the evening when she expired, she must have died possessed of 3,500*l.* in India bonds. The bankrupt took possession of her bureau and papers, &c. as soon as the breath was out of her; and of course the bonds must have come into his possession. It was quite clear that the testatrix thought she had a sister living with a person of the name of Benjamin, in France. Levy Alexander was the agent of the bankrupt, and negotiated between him and the petitioner, who resided at Nantes, and in a letter to the bankrupt, he says that the difference of the name (meaning that as the Petitioner Martha was only named as Martha in the will, and had always called herself Martha Madalen) might make him hesitate in paying her the legacy, if there were any other sisters of the testatrix; but that not being the case, he did not see how the objection could avail. It is clear, from the letters I am going to read, that the testatrix must have received letters from her sister, the petitioner, Martha, as she in her answers acknowledged the receipt of them, and those answers were written by the bankrupt, and signed as follows by the testatrix:—"Hester, the daughter of Benjamin Cohen." So the bankrupt must, from this circumstance, have known, that the petitioner, Martha, was the person intended to have been benefited by the will. Although she has two names, it is a very common thing in families to mention only one; and no other person had exhibited a claim to be the

sister of the testatrix. When Levy Alexander went to Nantes, as the agent of the bankrupt, he advertised for the petitioners, and by that means they came together; and he misrepresents the situation of the bankrupt as to this property, and tells them there are several lawsuits to defend, and advises the petitioners to accept of 480*l.* in lieu of the 3,000*l.*, which they refused, and the negotiation broke off. The first question is, whether Martha was the sister of testatrix? the second is, whether she is entitled to the 3,000*l.*? and the third is, whether the petitioners have a right to prove under the commission of bankruptcy? The petition did not state why the Commissioners refused the proof. I think, however, in the first instance they could not have well admitted it. I have no hesitation in saying, that Levy Alexander and the bankrupt got possession of the 3,000*l.* and divided it, and Alexander got one-third of it for his agency. Therefore take an order that the Commissioners do forthwith receive the claim of the petitioners, and allow them to be present at the investigation into the bankrupt's property. I cannot forget what has come to my knowledge in the progress of this cause. When the bankrupt contended that it was only the sum of 900*l.* that the petitioners were entitled to, instead of the 3,000*l.* he was willing to pay the 900*l.* into Court; but the moment he was ordered to pay in the greater sum, a docket was struck against him, and his brother is the petitioning creditor; and after working the commission, the whole estate of the bankrupt to pay this 3,000*l.* besides the other creditors who have proved their debts, only amounts to 100*l.* As to the question of the arrest of the bankrupt, it can be no bar to the petitioners going before the Commissioners to prove the debt of 3,000*l.* The bankrupt, however, may be now discharged out of custody. Take the order as I have directed."

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

Tuesday, August 19.—Ex-parte Gillett, in the matter of Hudson.—Sir Samuel Romilly stated, this was a petition on the part of the assignee of Mr. Hudson, a bankrupt, praying that certain sums mentioned in the petition as being invested in the three per cents. in the name of the bankrupt, nearly eleven years ago, and on which no dividends had been since claimed, should be paid to the assignee by a decree of the court for the benefit of the creditors at large. The bankrupt was in India, and it was represented that no communication could be had with him by his creditors.

Mr. Hart was at a loss to see how this application could be granted without first

ascertaining whether the funded property in question really belonged to the bankrupt or not. It would be difficult to settle this point until a decision was had on a petition of Mr. Bacon, now filed in court. In this petition Mr. Bacon stated, that he had remitted from India, in the years 1804, 1805, and at subsequent times, to J. B. Hudson, bills to the amount of nearly £20,000, for the purpose of having the produce of the remittances invested in his (Mr. Bacon's) name in the public funds. That on his return to England from India, in 1810, he could receive no satisfactory account from Mr. Hudson of these investments, and had at length discovered that they were made, not, as ordered, in his (Mr. Bacon's) name, but in Mr. Hudson's; and that the latter had, by speculations in the funds on his own account, lost the greater portion of the amount thus remitted to him. In 1810, a commission of bankruptcy was sued out against him, and Mr. Bacon, under that commission, had proved a debt of £16,000, and since received a dividend of £2,210. He subsequently discovered that some money had been invested in the three per cents. early in 1806, in the name of Hudson, no dividend on which had ever been claimed; and being conscious that this was a part of his property, he had filed a petition to have it paid to him, and not to the general creditors who now claimed it. If this purchase in the funds had been made by Bacon's order, and with his cash, there was no doubt the money was properly his; if made out of other funds then he could have no exclusive claim to it. This ought to be a matter of primary inquiry, which could be ascertained by sending interrogatories to India, where the bankrupt was said to be.

Sir Arthur Pigott appeared for the Bank, to see that, if payment were ordered, it should be received by the proper authority. There was one circumstance in this case which he must mention. The dividends alluded to were not now standing in the original names. A late act of parliament had transferred to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, all unclaimed dividends for the ten years preceding July, 1816; these were among the number so transferred; but the act of parliament reserved for the parties interested a mode of reclamation. The form of the present petition must be altered to meet this mode; the Bank would throw no obstacle in the way of doing it.

Sir Samuel Romilly was at a loss to see what chance there was of a satisfactory inquiry in the manner pointed out by Mr. Hart.

The Vice-Chancellor observed, that the remittances from India on this occasion

appearing coeval with the particular investments at issue, looked as if they were connected together, particularly when coupled with the circumstance of the insolvent's never having received the dividends, or returned them among his general effects. The better plan would be, to send interrogatories to Hud-on, wherever he could be found, as to the real proprietorship of the property, and to vary the form of the petition so as to meet the transfer of the sums so funded by the Bank.

CONTRABAND GOODS.

Queen Square.—Thomas Barker, of Ormond-mews, St. James's, appeared before the Magistrates, to answer an information laid against him by John Crawley, an officer belonging to the Excise, for having in his possession, and concealed in his house, five remnants of silk, two pieces of Bandana handkerchiefs, and three shawls, all of foreign manufacture, and liable to seizure.

John Cambridge, 10, Cartwright-Street, East Smithfield, an officer belonging to the Customs, stated, that on Saturday, 6th July inst. he went, in company with John Crawley of the Excise, to defendant's house, in Ormond Mews, St. James's, where, after gaining admittance, he informed defendant they had an information against him for having contraband goods concealed in his house; and, after some search in different rooms and closets, they found the several articles above-mentioned, and now produced in court. They immediately seized the same as contraband, and on the 7th removed them to the king's warehouse.

John Crawley, the person who lodged the information, corroborated the evidence given by last witness.

Wm. Tarling, an officer belonging to the warehouse in which East India goods are deposited at the Custom House, and whose particular duty it is, and has been for many years, to examine all goods seized and brought thither, and to determine whether they are of East India manufacture or not, produced the two pieces of Bandana handkerchiefs which had been deposited at the Custom House on the 7th instant, and sworn by the two last witnesses to have been seized in defendant's house, and deposed, that he had attentively examined them, and believed them to be of East-India manufacture.

Both the sitting magistrates (all these Excise cases requiring two magistrates) were very particular in their inquiries how he could undertake to swear positively that these handkerchiefs were not of English manufacture, when it was known that handkerchiefs fabricated in

Spitalfields were brought to such perfection as to deceive the best judges of India manufactures.

Mr. Tarling pointed out to them two or three marks by which he could judge with exact precision; one was by a particular selvedge, another by the feel, but the third we did not hear; after which he assured the magistrates he had been so long in the practice of the duties of his office, that he was sure he could not be mistaken. Witness said further, that all the goods had been valued as low as possible; the shawls had been set down at only 10s. each, though they would fetch four and five guineas each if sold here, but they were all obliged to be exported. The whole of the present valuation amounted only to £9, the penalty on which is three times the value, £27.

The defendant was convicted in the mitigated penalty of one half, being £13. 10s. and 10s. costs.

Labeth Street, Aug. 20—Thomas Wood was brought up in the custody of Miller the officer, charged with stealing a gold watch, chain, and seals, from an officer on board the Warren Hastings, East India-man, on her passage home.

The prisoner was apprehended by the above-named officer in Southampton, after a desperate resistance.

He was committed for trial.

At Gloucester late Assizes was tried, a cause, in which Mr. Morhall, of Cheltenham, was plaintiff, and Sir H. C. Lipincott, Bart. of that county, was defendant. The action was brought for an alleged trespass by the Sheriff's officers, in selling under an execution the furniture and effects of Mr. Morhall, which he claimed as trustee for a Mrs. Woodward, under an assignment from Mr. Brisac, with whom she lived. This cause arose from the one of "Powney, Esq. against Brisac," tried at the Lent Assizes, and took the same favourable turn for Captain Powney. The jury found a verdict for the Sheriff; and his Lordship (as in the former action) was pleased to certify that it was a proper cause for a special jury.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, HOME LIST.

BIRTH.

Sept. 15. At the E. I. College, the lady of the Rev. C. W. Le Bas, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 23d. At Winchester, James Toone, Esq. youngest son of Col. Toone, East-India Director, to Miss Mildmay, youngest daughter of the late Sir H. St. John Mildmay, of Dagmersfield, Hants.

Sept. 22. At Boxted, in Essex, Capt. Parby, Bengal Horse Artillery, to Ann, eldest daughter

of the Rev. Dr. Hooker, Rector of Rottlingdean, Sussex.

At Pickering, in Yorkshire, J. C. Hudson, Esq. of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Mary, eldest daughter of J. Fothergill, Esq. of Kingthorpe, one of His Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants for the North Riding of the said County, and Col. of the 5th N. York Militia.

Aug. 12. At Lambeth Church, W. Sibbald, M. D. Surgeon to the Forces in the Isle of France, to E. A. A. Wright, only daughter of the late Dr. Wright, of Opotito.

Aug. 30. At New Church, Maylebone, C. Wilkinson, Esq. wholesale Treadler, Basinghall-street, to Ann, daughter of T. W. Hodgson, Esq.

Sept. 1. At Clifton, Capt. R. Z. Mudge, Royal Engineers, to Alice Watson, daughter of J. W. Hull, Esq. late of Great Baddow, Essex.

Sept. 4. At Newington, H. Montlock, Esq. of the Civil Service Madras, to Eliza, 3d daughter of S. Thomas, Esq. of Dover Place.

Sept. 8. At the Chapel of His Excellency the British Ambassador in Paris, R. Baxter, Esq. of Bombay, to E. E. youngest daughter of J. G. Parkhurst, Esq. and the late Dowager lady Boynton.

Sept. 20. At Islington, Mr. W. Dimes, of Hatton Garden, Solicitor, to Elizabeth Wint. Esq. only daughter of the late Capt. E. W. Piercy, of the Hon. Company's service.

DEATHS.

Aug. 12. At Clifton, in the 70th year of his age, Eyles Irwin, Esq. formerly of the East-India Company's Civil Establishment at Madras, afterwards on Com. in China; this gentleman published, in 1787, an account of a voyage up the Red Sea, and journey over the desert, in a series of letters; he retired from the service in 1794.

Sir J. T. Duckworth, Bart. Adm. of the White.

Aug. 27. At Winchester, John Jervis Brenton, aged 14, eldest son of Sir Jahiel Brenton, Bart. Commissioner of the Navy at the Cape of Good Hope.

Aug. 28. At Raphoe, of a typhus fever, John Kincaid, Esq. aged 65 years, for many years a surgeon in the Hon. East-India Company's service.

Sept. 4. At Ide, near Exeter, Mrs. Luscombe, relict of S. Luscombe, M.D. of Exeter.

Sept. 11. At Kensington, of a decline, aged 18, Anna, third daughter of the late A. Gilchrist, Esq. Edinburgh.

Sept. 23. At his house in Hanover Square, aged 72, Sir J. Easle, Knt. F.R.S. Master of the Royal College of Surgeons, many years senior surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and surgeon extraordinary to His Majesty and household.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1817.

Cotton.—The Cotton market has been without briskness; the greater proportion of the Bengals were taken on Tuesday, and it is stated that they will be for resale.—The public sale at the India House this forenoon consisted of 334 bags, of which 276 were Bengals, of an uncommon fine quality, and sold 14d. a 17d.; and 258 Bourbon, sold 2s. 1d. a 2s. 6d. The market by private contract may be stated very heavy.

Sugar.—The public sale at the India House this forenoon consisted of 5,830 bags; the whole sold freely 4s. a 6s. above the last sale prices, but not so high as had been anticipated, or in proportion to the advance of the other descriptions.—Ordinary brown, but with good grain, 47s. a 48s.—Yellow damp, 51s. 6d. a 52s. 6d.—Fine dry, 54s. a 56s.—White low, 58s. 6d. a 61s.—Good strong, 63s. 6d.—Good white Manilla, 66s.

Coffee.—The temporary depression in the prices of Coffee, and the heavy market, have brought the

extensive foreign houses, who have large orders unexecuted, immediately forward; the sales of last week in consequence went off with considerable briskness, at an advance of fully 2s. per cwt. on Jamaica; the Dutch Coffee sold 3s. a 4s. higher.—At the India sale a part of the Company's Mocha sold at 130s. 6d. and 131s., but the greater proportion was taken in at 130s. being the price fixed by the Company at which offers would be received.—Light yellow Java, 105s. a 105s. 6d.—Cheribon dark yellow, 102s. a 102s. 6d.—pale 98s. a 99s. 6d.—The two latter are 4s. a 5s. per cwt. lower than the last sale.

Indigo.—The demand for Indigo continues; the premium on parcels of the last India sale is 15d. to 18d. per lb.

Rice.—There continues considerable inquiries after Rice, very high prices are maintained.

Spices.—The demand for Spices appears improving; a small sale of Pepper is declared for 11th Nov. By public sale this forenoon, 791 bags East-India Ginger, 59s. a 52s.; 67 boxes Cassia Lignea, 9l. 10s. a 11l. 10s.

Saltpetre.—There was a public sale of Saltpetre brought forward this forenoon, consisting of 1,318 bags, on the same terms, and with the same allowance, as if sold at the India House; the prices 41s. 6d. a 42s. in bond, but it is supposed only a small part was disposed of at the latter price; the previous market currency was 41s. a 42s. for rough; 48s. a 49s. for refined.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Aug. 29th. — At London—Wexford, Barnard, from China, left 1st Aprl, and St. Helena 10th July.

Sept. 1st.—Aurora, Havaside, from China, left 1st April, and St. Helena 10th July.

Aug. 26th.—At Dover, Alacrity, Findlay, from the Cape and St. Helena.

—At Portsmouth—Alamouth, Rich, from St. Helena, sailed 29th July.

—Mouira, Galloway, from Bengal, with the 2d batt. 53d regt.—Sailed 25th March, and St. Helena 25th July.

—Tyne, Bell, from Bengal, sailed 31st March. Sept. 16th.—At Plymouth—Dorah, Edwards, from Bengal, left 3d April, Isle of France 2d June, St. Helena 24th July.

—Warrior, Peache, from the Isle of France, sailed 19th April, and the Cape 9th July.

18th.—At the Downs—Jane, Berridge, from the Cape 1st July.

Passenger per Aurora.—Mrs. Unions, from St. Helena.

Passengers per Wexford.—Mr. John Godwin, Surgeon, and Mr. John Morice, died at sea.

Departures.

Aug. 24th.—From Gravesend, Marq. Anglesey, Moonson, for Fort William—Albion, Bishop, for Cape of Good Hope—Snake, for the Cape.

28th.—From Gravesend, Nymph, Henderson, for Cape of Good Hope.

Sept. 2d.—From Deal, Iris, for Cape of Good Hope—Prince Regent, for Bengal, from Portsmouth, Vansittart, for South Seas.

5th.—From Deal, the Brampton, for Bombay—Lord Cathcart, for Bengal.

7th.—From Gravesend, British Colony, Scott, for the Cape.

9th.—From Deal, British Army, for the Cape of Good Hope.

14th.—From Deal, George, for Bengal.

15th.—From Portsmouth, the Hero, Parcoe, for East-India.—From Deal, Charles, for the South Seas.

21st.—From Liverpool, the Bengal, Cuthbertson, for Calcutta.

Price Current of East-India Produce for September 1817. 427

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0 4 0	10 0 5 0	Turmeric, Bengal..cwt.	1 3 0	10 1 7 0
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	5 5 0	5 5 6	China.....	1 18 0	2 0 0
Cheribon.....	5 2 0	5 2 6	Zedary.....		
Bourbon.....			Galls, in Sorts.....	12 0 0	
Mocha.....	6 10 6	5 11 0	Blue.....	14 10 0	
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 1 3	0 1 6	Indigo, Blue.....lb.		
Extra fine.....	0 1 7	0 1 8	Blue and Violet.....	0 9 0	0 10 0
Bengal.....	0 1 0	0 1 3	Purple and Violet.....	0 7 6	0 8 9
Bourbon.....	0 2 0	0 2 9	Fine Violet.....	0 7 0	0 7 6
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			Good Ditto.....	0 6 6	0 7 0
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	5 10 0	10 0 0	Fine Violet & Copper.....	0 6 3	0 6 6
Aniseeds, Star.....	4 10 0	5 10 0	Good Ditto.....	0 5 9	0 6 0
Borax, Refined.....	5 0 0	5 10 0	Good Copper.....	0 5 6	0 5 9
Unrefined, or Tuncal.....	5 10 0	6 0 0	Middling Ditto.....	0 5 3	0 5 6
Camphire unrefined.....	12 0 0	15 0 0	Ordinary Ditto.....	0 4 0	0 4 9
Cardamoms, Malabar..lb.	0 3 0	0 5 6	Fine Madras.....	0 6 3	0 7 8
Ceylon.....	0 2 9	0 3 0	Good Ditto.....	0 5 6	0 6 0
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	18 0 0	20 0 0	Ordinary Ditto.....	0 4 0	0 4 9
Lagnea.....	10 0 0	13 10 0	Rice.....cwt.	1 3 0	1 15 0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0 1 3	0 4 0	Safflower.....cwt.	3 10 0	5 10 0
China Root.....cwt.	2 0 0	2 5 0	Sago.....cwt.	1 10 0	2 8 0
Coculus Indicus.....	2 5 0	2 15 0	Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	2 8 0	2 9 0
Culmbo Root.....	2 12 0	2 15 0	Silk, Bengal Skem..lb.	1 7 9	1 4 2
Dragon's Blood.....	30 0 0	32 0 0	Novi.....	0 18 5	1 16 2
Gum Annamonic, lump..	10 0 0	18 0 0	Ditto White.....		
Arabic.....	4 0 0	5 0 0	China.....	1 1 3	1 8 0
Assafetida.....			Organzine.....	1 18 0	2 8 0
Benjamin.....	5 10 0	65 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon..lb.	0 10 9	0 13 3
Anini.....cwt.	9 0 0	10 0 0	Cloves.....	0 3 10	0 4 0
Gallanum.....	25 0 0	28 0 0	Bourbon.....		
Gambogium.....	15 0 0	18 0 0	Mace.....	0 8 3	0 9 3
Myrrh.....	6 10 0	7 0 0	Nutmegs.....	0 4 2	0 6 0
Olibanum.....	5 10 0	8 0 0	Ginger.....cwt.	2 11 0	2 14 0
Lac Lake.....	0 1 2	0 2 0	Pepper, Company's.....	0 0 9	
Dye.....	0 4 0	0 6 4	Privilege.....	0 0 9	
Shell, Black.....			White.....	0 1 0	0 1 1
Shivered.....			Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	2 11 6	2 12 6
Stick.....	2 10 0	7 0 0	White.....	2 18 6	3 1 0
Musk, China.....oz.	0 16 0	1 0 6	Brown.....	2 7 0	2 8 0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1 4 0	1 10 0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0 2 6	0 2 7
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0 1 0	0 2 0	Congou.....	0 2 11	0 3 6
Cinnamon.....	0 11 0	0 14 0	Souchong.....	0 3 0	0 4 6
Cloves.....	0 3 0		Campoi.....	0 2 11	0 3 4
Mace.....	0 1 1	0 1 6	Twankay.....	0 3 0	0 3 5
Nutmegs.....	0 1 4	0 1 6	Pekoe.....	0 3 11	0 5 0
Opium.....lb.			Hyson Skin.....	0 2 11	0 4 3
Rhubarb.....	0 4 6	0 11 6	Hyson.....	0 4 4	0 5 10
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	5 5 0		Gunpowder.....	0 5 4	0 7 0
Senna.....lb.	0 1 6	0 2 6	Tortoiseshell.....	1 16 0	2 0 0
Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	1 10 0	1 12 0	Woods, Saunders Red..ton	8 10 0	9 10 0

Goods declared for Sale at the East-India House.

On Tuesday, 14 October—Prompt 28 January.

Private-Trade and Licensed. — Indigo, 6,708 chests.

The Court of Directors also give notice, that they are requested by Messrs. Bazett, Farquhar, Crawford and Co., Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co., Messrs. Paxton, Cockerill, Trail and Co., Messrs. Farlie, Bonham and Co., Messrs. Palmer, Wilson and Co., Messrs. Smalls and Lane, and Sir John Lubbock and Co., to give notice, that no further parcels of Indigo belonging to, or consigned to those houses respectively, will be declared for the sale in October 1817.

On Monday, 20 October—Prompt 16 January.

Company's.—Bengal and China Raw Silk, 2,094 bales.

On Tuesday, 4 November—Prompt 30 January.

Private-Trade and Licensed.—Carpets—Choppas—Silk Handkerchiefs—Nankeens—Sallampores—Longcloths—Cape Scarfs—Shawls—Velvets—Sewing Silk—Wrought Silks—Baftaes—Abroahs—Calicoes.

The Company's White and Prohibited Calicoes

which may be offered for sale in December 1817 and March 1818, will be put up at rates not lower than those which are affixed to the goods to be sold in the sale of the month of September 1817. And with respect to such Calicoes of the December and March sales, as may be of descriptions and mark not making part of the September sale, the same rule will be observed, by taxing them at proportionate rates.—It must be distinctly understood, that this notice has reference only to goods which may be sold on the Company's account.

On Tuesday, 11 November—Prompt 6 February.

Company's.—Cinnamon—Nutmegs—Mace—Cloves—Oil of Mace and Nutmegs—Pepper—Opium—Talc.

Private-Trade and Licensed.—Sapan Wood—Ebony Wood—Red Saunders—Rattans—Chillies—Patilis—Cowries—Rhubarb—Tamarinds—Sticklacc.

On Friday, 28 November.

Baggage of Passengers, Decayed Stores, &c. which have accumulated in the Company's Warehouses, unclaimed, up to 31st December 1814.

Cargoes of East-India Company's Ships lately arrived.

Cargoes of the *Westford* and *Aurora* from China.

Company's Goods.—Tea, 2,075,344 lbs.—Raw Silk, 4,718 lbs.—Nankeen Cloth, 10,000 pieces.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Raw Silk—

Wrought Silks—Nankeens—Crapes—Anniseed and Cassia Oil—Rhubarb—Mother-o'-Pearl—China Ink—Seed Coral—Whanghces—Table Mats.

Indian Securities and Exchanges.

There has been but little variation in the price of the 6 per cent. loan paper for some time past.

By the latest accounts from Calcutta it bore a discount of one per cent.

The exchange for private bills on London was from 2s. 6½d. to 2s. 7d. per Sica Rupee; the present rate for bills drawn in London on Calcutta is from 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d. per Sica Rupee.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of August to the 25th of September 1817.

1817.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Consols.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	Comm. for Paym't.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Brit.	5 per Cent. India Bonds.	Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	£ s. d. Lottery Tickets.	1817.
Aug 26	281 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	98 1/2	106 105 1/2	21 1/2 20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	123p	29 3/4p	80 1/2	19 10 0	Aug 26
27	—	81 1/2	80 1/2	98 1/2	105 105 1/2	21 1/2 20 1/2	—	—	—	—	23 1/2	—	—	—	121 1/2p	30 3/4p	—	19 10 0	27
28	—	80 1/2	80 1/2	98 1/2	105 105 1/2	20 1/2 20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122 1/2p	29 3/4p	81 1/2	19 10 0	28
29	282 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	98 1/2	105 105 1/2	20 1/2 20 1/2	—	79 1/2	—	—	—	87 1/2	—	—	122p	30 3/4p	81 1/2	19 10 0	29
30	—	80 79 1/2	79 1/2	97 1/2	105 105 1/2	20 1/2 20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113p	26 3/4p	90 79 1/2	19 10 0	30
Sept. 1	—	80 1/2	79 1/2	97 1/2	105 105 1/2	20 1/2 20 1/2	—	—	—	—	230 1/2	—	—	—	106 10 7/2p	25 29p	80 1/2	19 10 0	Sept. 1
3	280 279 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	98 1/2	105 105 1/2	20 1/2 20 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	—	229 1/2	—	—	—	105 10 7/2p	22 29p	80 1/2	19 10 0	3
4	279 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	98 1/2	105 105 1/2	20 1/2 20 1/2	106 1/2	—	—	—	230	—	—	79 1/2	90p	21 1/2p	80 1/2	19 10 0	4
5	—	—	80 79 1/2	99 1/2	105 105 1/2	20 1/2 20 1/2	106 1/2	—	—	—	229	—	87 1/2	—	83 80p	21 1/2p	80 1/2	19 10 0	5
6	—	—	80 79 1/2	—	105 105 1/2	20 1/2 20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75 72	18 23p	80 1/2	19 10 0	6
8	—	—	79 1/2	—	105 105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60 50p	17 23p	80 1/2	—	8
9	—	—	79 1/2	—	105 105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	229 1/2	—	—	—	35 40	17 24p	79 80	19 10 0	9
10	—	79 1/2	79 1/2	—	105 105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 48p	18 24p	79 79 1/2	19 10 0	10
11	—	79 1/2	79 1/2	—	105 105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	229 1/2	—	—	—	52 60	20 25	79 79 1/2	—	11
12	—	80 79 1/2	79 1/2	—	106 105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	229 1/2	—	—	—	65 73p	20 25	80 1/2	—	12
13	—	79 1/2	79 1/2	—	105 105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74 76p	19 24p	79 80	19 10 0	13
15	—	79 1/2	79 1/2	—	105 105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81 86p	19 24p	79 80	19 10 0	15
16	—	79 1/2	79 1/2	—	105 105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92 95p	21 1/2p	79 80	19 10 0	16
17	—	79 1/2	79 1/2	—	105 105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92 103	24 28	80 80	—	17
18	—	79 1/2	79 1/2	—	106 105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95 33p	80 80	—	18
19	—	79 1/2	79 1/2	—	106 105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74 80p	26 32p	80 80	19 10 0	19
20	—	80 1/2	80 1/2	—	106 105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75 70p	25 30	80 80	—	20
23	—	80 1/2	80 1/2	—	106 105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	234 1/2	—	—	—	60 68p	22 28p	80 80	19 10 0	23
24	—	80 1/2	80 1/2	—	106 105 1/2	—	—	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	70 75p	22 29p	81 1/2	—	24
25	—	81 1/2	81 1/2	—	106 105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	240	—	—	—	72 76p	22 28	81 1/2	—	25

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
NOVEMBER 1817.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—In looking over the papers of a deceased Bengal officer, who served many years in the highest departments of the army, I found the following paper. As it serves even in a small degree to elucidate a very mysterious part of the political history of British India, I venture to offer it to you for insertion in your Journal, trusting that this and similar communications will in time be the means of rendering us better acquainted with the history and politics of a most material and valuable portion of this empire.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
W. E.

Narrative of what passed on the occasion of Major Browne's taking his leave of his Majesty Shah Alum, April 20th, 1785.

The Major was to have been dismissed yesterday, but it was procrastinated at the desire of Sindea; and about nine o'clock this morning, his Majesty sent to summon him to his presence, informing him that Sindea was already arrived. Major Browne immediately set out, attended by Lieut. Bird and myself.

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After paying our respects to his Majesty, and his asking the Major some indifferent questions, his Majesty expressed his concern at his approaching departure; but said, as he was sent for to Calcutta to explain his Majesty's sentiments to the English government, he might be of essential service both to the English and to his Majesty, since no person was so well informed of the state of every thing in this quarter.

The Major, in reply, expressed his acknowledgment to his Majesty for the honor he was pleased to do him, and said that his duty to the English government and to his Majesty both prompted him to give a faithful detail of every thing that came within the compass of his knowledge when he arrived at Calcutta.

After putting on khelats of dismissal (as is the custom of the courts of Hindostan), Sindea told his Majesty that he had something particular to say to the Major; and, therefore, requested that his Majesty would order the servants and all other persons, in whom he had no particular confidence, to quit the tent: this the Shah immediately complied with, and there then remained near his Majesty's musnud, besides Sindea, Major Browne, Lieut. Bird, and myself; belonging to his Majesty, Shah Nizam ul Din; belonging to Sindea, Bana Khan Byc, Ambajee, and Mirza Reheim Beg; belonging to Major

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Browne, Sala ul din Mahammad Khan and Mirza Hidaulla Beg. I believe there were some others near enough to hear the conversation, but not perfectly. I am thus particular in order that the means may exist of forming a just idea how far Sindea wished that this matter should remain a secret.

The conversation was opened by Sindea himself. He said, "My friendship for the English is too well known to require any new proofs or professions; and it is as their friend that I now desire you" (addressing himself to Major Browne) "to inform the Governor General, that it is my advice that he should fall upon means to satisfy the Shah for the *kists* due to him, which will be both for the honor and advantage of the English." Major Browne replied, "This is a subject which has often been discussed, and on which both his Majesty and yourself have very lately addressed the Governor General."

"True," (said Sindea) "but I now speak to you" (meaning the Major) "for myself, as the friend and well-wisher of the English." The Shah then said, "I have written and spoken to them for years to no purpose, and last year I sent Major Browne to Lucknow to explain my situation particularly to Mr. Hastings; but this produced no effect, either with respect to my requisitions, or the return of the Shazada. What better expectations can I form from Mr. Macpherson? Had the English and the Vizier acted as they ought to have done, they might in conjunction with you," (addressing himself to Sindea) "have reduced to my authority the whole empire to Lahore and Cashmir; but the English have totally neglected me, and as for the Vizier he

employs himself fighting cocks, and running about Lucknow, and scarcely knows who is king or who is vizier." "What!" (said Sindea with seeming surprise) "does the Vizier fight cocks, and run about the town? He is very young, I suppose." "No," replied his Majesty, "he is near forty."

Sindea then changed the subject, and asked Major Browne, if he should go by way of Lucknow? The Major replied, that he should go by water from Caum-pore; but that as he had business, both public and private, at Lucknow, he should endeavour to find time to go over there while boats were preparing for him at Caum-pore. But that his principal object was to reach Calcutta as expeditiously as possible.—Sindea then said, "the Shazada is still at Lucknow. Mr. Hastings wrote me a letter, which I can produce, and also told Bow Buxshy, that if I would obtain the Shah's pardon, and be security for the safety of the Shazada, that he would return to court. I have offered both, but still he will not come." Major B. replied, "that this was a point on which he did not know the sentiments of any of the parties; and that, therefore, he (Sindea) had better write to them himself." He replied, "As you" (addressing Major B.) "are going to Lucknow and Calcutta, there is no occasion for me to write; you can explain every thing, and I request you will."

On the subject of the Shazada his Majesty said nothing in addition to what Sindea had said. Certain, I believe, in his own mind that the Shazada's residence with either the Vizier, or the English, is the only security he has for his own life, and that of the rest of the house of Timur.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—A very recent medical writer, Dr. Charles Maclean, in his 'results of an investigation respecting epidemic and pestilential diseases,' appropriately dedicated to the Hon. Court of East-India Directors, has employed several pages in an endeavour to prove

that the doctrine of contagion was unknown to the ancient world, and moreover that it was invented by Pope Paul III. to frighten the fathers of the council of Trent, and to serve as a pretext for translating that council to Bologna. On the physical merits of the ques-

tion, I confess myself incapable of forming a technical decision, and shall therefore not forget, what even mediæval men ought always to remember, that most weighty and important instruction of Hippocrates, given in the illustrious sentence with which he has prefaced his book of Aphorisms. I beg your permission however, of offering a few remarks on the manner in which the Doctor argues that we should understand Ammianus Marcellinus; the citation of the original words of that author will be found in p. 175. The sense is nearly as follows:—that among them, in the capital of the world, the violence of diseases is more powerful; to the allaying of which all skill of healing proves inert. A means of supporting health (*adminiculum sospitale*) has however been devised, that none should see a friend labouring under such maladies; and the effectual precaution was added, that the servants sent to make inquiries concerning the sick (*conligati*,) should not be received into the house again, before ablution had cleansed the body. So dreaded was the spot (*labes*) when seen even by proxy.

On this passage, the author then intimates, that the historian mentions no disease by name, and therefore it is not certain that he was not talking of syphilis, or of some other scandalous distemper. Now, Mr. Editor, to pass over what might well be disputed, the probability that the name of a malady so extensively prevalent as to attract the notice of a writer upon Roman manners, should be repressed from a sense of decency, unless what I am not disposed to do, we allow Ammianus to excel Dr. Maclean in this respect; I would ask, is it at all probable that any fashion or odium could have induced the inhabitants to take the recorded precautions, supposing the fear of contagion out of the question? Is it not far more probable

that a dread of infection should cause a master to order his servant to bathe himself before his return, than that he should be haunted by such a prodigious terror, as not to consider himself and family secure without a preventive, intended to operate nobody knows how, or against what? What more appropriate words could Ammianus have chosen to express the modern terror of contagion than those he has chosen? '*Ita etiam alienis oculis visa metuitur labes!*'

As for what is said to fix the invention of the doctrine of contagion on Pope Pius, I perceive nothing to convince me that the belief was not prevalent before, from time immemorial; here again it appears to me more probable that the pope did make use of an existing impression, than that he attempted such an important political manœuvre by means of a delusion of unascertained success; no man is bound to prove a negative, but before the assertion of Dr. Maclean, that the doctrine of contagion originated about the year 1547, can surmount the prejudice derived from the derivation, the original meaning of the word "contagio" or "contagium," of this passage of Ammianus and the expressions of Virgil, he must shew some, if not positive, at least plausible inferential evidence in support of his opinion. My immediate intention, however, is to hint to the oriental scholars who may peruse these lines, how very desirable it would be, could some of them find leisure to furnish the public with translations of the medical books of the Hindus, a summary of their opinions, or even a list and analytical notices of such as are more worthy of attention. Does the Sanskrita, or any vernacular tongue, use terms importing what we signify by contagion and infection?

OBSERVER.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—When I was in India, now many years ago, I recollect hearing from a gentleman of the highest station in society at Madras, an extraordinary story of one of the northern Rajas near Vizagapatam, named Pickarow, who burnt his only child, an infant, because the husband to whom she was contracted fell in battle, against what our English folks then called the Moors; at the time, I believe, when Bussy with a part

of Salabatjung's army came to take possession of some provinces in that quarter. Should any of your readers have a more distinct acquaintance with the circumstances of the transaction, I, and no doubt others of your readers, would be thankful for a relation of it. Pray is not this instance of burning the poor child to death quite an uncommon thing?

VETUS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The property of the Company vested in their house in Leadenhall street must no doubt be immense, but I presume the records and other documents, which are deposited there, must be of a value incalculable to the conducting of our government: perhaps

some gentleman who has opportunity, may be induced to inform me whether any measures, and what, have been adopted to preserve the building and its contents from accidents by fire?

AN EAST-INDIA PROPRIETOR.

THE ADVENTURES OF GOLOWNIN,

CAPTAIN IN THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL MARINE,

DURING

His Imprisonment by the Japanese in the Years 1811-12-13.

IN April 1811 I had the command of the imperial sloop of war *Diana*, then at Kamtschatka, and received commands from the minister of the marine, directing me, by the Emperor's authority, to examine in the most exact manner the southern Kurile and the Shantarian* islands, and the Tartarian coast, from 53° 38' north latitude to Ochotsk.

Besides the relations furnished by Captains Cook, La Perouse, Sarytschew,

Broughton, and Krusenstern, which would guide me in my undertaking as counsellors, I endeavoured to find people in Kamtschatka who had visited those parts I was appointed to examine, and inquired with the greatest particularity of them about every circumstance that might prove interesting to me. But what kind of descriptions could I obtain from people so unacquainted with navigation, and particularly so limited in their powers, as the fur hunters of Kamtschatka, who merely go with the officers to collect the tribute from the nearest inhabited Kurile islands. They knew, indeed, that there were serene days in summer, but could

* These last lay south of the main land of Siberia, opposite the mouth of the river Ud. For an account of their early discovery, Müller's *Jamniung Russischer Geschichte*, page 96, vol. iii, may be consulted.

not give the least information relating to their frequency, duration, nor particularly to their locality. By passing through the straits, they had merely been obliged to observe the state and variations of the wind. If they came first from the Kurile islands, they troubled themselves little about the atmosphere and meteorological observations; to make booty and collect the Jassaks (tribute) were their only employments. A pilot's mate, Andrejew, a man of not quite insignificant knowledge of his art, who was with Lieut. Chwostow in one of the Company's ships in the early part of June among the Kurile islands, assured me that the weather was then favourable. In the preceding year, I sailed from Kamtschatka to America in June, and returned in August and September. Both times we often had gloomy weather and fogs, and the horizon was almost constantly covered with dark clouds, and I was convinced by all that had hitherto been said of the weather in the eastern ocean, that fogs are natural to this sea; they are found here in every month without exception, and often predominate, only in some oftener than in others, and that at no time in the year the weather continued fine and clear for even a single week at one time. I perceived that the examination of the widely extended space prescribed me would occupy a whole summer, from the beginning of May to October. Besides, when the wind permits, the ship must lay as near the coast as possible in all weathers, that it may approach close to it immediately the fog diminishes and the weather becomes clear; otherwise this exploration could scarcely be completed in three years. From all these reasons and conclusions, I saw the necessity of hastening to my employment as early as possible. I will now briefly narrate the plan according to which I intended executing my undertaking. I determined to sail straight from Kamtschatka to the strait of Nadesbda between the islands Matua and Rashua, where I would correct my chronometer by their situation;* if I could not do it

by lunar observations. I would then steer along the chain of southern Kurile islands, and begin my investigation with the island Ketoi, which the Nadesbda had not seen, and so proceed to Matsmai, taking each island in succession. After this to sail through between the islands Iturup and Matsmai, and examine all the northern coast of the latter to La Perouse's strait; from thence steer to latitude $53^{\circ} 38'$ the place where my examination of the Tartarian coast should begin, with the eastern coast of the peninsula Saghalian in sight, for which, as well as for the Shantarian islands, I hoped to be ready by the end of the summer.

After so far sketching my plan, I directly ordered all to hold themselves in readiness for departure, opened a way through the ice by thawing, and on the 25th of April carried the sloop out of the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul in Awatsha Bay. On the 4th of May we weighed anchor and put to sea.

We arrived in the strait of Nadesbda on the 14th of May, at the place where according to my plan the examination should begin. I shall not here detain myself either with the navigation among the Kurile islands, or the nature of my researches. To these subjects I have dedicated a separate work, and content myself with mentioning here, that to the 17th of June, the day of our casually meeting the Japanese, although delayed by constantly thick fogs and rapid irregular currents, we had examined the following islands: Rashua the 13th†, Ushissir‡ the 14th, Ketoi the 15th, † Simmesir or Marican the 16th. The two Tchirpou and Macantar, the 17th and the western coast of Urup the 18th.

Before advancing to the description of our transactions with the Japanese, and the unfortunate occurrences arising from them, I consider it important to notice the political relations existing between Russia and Japan as far as I am acquainted with them. Above thirty years since,

† This island is not called by its proper name in Captain Krusenstern's chart, but Matua.
‡ Called Ushissir by Krusenstern.

§ Called Rashua by Krusenstern.

* Captain Krusenstern had a near view of the islands, and named the volcano on Matua island Peak Sarytschew. I therefore concluded that he had fixed their geographical situation with the greatest exactness. If we also could have ascer-

a Japanese merchant ship suffered shipwreck on the Aleutian island Amtshitska. The crew and their commander Kodai were saved and carried to Irkutsk, where these unfortunate Japanese remained about ten years. At last the Empress Catharine the Great commanded that they should be carried back to their native country from Ochotsk, and to see if it was not possible to conclude a treaty of commerce with the Japanese for the benefit of both countries on this opportunity. The command given for this purpose to the Governor General of Siberia, Pihl, deserves particular notice; it was particularly ordered that he should send an ambassador, who was not a person of high rank, to Japan, with presents in his name as a neighbouring Governor General, and not in the name of the Empress; and besides, that the commander of the ship should be neither an Englishman nor a Dutchman. In pursuance of this supreme command, Lieut. Laxmann was dispatched by Governor General Pihl from Ochotsk for Japan in the autumn of 1792, in the transport Catharine, commanded by the pilot Lowzow: Laxmann landed on the northern side of the island Matsmai, and wintered in the little haven Nemuro. The following summer, in compliance with the wishes of the Japanese, he ran into the haven Chakodade, situate on the southern side of that island, in the strait of Sangar, from whence he travelled overland to Matsmai, three days journey distant from Chakodade westward. Here he transacted business with the officers sent from the chief city, in the course of which an explanation of the following subjects was furnished from the Japanese government.

1st. Although by the laws of Japan all foreigners who land on any part of the coast of Japan, except in the haven of Nangasaki, are seized and kept in perpetual imprisonment, as the Russians were unacquainted with this law, and had brought with them to their coasts delivered Japanese subjects, the penalty of the law should not be executed on them, but they should be permitted to return to their native country without molestation; on condition, however, that they should not approach the Japanese coasts except at Nangasaki; and that even should Japanese

be driven to Russia again, yet the law would be executed in full power.

2d. The Japanese government expressed thanks for the restoration of their subjects to their native country, but explained that the Russians might leave them behind or carry them back with them, as they pleased; as, conformably with the Japanese laws, they could not detain them by force; for these assumed that people belonged to that kingdom where fate had placed them, and where their lives had been delivered from danger.

3d. In negotiating about a treaty of commerce, the Japanese could not admit ships any where else than in the specially appointed haven of Nangasakay, therefore, for the present, they merely gave Laxmann a written certificate with which a Russian ship might enter that haven, where Japanese officers would be found with full powers for negotiating further on this subject with the Russians.

With this explanation Laxmann returned to Ochotsk in the autumn of 1793. According to his account, the Japanese treated them with friendship and the greatest civility, displaying many tokens of respect, according to their customs; entertaining the officers and suite all the time they remained on the Japanese coasts; at their departure they furnish them with provisions without receiving any remuneration, and made them several presents. They only complained of the Japanese adhering with the greatest rigidity to their laws, of not permitting them to wander freely about the city, and keeping them constantly under inspection. I do not know why the Empress did not command that a ship should be dispatched to Nangasaky immediately on Laxmann's arrival. Perhaps the reason may have been, the disorders which broke out in Europe at that time through the French revolution.

In 1803, the Chamberlain Resanow was sent to Japan by the reigning monarch. The public are informed of this embassy by Captain Krusenstern's narrative of his travels. I was acquainted with what he had written on this subject, having read the first volume before my departure from Kantschatka: I knew that the declaration made by the Japanese government to Resanow was that no Russian ship should

approach the Japanese coast, and that in case any of its subjects should again be driven by storms on our coasts they should be returned to their native country in Dutch and not in Russian ships. Mr. Resanow sailed to America after his return to Kamtschatka in one of the Company's ships, commanded by Lieut. Chwostow; from thence he returned to Ochotsk with the same officer, and travelled through Siberia towards St. Petersburg, but sickened and died on the way. Chwostow, on the contrary, put to sea, and unexpectedly attacked the Japanese villages situated in the Kurile islands. Further particulars of this voyage are contained in Vice Admiral Schischkow's preface to the Voyages of Chwostow and Dawydow. Were Mr. Resanow and Chwostow still living, we should have more information of the proceedings of the latter; as it is we must adhere to the old rule of only saying what is favorable of the dead; but I have discovered that his conduct was disapproved of by our government. When I received orders to examine the southern Kurile Islands, and knew that some of them were occupied by the Japanese, I endeavoured to collect as full an account as possible of what Chwostow had done to them. I therefore questioned a pilot who had accompanied him in his expeditions; and was convinced by his evidence, that the two attacks on the Japanese were arbitrary, and that the latter had not the smallest reason to believe that the hostility of two insignificant vessels could be committed by the will of the monarch of a state, whose power and greatness must be known to them from the description of their countrymen, who had lived several years in Russia. The evidence of this pilot perfectly agreed with what I heard from Masnikow, one of the Company's officers, who assisted in Chwostow's expedition, at my first arrival in Kamtschatka. Without taking notice of this, I would not however engage in any transaction with the Japanese without command from my superiors. My intention was to sail under no flag when in the neighbourhood of the islands occupied by them—to avoid exciting either fear or doubt in the suspicious Japanese; but Providence has pleased to direct it quite differently, probably for the best.

These, as far my knowledge extends, were the relations between Russia and Japan, when I was obliged to approach the coasts of those islands that are under Japanese jurisdiction; and herewith I proceed to the most important part of my narration.

On the afternoon of the 17th of June, we found ourselves very near the western side of the northern outer end of the island Iturpu, without knowing at the first view that it formed part of the island; on the contrary, this extreme point appeared to be a separate island, for the Bay Sana, which stretches far into the land, appears very much like a channel, and this part of the coast remains undetermined in Captain Broughton's chart, as he did not ascertain whether it was really a strait or merely a bay. To place this entirely out of doubt, we approached the land till within three Italian miles. We soon saw two large Baidars (boats), and people running backward and forward on the shore. Supposing that the island was inhabited by Kuriles, I dispatched the midshipman Moor, with the pilot's assistant Nawitzky, in an armed boat with four rowers, to collect information relating to the island and several other objects. Soon afterwards I saw a Baidar rowing towards them from the shore, and as I could not know what reception they might obtain from the inhabitants, I brought the sloop still nearer to the land, and immediately embarked in an armed boat with the midshipman Iakushkin and four rowers to hasten to their assistance. In the interim the Baidar from the shore had reached our first boat, turned round, and both rowed to land together, where I also arrived soon after. When I disembarked, I found to my great astonishment the midshipman Moor engaged in a parley with the Japanese; he informed me, that he had found some of our Kuriles from the 13th island Rashaua, which were driven here by a storm last summer—that the Japanese, after keeping them in prison about a year, had at last determined to liberate and send them home. These Kuriles were sent to him by the Japanese to ascertain why we approached their coast, and to inform him that the Japanese feared us, and therefore entreated us not to visit their country. I was much astonished at this account, and asked Mr.

Moor, with the greatest displeasure, how he could spontaneously venture with a handful of men to land among a people embittered against us, after what the Kuriles had informed him, and without having the smallest order from me; and why he had not immediately returned to communicate to me the information given by the Kuriles? Mr. Moor vindicated himself, by stating that he feared I might perhaps attribute that to his cowardice, and send another officer instead of him ashore. This disgrace would have been irremovable, and have heavily afflicted his future life. Although these reasons did not appear to me sufficiently compulsory, yet the keen perceptions of this officer, in my opinion, exempted me from imputing criminality to him, and I said no more on that subject. Mr. Moor shewed me the Japanese commander, who stood on the shore, at some distance from his tent. He was surrounded by eighteen or twenty men, cuirassed and armed with sabres and musquets—each of them held the musquet by his foot in the left hand, yet without any order, and in the right two thin burning matches. I saluted him with a bow, according to our custom, which he returned by raising the right hand to his forehead, and bending his whole body forward. We spoke through the medium of two interpreters, namely, one of his soldiers who was master of the Kurile language, and our Kuriles, who spoke a little Russian. The Japanese leader enquired first for what purpose we had come to him? If it was for commerce, and not with a bad intention towards them,* we might sail further along the coast, until we arrived behind the volcano, where Urbitsh, the principal colony of this island, lay. On this I ordered him to be answered, that we sought a secure harbour for our ship, where we could provide ourselves with fresh water and wood, of which we experienced the greatest deficiency; and when we had obtained these we should immediately remove from their coasts†; they had no-

thing to fear from us, as ours was an imperial, not a merchant ship, and we had not come with the intention of inflicting any injury. After hearing my answer attentively, he replied, the Japanese could not be tranquil and fearless at the appearance of a Russian ship; as within a few years, Russian ships had twice attacked the Japanese villages, and had carried away or burnt all that they contained, without sparing houses, temples, or provisions—as rice, their only and favorite sustenance, was brought to the island from Japan, and one attack was made late in autumn when their ships could not go to sea, and no new supply could be obtained during the winter; the other followed in spring, before the ships arrived with the stores; and besides that they had burnt down their dwelling houses, so that the Japanese had suffered much from cold and hunger, and very many perished by those causes. From such heavy complaints it was very difficult, with such indifferent translators as our Kuriles, to attempt an exculpation, but I endeavoured to make my ideas intelligible to him, and wished him to strive to reply as exactly as possible to my questions. I inquired of the Japanese commander how many ships and people his monarch could send out in case he declared war against any nation; he answered, “that he did not know, perhaps five or ten ships;” I inquired again—“No, no,” replied he laughing, “he would send out many, very many.” How then can the Japanese believe, I continued, that the Russian emperor, as sovereign of such an extensive empire, and so great a multitude of people, would send two small ships to make war on the Japanese? therefore, they must have known that the ships which attacked them were merchant ships, and that their crews were not in the emperor’s service, and that fur hunting and traffic were their only employments. They had attacked and plundered the Japanese arbitrarily and even

* Our translator expressed it thus:—“Are you come to us with a good intention, or a bad intention?”

† I advanced this reason, that under pretence of seeking a safe anchorage I might sail quite round the island, and examine it with the great-

est accuracy; but what the true reason of our arrival was, the Japanese could not in any way discover. A people in their situation could not conceive the possibility of a quite foreign kingdom, actuated merely by curiosity, without any interested views, sending out ships to explore foreign countries, and suspicion would certainly have fallen on us on that account.

without the consent of the inferior officer. As soon, however, as their misconduct was discovered, the affair was investigated, and the guilty punished according to our laws. As a proof of this, the non-appearance during the course of five years, of the ship, which had most completely succeeded in two attacks, might be adduced. But had our monarch reason to wage war against the Japanese, and wished to do so, a multitude of ships would visit them annually until the desired object was attained. The Japanese now assumed a serner aspect, saying that he was glad to hear this from me, that he believed the whole, and was now tranquil; but enquired further where the two men were whom Chwostow dragged away with him, and whom we had not brought with us: I answered that they escaped out of Oebotsk in a boat, and had not since been heard of. In conclusion, he declared, that we could find neither wood nor good water here, which we ourselves saw; but that at Urbitsh, to whose commander he would give us a letter, we could obtain not only wood and water, but rice and other provisions also. We thanked him, and made him and the other officers some presents, consisting of several European articles—in return for which they presented us with fresh fish, saranna,* cow-galic, and a bottle of sakki†, a Japanese beverage. He also regaled us with the last, after previously tasting it himself; and I in return regaled him and all his companions with French brandy, after first tasting it myself, to shew that it was not injurious, according to the Japanese custom; they all drank it with the greatest pleasure, smacking with their tongues, but drank only a little. On taking the cup out of which we drank, from me, they thanked me by a slight motion of the head, and carrying the left hand to the forehead. I took the match from one of them for examination, and on returning it, made it understood by signs, that I wished to cut a piece off, and he immediately presented me

* The bread fruit of the *Kamshathadales* (*Lilium bulbiferum*).

† This beverage is prepared from rice—its taste is not disagreeable, its colour whitish, and although not strong, yet if drunk in great quantities, it will intoxicate even a man accustomed to strong liquors.

a whole bundle. I made the chief perceive that I wished to see their habitations, on which he immediately conducted me to them; they consisted of a very long pavilion covered with straw and grass matting, divided transversely into several apartments, each having a separate entrance on the southern side. The light entered through the doors, for windows were entirely wanting. His apartment was situated on the eastern side; the floor was covered with very clean mats, on which we sat down with our legs folded under us crosswise. In the middle they placed a large chafing dish, and brought a box covered with a bear-skin with the rough side outwards. As the chief had now laid aside his two sabres and unloosed his girdle, I perceived that he seriously intended to entertain us properly: but it was dark, and the sloop was too near the land; I therefore thanked him for the friendly reception, caused him to be informed that I would visit him again some other time, but could not remain at present; and returned to the sloop.

While I was conversing with the Japanese chief on the shore, an old Toyon, or ancient of the Lairy Kuriles of this part of the island, approached me with the greatest respect. There were about fifty of both sexes there, who appeared to be so oppressed by the Japanese that they dared not venture to move from their places in their presence; they sat in a group and looked fearfully at their rulers, to whom they never spoke but on the knee, with the palms of the hands pressed against the hips, the head bowed low, and the whole body bent forward. Our Kuriles observed the same ceremony when they addressed us; I wished to have a fuller and free conversation with them, and told them that they might come on board to us if this was not objectionable to the Japanese, and nothing unpleasant would happen to them in consequence: I commanded them to convince the Japanese of our friendly intentions towards them, and that we never thought of injuring them. Our Kuriles repeated my words to them, but I could not be certain of their correct translation; the answer was that the Japanese feared us, and could not believe that we visited

them with good intentions, but suspected that we intended repeating what the Company's ship had done. I wished to learn more relating to this subject, and desired the Kuriles to converse with the Japanese to ascertain more precisely their opinion of us, and then to pay us a visit. At seven in the evening we returned on board, an hour after the Kuriles arrived, they consisted of two men, two women, and a little girl four years old. The men understood enough Russian for us to be intelligible without much difficulty; they brought the letter from the Japanese chief to the principal officer in Urbitsh with them, and affirmed that he had informed him that we had come with good and not bad intentions; they also mentioned that immediately after our leaving the village, the Japanese had sent a Baidar to Urbitsh with a similar account, which we also had seen. The letter was written on thick white paper, and in an envelope, six and a half inches long by two and a half broad; the envelope was made so that on one side a triangular piece of paper projected, which was glued fast at the sides, the upper remaining corner, half an inch long, was folded over to the other side, where it was glued fast, and a stamp with black ink covered the whole; the superscription was written on both sides. Our Kuriles also furnished the following account: the Japanese could not believe that we visited them from any other motive than to plunder, and grounded their suspicion on the example of the Company's ship. When the Japanese spoke of this violence, they generally said the Russians attacked us without reason, killed many people, made others prisoners, and plundered and burnt all that we had; they not only robbed us of our goods, but of nearly all our rice and sakki, and left us to die miserably of famine. Therefore, the Kuriles assured us, the Japanese were completely convinced that we should do them all possible injury, and had already carried their goods into the interior of the island; this account discouraged us all much. The Japanese must certainly suppose they had a well founded suspicion; they were unacquainted with the difference between ships of war and merchant ships. Before our departure, we had anticipated that Chwostow's atrocious proceedings would be imputed, by the Ja-

panese, to all the Russians, and had often conversed on that subject; for as they had no opportunity or means for bringing their complaints before our government, they could not render the guilty discoverable. But the Kuriles encouraged us by the assurance that all the Japanese did not think so unfavourably of the Russians, but that merely the chief residing here and his companions feared the Russians, which was entirely attributable to their indescribable timidity; as a proof of this they related their own adventures. They were driven here last summer by a storm; the Japanese seized and threw them into prison, and proposed many questions relating to the attack made by the Russians, which they answered by stating that the Kuriles had no share in the misconduct of the Russians, but had heard of it in Kamtschatka; that the commanders of the ships were fur hunters and not imperial officers, and their crimes were committed arbitrarily, for which the Isprawnik* (provincial commander) had taken the Japanese goods from them and preserved them in the imperial balagans (magazines), and had them taken into custody. After this statement, continued the Kuriles, the Japanese entertained a better opinion of them, treated them better, and at last ordered them to be liberated, after presenting them with rice, sakki, tobacco, cloathing, &c. and they were now waiting a favorable wind to ship themselves back again to their own country. When they had become bolder through a glass of brandy I gave each of them, they often mentioned, among other things, that they particularly wanted powder, as they had none to go fur hunting with in winter, and the Japanese had given them every thing but that. By their frequently mentioning powder, I soon perceived that they wished to obtain some from me, but did not venture to request it; and as I was convinced that they merely wanted it for their trade, I gave them half a pound of fine English powder, also some tobacco, glass-coral, and small earrings. It was late, and I was obliged to discontinue my conversation with them: I therefore dismissed them at ten o'clock, after again repeating that they

* In the opinion of these people this Isprawnik is one of the principal officers of state in Russia.

should endeavour to convince the Japanese of our peaceful and friendly intentions. While the Kuriles were with us, I sent the midshipman Filatow ashore, to exchange leaf tobacco with the hairy Kuriles for cowgarlick and saranna; he returned soon after bringing several bundles, which I appropriated to the sick.

During the night of the 18th of June there was not a breath of air stirring, therefore it was impossible to leave the coast. Early in the morning we saw a baidar bearing a flag rowing towards the sloop. We believed that the Japanese intended paying us a visit, and prepared for their reception; to show them that we waited, I had the sail furled, though this on account of the calm was of no importance. About eight o'clock, the baidar had approached so near, that we saw a white mat instead of a flag, and soon after discovered our friends, the same Kuriles who had visited us the preceding afternoon; a young man accompanied them, calling himself Alexei Maximowitsch. The men wore long and very wide Japanese gowns, with short broad sleeves; these gowns were made of thick cotton, of a blue color, with many grey stripes. The woman was clothed in a dress of bird's skins; on her back hung an ornament of several rows of sea parrot's bills, and her head was surrounded with a cotton cloth, but the men's heads were uncovered. All carried Torbassen, or Russian boor's boots of sea lion's skin; the Essaul came barefooted on board, but before he bowed and began to speak, he drew on his torbassen, and then approached me and displayed the same respect as they manifest to the Japanese; from this I concluded that they considered it unpolite to appear barefooted before people whom they respect. He was fifty years old, and apparently very weak; he carried his little daughter all the time in his gown on his back, fastened by a cord which was carried round him forwards to the breast, but to prevent its hindering employing the arms or moving the shoulders, when he wished to do this, he placed it on the forehead, on which account a broad strap was sewed on the part that rested there. The men had strong coal black hair and beards, cut as the hair of our porters usually is; they had no artificial decorations either on their countenances

or on their bodies, excepting that the lips of the woman were encircled with a streak of blue paint one-fifth to one-fourth of an inch broad, and the hands were painted in a similar manner; they brought us two pud of fish as a present, consisting of salmon-trout, and stock-fish, and some saranna and garlic. I divided the fish among the crew, but kept the vegetables for the sick.

Our first question related to our friends the Japanese; we heard that their chief, in consequence of my presenting him a bottle of brandy, had slept tranquilly and soundly the whole of the evening and night till the morning, but that the others had remained under arms all night, and had not slept at all. They could not repress their suspicion of us, and threatened to decapitate the Kuriles as Russian subjects, in case we attacked them, on which account they had been sharply watched, and some of them were still detained as hostages. The Japanese dispatched them in the morning to inquire again and more particularly why we had come, and what we wanted. The Kuriles betrayed themselves this time; and acknowledged that they were not driven here by a storm, but had come for the purpose of trafficking with the Japanese, which was permitted them formerly, but these, in consequence of the hostilities committed against them by the Russians, seized them, and as before related, kept them prisoners. At last they determined to release them, and gave them twenty sacks of rice and sakki, and tobacco, to travel with. Until our arrival they had been detained by bad weather, and now the Japanese would imprison them again, that their heads might answer for our conduct. Seven men, six women, and two children came to the Japanese, but of these, three men and three women died during their imprisonment in a very confined room. They could not name the diseases that occasioned their death in Russian, but from their description they must have been scurvy and weakness; yet the Japanese had attended to the preservation of their health, and placed them under the cure of a Japanese physician. One of the Kuriles had a swelling on the hands and cramp in the feet, so that the calf was nearly drawn to the back part of the thighs; at first they bled him simultaneously in both feet, and

afterwards in both hands, but not at the same vein. The Kuriles could neither describe the instruments nor the mode of using them for want of suitable expressions; but this Kurile was healed, and only complained that since his illness his hands and feet became thinner. In the opinion of our surgeon, Brandt, a very skilful man in his profession, the last must have arisen from another cause. In the narration of their adventures the Kuriles were often perplexed and contradicted each other, but at last they entreated me to take them with us and put them ashore on the thirteenth island Rashaava, as they must absolutely return thither. When I inquired what would then become of their companions who were still in the hands of the Japanese, the two women and the child, they were silent, but renewed their request again immediately, and assured me that the Japanese would certainly kill them. The afternoon before they had not said a word about being absolutely obliged to return to their island, but had constantly talked about having no powder to hunt with on Urup. The assertion that bad weather had prevented their departure was a clumsy falsehood; they did not know that we had sailed a long time in the neighbourhood of this island, and must be well acquainted with the state of the weather. Violent winds had not blown for a long time, and the fogs had not been so thick as to prevent their sailing from one island to another, particularly from Iturup to Urup, between which the distance scarcely amounted to twenty-two versts; besides they had nothing to fear from fogs, as they had a compass, which we saw, and which appeared to be as dear to them as their eyes, for they would not trust it out of their hands, and even when they came on board, brought it out of the Baidar with them*. From all their statements many of which are not worth relating, their situation might be ascertained. As soon as the Japanese imagined we should attack their village; they threatened to punish the Kuriles for our crimes. They had therefore as much reason as the Japanese

for thinking of us, and or fearing that they would lose their heads. To deliver themselves if possible from this, they preferred remaining with us, and sacrificing their companions, the two women and the child; and therefore prayed me to take them with us. I endeavoured to convince them that they had nothing to fear from the Japanese, against whom we had not any bad intentions, and would do them no injury, and advised them to return to land. I sent the Japanese chief four bottles of French brandy, as I had discovered that he was very fond of that liquor. At our separation I proposed that one of them should remain on board the sloop to shew us an anchoring place at Urup; and in case we went to Urbitsh, to serve as a translator. At my proposal all immediately wished to remain behind; but as this could not be effected, it was decided that Alexei should remain, but the others be sent back again to land. They were still so firmly convinced of our hostility to the Japanese, that one of them mentioned, before their departure, his having heard that cannon were mounted in Urbitsh, and immediately the Russians appeared they would be discharged at them. In a minute after, another of them remarked that only one cannon was there. Towards noon it began to blow moderately strong from the south, with better weather;—that I might examine the eastern coast of Urup while it continued, I dismissed our guests, and steered eastward under all sail; but when half a mile or a verst distant from the Baidar, we saw that the Kuriles were standing up in it with elevated hands, beckoning and calling loudly to us; I thought perhaps the Baidar was sinking, and commanded to lay to immediately; they approached us again however, merely to repeat that they feared the Japanese would kill them in case we did wrong; we were again obliged to summon all the arts of persuasion to tranquillize them. At last they determined to go away, yet with the greatest despondency, for they could not divest themselves of their once formed belief. The last separation from these deplorable creatures affected me very much. They delivered their adieu to us from the Baidar, promised to catch fish and collect cow garlic and saranna, and wait for us if they were not killed by the Japanese.

(To be continued.)

* The compass in a round case, measured three inches in diameter; the surface was divided into rhombs, yet without degrees and coloured; and instead of real glass, isinglass was used. The case of the compass was kept in a box, with a sliding lid; according to their account they acquired it in Kamtschatka.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES OF A BURMAN PRIEST.

Communicated by W. CAREY, D. D.

(*From the Asiatic Researches, Vol. XII.*)

THE manner in which different nations dispose of their dead, is one of those circumstances, which have been thought worthy of peculiar notice, by all who have studied the history of man, as it is in most instances connected with the idea which they entertain respecting a future state.

Those nations who believe in the doctrine of the resurrection, practise inhumation. The Hindus and other nations, who believe the doctrine of the metempsychosis, and consider fire as the element which purifies all things, usually burn their dead, with a variety of ceremonies suited to those religious notions which are peculiar to the different sects. The inhabitants of Thibet, differing from most other nations, either totally neglect the bodies of their dead, or treat them in a manner which to us appears highly barbarous.

The Burmans burn their dead like the Hindus, though with a great difference in the method and the attendant ceremonies. With them, the wood of the coffin (which is made larger and stronger than with us) is nearly all the fuel used to consume the bodies of the common people. The Priests, or Poongees, are like them burnt by the wood of their own coffins, but the fire is communicated by means of rockets. As this is a very singular practice, and has not been noticed by any writer whom I have met with, I take the liberty to communicate to the Asiatic society the following account of the funeral ceremonies of a Poongee or Burman priest, as communicated by my son, Mr. Felix Carey, who resides at Rangoon, and was an eye witness thereto.

“ The man whose funeral ceremonies I am going to describe, died about two years ago. After the death of a *Poongee*, the body is embalmed in the following manner. First, the intestines are taken out, after which the body is filled with

spices of different kinds, and the opening sewed up. A layer of wax is then laid all over the body, so as to prevent the admission of air; upon that is put a layer composed of lac and some other ingredients, and the whole covered over with leaf-gold. The body of this person was stretched out at full length, with the arms laid over the breast. When one of these people dies, the body is thus prepared at the house where he died. After about twelve months, the corpse is removed to a house built for that purpose, where it is kept a year or two longer, till the Poongees order it to be burnt. At one of these places I saw the body of this man, about a month before it was taken out for the purpose of being destroyed. It was then placed upon a stage, which was in a house made like one of their *Kuims*,* rising in a conical form, and about thirty feet in height. The stage was made of bamboos and wood, and the house which contained it was covered with paper, and over-laid with leaf-gold. By the side of this stage lay the coffin in which the body was to be carried out; this, also, was over laid with gold, and ornamented with several figures, designed to represent death in a variety of forms. In the court yard two large four-wheeled carriages were preparing, one to carry the coffin, and the other the stage with its apparatus. The carriage in which the corpse was to be drawn had another stage built upon it, similar to the one in the house, only it was larger, and fixed upon an elephant, made in a kneeling posture.

When the time for the ceremony approached, the principal people of every

* This is the name of the buildings occupied by the Burman priests, who live in societies, subject to the chief of the *Kum*, who is distinguished by his age, or learning. The *Kuims* are a sort of colleges, where instruction is given to any one who wishes for it; but the members are subject to a discipline not very different from that of a monastery.

street were commanded each to prepare a rocket, and an image (the shape of some animal,) to which the rocket was to be fixed. Besides these large rockets, a great number of smaller ones was also prepared, as well as other fire-works. The Burman new year began either on the 13th or 14th of April, I do not exactly remember which, when the festival celebrated by sprinkling of water commenced, which would have continued six or seven days, had not the viceroy put a stop to it to admit of the burning of this *Telapoy*. On the 17th, the figures to which the rockets were to be fastened were drawn in procession round the town; and from this day to the end of the ceremony, all the people of the town and its vicinity, both male and female, were compelled to assist. The figures were drawn in procession, one after another, in the following order; first, six or eight flags were carried, these were followed by a number of dancing boys and girls, then the carriages with the figures, some drawn by boys, and others by bullocks, followed; and after them went a number of young women, dancing and singing, with an older woman between each row, to keep them in order. Women were never known to attend such processions before, but this was done in consequence of a particular order from the viceroy. On this occasion even the wives and daughters of the principal officers of government were obliged to dance, some with umbrellas held over them, and others under an awning large enough to shade forty or fifty persons, and supported by six or eight men; last of all followed the men in like manner, singing, clapping their hands, and dancing, with two men between each row to keep them in order.

The people of each street attended their own carriages, and in this manner proceeded round the town, one company after another. The figures were very large, much larger than the animals they were intended to represent. Some of them were representations of buffaloes, others of bulls, lions, bears, elephants, horses, or men. There were not less than thirty, of a very large size, about thirty feet in height, and a great number of smaller ones.

The next day was spent in drawing the body of the *Poongee* in his carriage, back-

wards and forwards, or rather in pulling against each other. All the people, being divided into two parties, drew the corpse, from the place where it formerly was, to an extensive valley, near the hill where it was to be burnt. In the front of the valley the viceroy had a temporary house erected, from which he could view the whole show. Four cables were fastened to the axle-tree of the carriage, two each way; these were held by the people, who every now and then uttered a loud shout and pulled both ways at the same time. That day neither party gained any advantage over the other, till near evening, when one of the cables broke and the opposite party gained the victory.

The following day they discharged the large rockets. Early in the morning they carried all the figures and their rockets from the town, and each of these figures was fixed upon a carriage of four wheels, and the rockets were secured, by rattan loops, to strong ropes, which passed between the feet of the animal, so that when discharged, they, sliding on the ropes, ran along the ground. Some of these rockets were from seven to eight feet in length, and from three to four in circumference, made of strong timber, and secured by iron hoops, and rattan lashings. The last of them, when discharged, ran over a boy of ten or twelve years old, who died in a few minutes; three or four grown up persons were also much hurt. Towards evening a great number of fire-works were discharged, which made a very fine appearance.

The next day was the time appointed for blowing up the corpse. On this occasion, a quarrel arose between the two parties who had pulled the former day; the party which had been unsuccessful insisting that the cables had been cut, and not broken, by the opposite party; they therefore presented a petition to the viceroy, requesting that they might have another trial at pulling. This was granted, upon which, having procured four new Europe cables, from the ships in the harbour, they re-commenced their trial of strength; however, the party which had been victorious before won again, and broke the cables of the other. The unsuccessful party was not yet satisfied, but insisted on another trial of strength, the following day. That day neither party

obtained the victory, upon which the viceroy issued an order to stop the contest, and to burn the *Telopoy* the next day, which was accordingly done.

That day the corpse was burnt in a temporary house, erected for that purpose, in the shape of a *Kuim*, with a stage in it upon which the coffin was set to be burnt. This was performed with small rockets,

fixed upon ropes with rings of rattan, so as to slide along them, from the top of a hill, to the coffin, which was placed on the top of another hill. The rockets being discharged, slid along the ropes, over the intermediate valley, to the coffin, which was set on fire by them, and, with its contents, quickly consumed."

A JOURNEY

LAKE MÁNASARÓVARA IN ÚNDES,

A PROVINCE OF LITTLE TIBET.

By W. MOORCROFT, Esq.

(From the *Asiatic Researches*, Vol. XII.)

Introductory Note by the President.

I HAVE much gratification in being enabled to lay before the Society, an extract from the journal of our colleague, Mr. Moorcroft, on a journey to explore that part of little Tibet in Chinese Tartary, where the shawl goat is pastured; and to visit the celebrated lake *Mánasaróvara* or *Mapang*, in which the Ganges was long supposed to take its source.

Undertaken from motives of public zeal, to open to Great Britain means of obtaining the materials of the finest woollen fabric, the arduous and perilous enterprise, in which Mr. Moorcroft accompanied by Captain Hearsay engaged, and which was prosecuted by them with indefatigable perseverance and admirable intrepidity, undismayed by the difficulties of the way and the dangers with which the jealousy of the Nepalese beset them on their return, and undeterred by hardships and privations, and in Mr. Moorcroft's instance by frequent illness, has in the result not only accomplished the primary object which was in view, but has brought an interesting accession of knowledge of a country never before explored, and has ascertained the existence, and approximately determined the situation of *Mánasaróvara*, verifying at the same time the fact that it gives origin neither to the Ganges, nor to any other of the rivers reputed to flow from it. Mr. Moorcroft, as will be seen, found reason to believe that

the lake has no outlet. His stay, however, was too short to allow of his making a complete circuit of it: and adverting to the difficulty of conceiving the evaporation of the lake's surface in so cold a climate to be equivalent to the influx of water in the season of thaw from the surrounding mountains, it may be conjectured, that, although no river run from it, nor any outlet appear at the level at which it was seen by Mr. Moorcroft, it may have some drain of its superfluous waters, when more swollen, and at its greatest elevation, and may then perhaps communicate with *Ridwan* lake, (in which the *Setlej* takes its source) conformably with the oral information received by our travellers.

JOURNAL.

May 26th.—At *Jóshi-Mat'h* we left the road to *Bhadrínat'h*, which crosses the *Daulí* a little more than a cós above the town. At the junction of the *Vishnu-Gangá* with the *Daulí*, both rivers lose their names; and the united streams form the *Alacanandá*, the course of which has been before mentioned. As the road to *Jóshi-Mat'h* is known by the surveys of the gentlemen deputed by Colonel Colebrook, I have not been very particular in describing it; but, as the road to *Nist*, and onwards is new ground to Europeans, I shall follow it with more exactness.

* For the same reason it is omitted in this abridgment. C.

The principal part of the minutes of our route is taken from the note book of Mr. Hearsay, who carried the compass and brought up the rear accompanied by Harkh Dev, and who engaged on setting out, to execute this part. Harkh Dev Pandit was directed to stride the whole of the road at paces equal to four feet each.*

Our road lay along the left bank of the Dauli, but generally at the distance of at least a cós. The road was pleasant but the heat was greater than might have been expected, seeing that the summits of the mountains very near us were covered with snow.

The road was frequently crossed by small streams of water, of which several issue from stone conduits now out of repair. We saw people sowing the Lál Ság or *Amaranthus Gangeticus*, a vegetable apparently much used by the mountaineers.

Wheat was nearly ready to cut, and hands under the plough. The ears of the wheat particularly long and bearded.

About a cós before we reached the ground for encampment we met our carriers returning, who said that they had executed their task, but had received neither victuals nor money. It appears to me that the Chaudrí of Jósí Mat'h, who received our advances and undertook to supply the people, will keep the whole money for his own use and press the unfortunate villagers to carry our baggage.

Some mountains near us, whose tops were covered with snow when we first came, were in the evening nearly bare.

At half past eleven reached the town of Baragaon; and not finding good shade went on higher, above three quarters of a mile, without being much more successful.

The cultivated lands, in the middle of which is the village of Baragaon, run half way up the hill, where the forest region begins with small trees, becoming thicker and higher as it ascends; and the very summit is fringed with pines and the majestic and fine overtopping cedar.†

27th.—In the afternoon the Negí came to say that on the following morning, he

would have people to take our baggage to Tapóban, a village about three cós distant, from whence we should proceed onwards the following day.

28th.—Resume our journey, leaving our ground at 6^h 30ⁱ therm. sunrise 58°. Pass by a Sanga over the Dauli, and at 3696 paces reach our ground a little below the almost deserted village of Tapóban, placed on the brow of a hill surmounted by woods of pine, cedar and cypress.* A considerable stream falls into the Dauli below the village; and by the side of this is a small rivulet of tepid water.—This current mixes with the cold stream before it reaches the Dauli, and issues from some rough ground in the face of a rock. The heat of the water seemed to be very agreeable to tadpoles, which had deserted the colder stream to take refuge in this.

I observed a common plant something resembling butcher's broom, which was said to be the Setbaruá, from which the mountaineers make a paper that is sold at Sirinagar and Almora, and from thence finds its way into Hindústán although not in large quantity.—The bankers employ it for their bills of exchange or Hándís in preference to any other kind, as the ink does not sink further into its substance, than is necessary to retain the writing, as it does not imbibe water readily, and relatively to its thickness is much stronger than any other kind of paper. As connected with paper, I must here observe, that the layers of the bark of birch are used by the natives to write upon and they bear both ink and the stroke of the pencil very well. The leaves are called *Bhuj-patr*. The bark of the birch is used at Lac'knau for covering the wires of húka-snakes.

29th.—Settle to give Jowar Sinh 26 rupees in full of all taxes and demands to be made upon us until we reach the frontier; for which he gave a receipt on birch paper: having previously put aside a fee of five rupees for the part he bore in the transaction. As our carriers came in a very straggling manner from the villages whence they had been pressed, we could not leave the ground till 8. At 6816 paces reach a hut taken possession of by our servants. This is computed to be seven cós from Tapóban.

* The Pandit's measure of the road would probably have been more correct, had he been directed to step his usual and natural paces, the length of which might have been easily determined with precision by a small trial. C.

† *Pinus Deodár* and *Longifolia*.

* Probably a species of pine, as well as that which Mr. Moorcroft denominates cedar. C.

After having reached the top of the first mountain, Mr. Hearsay, who had gone before me, killed a very thin yellow snake, about eighteen inches in length. I found it had the poisonous fang, but it is asserted that snakes and all other venomous reptiles are very scarce in this part of the country. However, on taking up the carpet on which I had slept, a black scorpion came from under it.

A warm spring, which we passed early in this day's march, issues from the rock on the right of the road in a stream of about five inches across and three deep, and threw up a small cloud of steam. At its escape the heat was so great that the finger could not bear being dipped in it more than two or three seconds. The thermometer having been carried forwards, we were prevented from ascertaining the temperature: however no insects were in or about it, and some plants which had fallen into it near the middle of the current were killed and seemed parboiled. The pebbles in its bed, and the vegetable substances which were immersed in it, were covered with a yellow coat, and those which had been taken out and become dry were likewise coated with a white earthy substance having little taste: however the water itself was slightly austere, and I apprehend contained iron without any other mixture. The tepid stream at *Tapoban* which is much lower and not half a mile distant probably proceeds from the same source with this, and is cooled in its progress to the place at which it escapes below. I saw no appearance of volcano in this or any other mountain which I have yet met with; but many abound with minerals; and pyrites are found in great abundance.

Close to this place the road was broken by a recent slip, and we had to pass upon the crumbling surface. The road this day was in many parts very fatiguing. In one place a slip of earth had laid bare a large surface of rock, which had been formerly covered by the road; and as it sloped to the river with a sharp descent, it required every exertion and care to guard against a slip of about a hundred feet into a current, which dashed with great force amongst fragments of marble, which in two or three points actually formed a bridge across the stream. In another part we were obliged to climb up

the face of a rock nearly perpendicular, and on which, irregularities for the toe to hang upon, were at a most inconvenient distance. My left foot having slipped off one of them, I lay for a few seconds upon the poise, but a snatch at a clump of grass, which on being seized, luckily did not give way, and a sudden spring, brought me to a comparatively safe spot, with the loss of some skin from my knees and elbows, and some rents in my trowsers and sleeves. Sometimes points of rock projected to the edge of the river, and these were turned by rude staircases made of wood and stone. Retiring angles were passed by inclined planes formed by a tree being laid on points of stone on each side of the angle, and loose stones were thrown from the wood to the rock. For a moment the eye could not quit the road and suffer the feet to proceed, without risk of accidents; and yet a trifling expense would render the road in general passable, although it would always be liable to be injured by the falling of the rocks above.

When we had reached the custom house on the middle of the mountain immediately beyond a *Sanga* by which we crossed the *Rauni*, we found one of our sircars who was detained by three men and as many women, as pledge for the payment of duties on the passage of our baggage. The receipt written upon a slip of birch bark was no sooner beheld by the most riotous of the men, than he ceased to attempt any further molestation, although it was clear that he had not read its contents. As however one fellow was still a little impertinent, my friend insisted upon his relieving a carrier from his load, which he actually took part of the way up the hill; and then slipping from under the load slid down a face of rock, and though old, skipped away from point to point of a rough road with the agility of a deer. As many loads were left behind, it was deemed prudent to take the third man along with us as an hostage for their safe passage. As he went along, he told us that the Chaudri Calyán, had farmed the customs of this place for five hundred rupees a year; and that the woman, who was so clamorous, was one of his wives, of whom he had seventeen. The other two women were her slaves.

To a poor woman, who had had much
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difficulty in carrying her burthen over a very rough road, I gave a *Timdshd*, which in a few minutes was taken away from her by a man whom I supposed to be her husband. On learning that he was no relation, I got it from him, sent him about his business, and returned the coin to the woman; but when she departed, I had the mortification of observing him at a considerable distance start from a place of concealment and again force the money from her. This man was a *Zemindar* of the village in which the poor woman lived, and though he had been obliged by the *Négi* to carry a load, he still exercised his petty tyranny over one more defenceless than himself.

The gratification of the calls of hunger seems to be the first object amongst the inhabitants of a country, which, if under a well regulated government, would be capable of exporting a surplus of provisions. At *Tapoban*, a stout young fellow offered himself to be my slave for life if I would only feed him. Although I wanted not his services, and did not much like his appearance, yet his appeal was too forcible to be resisted; and I therefore engaged to give him food for his services.

30th. Obligated to halt for the purpose of collecting carriers; which was difficult, as the villages in this part of the country are small and distant from each other.

31st. As this day my companion and myself separated, and he had along with him the compass, and the young Pandit who measured the road, I shall make extracts from his notes of the route, and afterwards notice my deviation from it. 'At 1381 paces; tops of mountains covered with snow in every direction. At 2297, cross a rivulet which comes from E.—Snowy mountains in that direction quite close. At 2437, commence ascending the most tremendous place I ever saw. At 2783, descend to bed of *Dauli* river, most thankful that I am once more safe—was obliged to take off shoes and stockings. At 7610, reach our halting place. Ten hours upon the march. The coolies mostly women arrived at the same time. The *Dauli* much reduced in breadth; but the current very strong: with a small exception, its general course has been to the S.W.'

I left our ground at forty minutes past five. From the bridges across the *Dauli*, having been swept away last year, and not reinstated, a new road has been made by the goatherds along the sides and over the tops of the mountains which overlook the river. This has first been worked into a track by the goats, and in the worst places strengthened by fragments of stones thrown in heaps somewhat imitating rude flights of steps. The path in various places, formed by pieces of stone which jut out, overhangs the edge of the water and seldom retires so far from it as to give a chance of the traveller escaping from rolling down to the river, should he have the misfortune to make a false step; and the footing was very insecure from small stones being mixed with much loose earth. Just on attaining the summit I met a large flock of goats loaded, and was glad to find a secure corner until the whole had passed. I observed, that goats when laden climb up places however apparently difficult without hesitation; but they do not like to go down steep declivities: for whether they descend straight down or sideways, the load urges them forward quicker than they like, and as there is no belly-band, it frequently tumbles off, and is the cause of the animal being carried down the steep sides of hills and lost. Goats cast a look of inquiry at strangers and pass on leisurely; but sheep generally stop, and, after one has either been driven onwards or gone of his own accord, the rest follow with precipitancy, and frequently lose their loads by their hurry.

Crossing this mountain took up an hour and a quarter. Having mounted a height, which though short, was steep and rugged, I was somewhat confounded by the sight of a steep and bare slope of stone about one hundred feet deep running to the bed of the river without any path, and with a surface so smooth as to excite a doubt whether I could reach the bottom in any other way than by sliding, which would have been too rapid to be safe: the more especially at the stop must have taken place amongst stones in the bed of the river. By taking off my stockings, pressing the spike of my staff into little dips in the stone, and catching at a friendly tuft of grass which occasionally presented itself near one edge, I got to the

base nearly at the same time with the old Pandit, whose activity would have more surprised me had I not known that he had been bred in the mountains of *Kámaon*. Just as we had congratulated ourselves on our escape, we saw two other paths, one higher up and another lower down under a ledge of the rock, which saved the rest of our party, save two of the Pandit's hill people, from the dangers of this road.

Soon after descending the slope, I overtook a woman who had been pressed by the *Négi* to carry a load. She said that her measure of misery was full, and that she was resolved to emigrate into *Jardár*, where oppression was not so grievous as here.

Seeing our carriers who had started about three quarters of an hour before me, supporting themselves on the ledge of a rock, which overhung the river at a great height, by clinging with their hands to the stones on the face of the mountain, and that at length they actually stopped, I was induced to make the experiment of going round by a winding path, under an idea that I should effect it in nearly as little time as would be spent in passing over the broken path of rock. Mr. Hearsay coming after me, and finding that the carriers preferred the short, but more dangerous road, to the long one, resolved to attempt it; and assuredly I should have done the same, had I known the length and roughness of that which I actually took. Mr. Hearsay and a large portion of the carriers went over the rock without accident: but at one point the courage of my *khánsamán* failed; for, on missing footing with one leg, he shrieked violently and sunk down almost senseless upon a point of stone, with one leg hanging out over the abyss, calling out that he was lost. Mr. Hearsay was at hand and assisted him most opportunely, along with the Pandit. One woman carried four burthens at different times for her less courageous companions; and a bearer was also of some use; but at length became so alarmed as only to be capable of proceeding by being steadied by an end of his turban being tied round his waist, and the other end secured by the young Pandit as he proceeded in front.

The horrors of this road were very great, and ought so to have been to jus-

tify passing by such a road as that which I followed. For it cost me the labour of two hours to attain the top of the first mountain which I had to scale, and although the path consisted of lines of zig-zag not more than ten or twelve feet in length, at angles so sharp, that in a length of twenty-four feet not more than ten feet were gained in actual ascent, yet even this progress was not made except by clinging with the hands to shrubs, roots of trees, clumps of grass and clods of earth; and sometimes from the obliquity of the path, it required me to creep on hands and knees to prevent slipping. Near the summit of the mountain, the path divided; and a mountaineer, whom we met, as we thought opportunely, at this point, advised the lower one; though from the accounts of porters and servants who took the upper one, the latter was easier but a little longer.

In descending the mountain a grand view opened from the S.E. consisting of a vista formed by two sides of mountains composing a glen, down which ran a large stream. One slope was enriched by a forest which reached to the clouds; the other covered by scanty pasturage for about four hundred yards; when it was overhung by a steep face of barren rock of immense height, and the upper part of the vale was shut up by a peak of still higher mountain, the base of which was sprinkled with cypress, and the top whitened with snow.

After a tedious march of two hours more, through a forest of cedars and cypress*, of which many would have been large enough for mainmasts of first rates, I came to a *Sanga* across the stream which ran down the valley. From this point I ascended the hill surmounted by the bare sheet of rock, by a goat path, and had to cross an avalanche which was scarcely settled; every now and then a piece of stone rolling down its face and bringing with it, currents of earth. The path was narrow, occasionally going over a surface a little rounded, which in some slight degree masked the tremendous declivity below, and sometimes skirting its very verge. At one spot, on a ledge of rock, the old Pandit hesitated and retired into a hollow. However, having the advance, he summoned up courage, and

* Pines, see a note above.

passed the cause of his fears; this was formed by an angular piece of rock having slipped out of the ledge or cornice on which we were walking; and a piece of stone, which just, and only just, rested with both ends on the opposite edges of the gap, shewed a precipice of a depth sufficient to alarm the anxiety of a person who had not been much accustomed to the mountainous paths of this country. After clambering over fragments of stone which had fallen from the heights, we came to a point of rock, whence we had a complete view of the declivity over which we had to pass; and this part was to me more difficult than any other, however I reached the bottom of the hill without injury. I learnt that I had gone four cōs, and had not made above half a mile of head way. From the fatigue of this detour, I was so enfeebled as to be under the necessity of halting five or six times in ascending a steep mountain, and obliged to creep on my hands and knees for a great distance, not having sufficient confidence in my legs. My knees tottered, and I was frequently attacked with such a violent pain in the right knee, as for a second or two almost deprived me of the use of the limb. I much suspect that I had lost my road. In creeping along I certainly made a wrong choice, as I found myself at once upon the brink of a precipice, on the very angle of a rock which overhung it, and a slit in the stone shewed me my danger at the very moment I was about to place my hand upon a fragment which the weight would probably have dislodged, and carried me along with it; at this moment the recollection of the danger produces an involuntary shiver. After some time I got into a tolerably good path, and found my companion, and the greatest part of the party, waiting my arrival by the side of a cool stream of excellent water.

The latter part of our march was not good: but this road, although almost every where else it would have been deemed impassable except for goats, was good in comparison with that which constituted the labour of the morning. This has certainly been the most severe day's work we have had; and yet I compute the actual distance, including the four cōs of detour, cannot have exceeded thirteen cōs.

The ordinary road is not particularly difficult or dangerous; and all the risk of life which I have mentioned. inconvenience to the inhabitants of the country, and impediment to commerce, are created for want of Sangas which might be made for one hundred rupees: but the present government does nothing to ameliorate the state of the country, or to increase the happiness of its subjects in these districts.

June 1st.—Commenced our march at 7-30. At 2345 paces the river becomes a succession of rapids, and has its channel diminished to about twenty yards in breadth. At 3407 paces we pass two caves, a small and a large one. The *Dauli* about eighteen yards broad. At 10,971 paces come to some cedars* and halt. The *Dauli* much reduced.

At our place of encampment, a black scorpion was brought, and was said to be harmless: however, on pulling off his sting and pressing it, a large drop of a thin milk coloured fluid escaped from its point.

On the top of a high mountain thinly sprinkled with wormwood, dwarf cypresses*, and a kind of furze, blocks of marble and hard stones were scattered about in every direction, which seemed to contain minerals; and I am much deceived, if I did not see some veins of silver† in strata of quartz. I had no instruments to break stones with, nor did I see any small fragments which I could with convenience place in my girdle. I was obliged therefore rather to leave this point unsettled, than to expose myself to the suspicion of coming into the country in search of precious metals. The surfaces of many of the hardest stones, on this side of the *Paie-hand*, are studded with small red crystals which project; at first view, one is disposed to take them for garnets; but they are not transparent. They are so firmly imbedded in the substance of the stone which serves as matrix to them, that they cannot be raised by any common instrument in a perfect state, so that I could not count their faces.

* Pines.

† Perhaps Mica. C.

(To be continued.)

THE LEGEND

THE DESCENT OF GUNGA.

(From the Ramayana of Valmiki.)

PRUJA-PUTI being gone, Bhugee-rutha, O Rama, with uplifted arm, without support, without a helper, immovable as a dry tree, and feeding on air, remained day and night on the tip of his great toe, upon the afflicted earth. A full year having now elapsed, the husband of Ooma, and the lord of animals, who is revered by all worlds, said to the king, "I am propitious to thee, O chief of men; I will accomplish thy utmost desire." To him the sovereign replied, "O Hura, receive Gunga." Bhurga,* thus addressed, replied, "I will perform thy desire; I will receive her on my head, the daughter of the mountain." Mukeswara, then, mounting on the summit of Himuvut, addressed Gunga, the river flowing in the æther, saying, "Descend, O Gunga!" The eldest daughter of Himuvut, adored by the universe, having heard the words of the lord of Ooma, was filled with anger, and assuming, O Rama, a form of amazing size, with insupportable celerity, fell from the air upon the auspicious head of Siva. The goddess Gunga, irresistible, thought within herself, I will bear down Sunkura with my stream, and enter Patala." The divine Hura, the three-eyed god, was aware of her proud resolution, and being angry, determined to prevent her design. The purifier, fallen upon the sacred head of Roodra, was detained, O Rama, in the recesses of the orb of his Jata, resembling Himuvut, and was unable, by the greatest efforts, to descend to the earth. From the borders of the orb of his Jata, the goddess could not obtain regress, but wandered there for many series of years. Thus situated, Bhugee-rutha beheld her wandering there, and again engaged in severe austerities. With these austerities, O son of Rughoo, Hura being greatly pleased, discharged Gunga towards the lake Vindoo. In her flowing forth seven streams were pro-

duced. Three of these streams,* beautiful, filled with water conveying happiness, Hladinee,† Pavanee,‡ and Nulinee,§ directed their course eastward; while Soochukshoo,|| Seeta,¶ and Sindhoo,** three pellucid mighty rivers flowed to the west. The seventh of these streams followed king Bhugee-rutha. The royal sage, the illustrious Bhugee-rutha, seated on a resplendent car, led the way, while Gunga followed. Pouring down from the sky upon the head of Sunkura, and afterward upon the earth, her streams rolled along with a clear shrill sound. The earth was willingly chosen by the falling fishes, the turtles, the porpoises, and the birds. The royal sages, the Gundhurvas, the Yukshas, and the Siddhas, beheld her falling from the æther to the earth; yea the gods, immeasurable in power, filled with surprise, came thither with chariots resembling a city, horses, and elephants, and litters, desirous of seeing the wonderful, and unparalleled descent of Gunga into the world. Irradiated by the descending gods, and the splendor of their ornaments, the cloudless atmosphere shone with the splendor of an hundred suns, while by the troubled porpoises, the serpents, and the fishes, the air was corruscated as with lightnings. Through the white foam of the waters, spreading in a thousand directions, and the flights of water fowl, the atmosphere appeared filled with autumnal clouds. The water, pure from defilement, falling from the head of Sunkura, and thence to the earth, ran in some places with a rapid stream, in others in a tortuous current; here widely spreading, there descending into caverns, and again spouting upward; in some

* Literally, "three Gungas." Wherever a part of Gunga flows, it is dignified with her name; thus the Hindoos say the Gunga of Prayaga, &c.

† The giver of joy.

‡ The purifier.

§ Abounding with water.

|| Beautiful eyed.

¶ White.

** Probably the Indus.

* Siva.

places it moved slowly, stream uniting with stream, while repelled in others, it rose upwards, and again fell to the earth. Knowing its purity, the sages, the Gundhuras, and the inhabitants of the earth, touched the water, fallen from the body of Bhruva.* Those who, through a curse, had fallen from heaven to earth, having performed ablution in this stream, became free from sin. Cleansed from sin by this water, and restored to happiness, they entered the sky, and returned again to heaven. By this illustrious stream was the world rejoiced; and by performing ablution in Gunga, became free from impurity.

The royal sage Bhugee-rutha, full of energy, went before, seated on his resplendent car, while Gunga followed after. The gods, O Rama, with the sages, the Dityas, the Danuvas, the Rakshuses, the chief Gundhuras, and Yukshas, with the Kinnaras, the chief serpents, and all the Upsaras, together with the aquatic animals, following the chariot of Bhugee-rutha, attended Gunga. Whither king Bhugee-rutha went thither went the renowned Gunga, the chief of streams, the destroyer of all sin.

After this, Gunga in her course innundated the sacrificial ground of the great Juhnnoo, of astonishing deeds, who was then offering sacrifice. Juhnnoo, O Raghuva, perceiving her pride, enraged, drank up the whole of the water of Gunga: a most astonishing deed! At this the gods, the Gundhuras, and the sages, exceedingly surprised, adored the great Juhnnoo, the most excellent of men, and named Gunga the daughter of this great sage. The illustrious chief of men, pleased, discharged Gunga from his ears. Having liberated her, he, recognizing the great Bhugee-rutha, the chief of kings, then present, duly honored him, and returned to the place of sacrifice. From this did Gunga, the daughter of Juhnnoo, obtain the name Jahnucce.

Gunga now went forward again, following the chariot of Bhugee-rutha. Having reached the sea, the chief of streams proceeded to Patala, to accomplish the work of Bhugee-rutha. The wise and royal sage, having with great labour conducted Gunga thither, there

beheld his ancestors, reduced to ashes. Then, O chief of Rughoo's race, that heap of ashes, bathed by the excellent waters of Gunga, and purified from sin, the sons of the king obtained heaven. Having arrived at the sea the king, followed by Gunga, entered the subterraneous regions, where lay the sacred ashes. After these, O Rama, had been laved by the water of Gunga, Bruhma, the lord of all, thus addressed the king. "O chief of men, thy predecessors, the sixty thousand sons of the great Sugura, are all delivered by thee: and the great and perennial receptacle of water, called by Sugura's name, shall henceforth be universally known by the appellation of Sagura.* As long, O king, as the waters of the sea continue in the earth, so long shall the sons of Sugura remain in heaven, in all the splendor of gods. This Gunga, O king, shall be thy eldest daughter, known throughout the three worlds (by the name) Bhagee-ruthee; and because she passed through the earth, the chief of rivers shall be called Gunga† throughout the universe. (She shall also be) called Tripthaga on account of her proceeding forward in three different directions, watering the three worlds. Thus is she named by the gods and the sages: she is called Gunga, O sovereign of the Vasyas, on account of her flowing through Gang;‡ and her third name, O thou observer of vows, is Bhagee-ruthee. O accomplished one, through affection to thee, and regard to me, these names will remain: as long as Gunga, the great river, shall remain in the world, so long shall thy deathless fame live throughout the universe. O lord of men, O king, perform hero the funeral rites of all thine ancestors. Relinquish thy vows,§ O king. This devout wish of theirs was not obtained by thine ancestors highly renowned, chief among the pious; not by Ungsooman, unparalleled in the universe, so earnestly desiring the descent of Gunga. O beloved one, was this object of desire ob-

* Sagura is one of the most common names for the sea which the Hindus have.

† From the root gum, signifying to go.

‡ The earth.

§ The end of thy vows is accomplished, therefore now relinquish thy vows of being an ascetic.

* Siva, the existent.

tained ; nor, O possessor of prosperity, O sinless one, could she be (obtained) by thine illustrious father Dwileepa, the Rajurshi eminently accomplished, whose energy was equal to that of a Muhurshi, and who, established in all the virtues of the Kshutras, in sacred austerities equalled myself. This great design has been fully accomplished by thee, O chief of men ; thy fame, the blessing so much desired, will spread throughout the world. O subduer of enemies, this descent of Gunga has been effected by thee. This Gunga is the great abode of virtue : by this deed thou art become possessed of the divinity itself. In this stream constantly bathe thyself, O chief of men ; purified, O most excellent of mortals, be a partaker of the fruit of holiness ; perform the funeral ceremonies of all thy ancestors. May blessing attend thee, O chief of men : I return to heaven." The renowned one, the sovereign of the gods, the sire of the universe, having thus spoken, returned to heaven.

King Blugee-rutha, the royal sage, having performed the funeral ceremonies of the descendants of Sugura, in proper

order of succession, according to the ordinance ; the renowned one, having also, O chief of men, performed the customary ceremonies, and purified himself, returned to his own city, where he governed the kingdom. Having (again), O Raghuva, possessed of abundant wealth, obtained their king, his people rejoiced ; their sorrow was completely removed ; they increased in wealth and prosperity, and were freed from disease.

Thus, O Rama, has the story of Gunga been related at large by me. May prosperity attend thee ; may every good be thine. The evening is fast receding. He who causes this relation, securing wealth, fame, longevity, posterity, and heaven, to be heard among the brahmins, the Kshutriyas, or the other tribes of men, his ancestors rejoice, and to him are the gods propitious : and he who hears this admirable story of the descent of Gunga, ensuring long life, shall obtain, O Kakootstha, all the wishes of his heart. All his sins shall be destroyed, and his life and fame be abundantly prolonged.

LIEUTENANT STUART'S NARRATIVE

OF THE

DEFEAT OF HYDER ALLY BY THE MAHRATTAS.

IN the admirable work of Colonel Mark Wilks, 'Historical Sketches of the South of India,' Vol. 2, p. 147, is a note respecting "an *English Gentleman* afterwards known by the appellation of *Walking Stuart*," who commanded one of the corps of Hyder's army, on the day when he was defeated in his retreat from Mailcota by the Mahrattas in 1771. The following is the relation of the affair by Lieut. Stuart.

By way of introduction to the battle, I must inform you of the situation of the two armies previous thereto. Hyder whose army consisted of fourteen thousand infantry, and six thousand horse, had entrenched himself in the jungles of Mailcota, and the Mahratta army consisting of eighty thousand horse, had encircled the jungle, and endeavoured, but in vain, to force the lines. Hyder thus surround-

ed was cut off from all supplies, which necessitated him to resolve on quitting that place, and march to his capital about ten miles distant from thence, on the last day of April at seven o'clock in the evening. He commanded the execution of this design in the following manner :—to delude the enemy, he ordered fires to be lighted at that hour (the usual time with the sepoys of cooking supper) and instantly began his march, placing the baggage in the front, and forming his army in a single line for the convenience of passing the defile leading out of those jungles ; the narrowness of which made it four o'clock in the morning before the army had cleared it, and arrived in the plain ; where he formed in two lines, and pursued the route he thought free from any of the enemy's out parties ; but scarce had he marched two miles from the mouth of the

defile, when the right wing of his first line, discovered a party of the enemy's horse encamped, which they immediately began to fire upon, who thereupon fled; Hyder foreseeing that this would alarm the grand camp of the Mahrattas not more than three miles from the place, and that he must expect an engagement in the morning; made his dispositions accordingly. He ordered the baggage to be collected in as square a body as they could; he then formed the cavalry about him, and the infantry about the cavalry, placing the spearmen and rocket boys at the angles, in this manner forming a grand square; in the rear face of which I had the honor to command four of his prime battalions, in the vacancies of which he crowded all the artillery he could. Orders were given to the cavalry, that should any sepoy quit his rank, they should cut him down without asking any questions. Day returning, according to expectation, the whole Mahratta army appeared in the rear, being within common shot. We saluted them with all the artillery, upon which they halted, finding themselves too near, and we kept on our march. About eight o'clock they began to divide into small parties, and rode full gallop to within a hundred yards of us, which I saw was only to draw away our fire, however they succeeded, for notwithstanding I had given orders to my European sergeants to cut down any man who presumed to fire without order, it had no effect; for upon two sergeants putting my commands into execution, they swore they would murder us hat men (as they called us), and would have kept their oath, but were prevented by the cavalry, who killed eight or ten of the most turbulent, which quieted the mutiny. About nine the Mahrattas sent a body of four thousand picked men to make an attack on the rear, which they charged with great fury, and for the space of four minutes engaged sword in hand with the front rank; but by the fire of the rear rank over the two first, assisted also by the carbines of Hyder's cavalry, they were so much thinned, that they were obliged to quit the charge. More than half the front rank of this face attacked, were killed on our side, and at least a thousand of the Mahrattas; however they made another desperate attack upon

the same face about eleven o'clock, with at least twelve thousand horse, they were repulsed much sooner, and with less loss than the other party, for Hyder after the first attack, had posted the rocket boys of the whole army upon the angles of the face attacked, and had drawn the artillery out of the other faces of the square behind these angles, loaded with musket grape, so that when the Mahrattas charged, the rocket boys left the angles to discharge their rockets, and the artillery was run out, which falling upon the flanks of the enemy not only did vast execution, but threw them into a confusion, which dispersed them; the intervals of the attacks were always occupied with parties, endeavouring to draw away our fire, and thus the fight continued till one o'clock, when the artillery of the Mahrattas arrived, consisting of thirty pieces, not less than forty-two or thirty-two pounders, a heavy cannonade then commenced, for which purpose the whole of Hyder's artillery, consisting of fifty field pieces, and two eighteen pounders was placed in the rear; on this cannonade both parties seemed to rest their fate. The Mahratta artillery did vast execution as Hyder's army was so close together; however, his artillery being better served, had its advantage; this continued for about half an hour, by which time, Hyder had nearly reached the skirts of a hill, for which he appeared all the morning to be pushing, having never halted, but during the two attacks described; the Mahrattas seeing the advantage this hill would give him, and how near he was to it, determined that no time was to be lost; accordingly, they divided into three bodies, the largest of which moved slowly on to our rear, the next galloped to our right face, and the third to the left, in order to make a general charge. This last party appearing before the left face, in which were placed the worst of the sepoys, it immediately gave way, and fled for safety up the hill; upon which the Mahrattas entered the square; the cavalry of Hyder, who then should have opposed, intimidated at the flight of the sepoys, turned their backs upon the enemy, and rode over the right face of the square to make their escape; the rear being attacked both in rear and front could no longer stand it. Thus victory declared for the Mahrattas, and a

dreadful slaughter began; the Mahrattas, refusing to give quarter. Hyder, who had remained during the continuance of the action in the front face of the square, quitted his horse and ran immediately to the hill after the left face which had broke, by which early flight he saved himself; descending the other side of the hill, he fell in with a party of his own horse, who fled with him to his capital;

the Mahrattas after a slaughter of two hours were left masters of the field, with all Hyder's artillery, baggage, treasure, many principal officers, and fifty Europeans, whom their mercy spared, as slaughter was out of breath in this action. Thirty thousand men were reported to have fallen, but I think there were not more than 12,000; six on the side of Hyder, and six on that of the Mahrattas.

TEMPLE OF CRUELTY.

THE Pagoda which stands on the summit of the high hill near the fort of Mysoor, was formerly the abode of a deity, as blood-thirsty in disposition, as in ancient times the Artemis of the Tauric Chersonesus, or the monsters worshipped in Cyprus and Lycæonia. Bhawani however, is whimsical as well as savage. The Pagau inhabitants of this place, in order to gratify the goddess with a sacrifice agree-

able to her appetite, were wont to rush out upon travellers, cut off their noses, and offer them on her adorable shrine. Hyder most rigorously prohibited the continuance of this custom. Hyder, a Musliman, proverbial for the stern rigour of his disposition, appears more clement than the altars and the creed of the placid, but miserable Hindu.

ANECDOTE

OF

AN ALLY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE following anecdote was communicated to us by a correspondent, on whose veracity we can fully depend; the affair wears no aspect of improbability, and is quite agreeable to the political circumstances of a people, who regard their sovereign as the successor of their prophet, and who is to them, as far as his sword reaches, the deputy of their God. It occurred in August 1816. Two brothers, Christians, from Armenia, and bankers of the greatest opulence, had employed part of their exuberance in the erection of two very magnificent houses. The villa of Matos stood near the village of Tarpia on the coast of the Black Sea; from a beautiful valley between two hills it was celebrated as enjoying the most delightful prospect of land and water to be met with along the coast; it is stated to have cost 1,200 bolches, about £150,000. One day, the ruler of the true believers, the Grand Signior, passing, beheld the noble pile; he inquired the name of the possessor, and affected to express much surprise, when informed, that an Armenian should be so rich. With a small

retinue, the next week, his Majesty presented himself in the hall of Matos, demanding, "where is the master of this house?" The Armenian advanced, with submissive humility, and kissed the sovereign's feet. "You have a very handsome house, I much admire it."—"It is all your own, most gracious Lord," replied the Armenian. "How much did it cost," quoth his Majesty. Poor Matos, to prevent too heavy a squeeze of his purse, which the trembling wretch supposed to be the drift of the royal mind, replied, "300 bolches" (about £37,000). The Signior, in apparent surprise, exclaims, "It cannot be! it is too cheap! but as it is so, I will give you that sum for it, and not take it, as you were offering, for nothing; take this draft to the treasury." The other costly building, the property of Manook, was situated in Pera; expence had not been considered in the erection of it; each stone, the report runs, was brought from Galata by 36 meu; the beams were 3 feet wide, and 40 long; it excited general curiosity and admiration. The

Captain Pacha visited it privately; he demanded an interview with the master. Manook, being banker to the Sultan's mother, did not pay all proper respect, and make his appearance. "Never mind," said the Bashaw, "I only came to see the house." Enraged, he waits on the Sultan, praises the house, and insinuates

the pride and insolent manner of the owner, a Christian, to a Turk. Two weeks or so afterwards, the banking accounts of some village rents were to be audited; that done, the Sultan ordered him to be exiled to Cyprus, and his house to be confiscated.

PHENOMENON OF THE WATER-SPOUT.

[After sending the former part of this number to press, we received the following communication, sufficiently interesting we apprehend, to justify our deviation from the usual routine of our pages.]

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—If you think the following remarks relative to whirlwinds, or water-spouts, worthy of a place in the Asiatic Journal, you will oblige me by their insertion; as the opinions of travellers, and also of philosophers, differ greatly concerning this natural phenomenon, and any information afforded, by attentive observation, may therefore be interesting, if not useful.

An old stager, in the last number of the Naval Chronicle, seems to be of the opinion of Theophilus Lindsay, and some other philosophers, *viz.* that in the phenomenon, called a water-spout, the water *descends* in columns from the clouds upon the earth or sea, and does not *ascend* from the sea upward to the clouds, which I believe to be the common opinion.

To corroborate his opinion, this writer gives an extract from a Scotch newspaper, stating, that a water-spout had descended and done considerable damage in a part of that country.

In stormy weather, when the barometer is low and the atmosphere light, if clouds which contain much moisture happen to impinge against any of the hills of an Alpine country, they are certainly liable in such case to discharge their contents in the form of *heavy rain*, which descending rapidly from the summits of the hills, rushes with irresistible force down the valleys, carrying every thing before them; and these local discharges of heavy rain are commonly called *water-spouts* by the neighbouring inhabitants. The Hawkes-

bury river in New South Wales is sometimes subject to a rise of from twenty to thirty feet above the natural level, by the sudden rupture of clouds on the summits of the Blue Mountains. About thirteen years ago a phenomenon of this kind happened at St. Helena, when a cloud suddenly broke upon the hill that forms the head of Ruppert's valley, and, although the bed of this valley is generally dry, the immense body of water that rushed through it at this time bore down the strong line of stone ramparts, and carried some heavy pieces of artillery into the sea.

I think (although the last number of the Naval Chronicle is not now before me) his correspondent considers the water-spout seen at sea to be a similar, if not the same phenomenon as this last mentioned, except that the white column in the centre of the spout he considers to be a congregated mass, or body of water, descending from the clouds to the sea. Now, as many water-spouts are of great diameter, I am decidedly of opinion, that if the central white column were a *body of falling water* upon the surface of the sea, its noise would be heard many miles, if not many leagues, like the falls of Morency and Niagara, and would sink, or destroy, any unfortunate ship which happened to come in contact with its vortex; but, my experience compels me to think otherwise, as I never heard the noise of any water-spout until very close to it, and then the noise resembled that of steam issuing through a small aperture of a boiler, occasioned by the whirlwind's rapid motion

in disengaging water in the gaseous form from the surface of the sea; besides, if the central white column were a mass of falling water, its diameter ought to increase by the resistance of the atmosphere in descending, and consequently be greater near the sea than higher up towards the cloud; but this probably never happens, as the diameter of a water-spout, as well as the interior column, is greatest near the impending cloud, and converges towards the sea. That whirlwinds, or water-spouts, may often differ much in formation and appearance, I believe there can be little doubt, but I have certainly more than once, both by ocular and tangible observation, been convinced, that a whirlwind and water-spout are sometimes one and the same phenomenon. At one time, when dense clouds, charged with electric matter, approached the ships in Canton river, a regular water-spout was formed by a tube descending from the cloud in the usual manner, and the whirlwind turned one of the ships round at her moorings. As this whirlwind passed over the island close to the village of Whampoa, it unroofed several thatched houses, and tore the foliage from the trees, which were carried up a considerable way into the atmosphere by the whirlwind, and at this time it had a dense appearance; but as soon as it drifted over the land and came in contact with the water of the river, the white tube became very conspicuous in the centre of the whirlwind, and the water seemed to be torn from the surface of the river and carried upwards in small particles by the whirlwind. Had any light terrene bodies been floating in the river at this time in the path of the whirlwind, they certainly would have been drawn upward like those which came into its vortex when it passed over the land. This was certainly an example of the unity of a whirlwind and water-spout. At another time a regular formed water-spout was driven along by the wind till its exterior surface nearly touched the quarter of our ship, when I plainly saw the water disengaged from the surface of the sea with a hissing noise, and carried upward in the gaseous form by the ascending whirlwind, while the vacuum, or cavity, in its centre, was very distinct, with heavy drops of rain falling down both from the interior and exterior sides of

the ascending spiral, where it was evident the power of the whirlwind was not capable of carrying all the gaseous particles up into the cloud. When we were close to this water-spout the white tube in the centre was not visible, but only a vacant column, as mentioned above; which column, had we been a quarter, or half a mile off, would probably, by an optical illusion, have appeared as usual, like a white column of water.

In the straits of Malacca I have sometimes seen upwards of a dozen water-spouts at the same time, and have been near to several. Once I passed through the vortex of a whirlpool produced by a water-spout beginning to form; it was directly under a dense cloud, from which an inverted conical tube was descending when we passed through the whirlpool in the ship; this was about twenty or twenty-five yards in diameter, and the water was carried round by the force of the whirlwind over it, with a velocity of about from three to four miles an hour, breaking in little waves with a hissing noise, by a portion of those waves being torn away in the form of white vapour. I felt a pleasing sensation at the time, expecting when passing through the vortex of an incipient water-spout, to be a close observer of it completely formed; but whether the communicating force was destroyed by the ship passing through the vortex or from a deficiency of strength in the whirlwind, or from some other cause, a dispersion of the phenomenon soon followed.

It would be needless to adduce more examples to exhibit the affinity of the common water-spout, as observed at sea, and the whirlwind; but I fully agree with the assertion, that there are various kinds of whirlwinds, and, perhaps, also of water-spouts; both the former and the latter, as has been observed, happen sometimes in this country. On the 27th June last, a remarkable case of the affinity of the water-spout and whirlwind was observed by many persons in the vicinity of London, among whom was the editor of the Monthly Magazine, and a description of this phenomenon is recorded in the Philosophical Magazine, No. 232, Vol. 50. When it happened, very dark clouds had collected over the adjoining country, and some stormy rain accompanied by several strokes of lightning followed this hurricane of wind.

The correspondent of the Naval Chronicle says, whirlwinds occur very frequently when the clouds are high, the sun shining and the wind light; but, although whirlwinds do certainly happen at these times, yet they seem more dangerous and terrific in their appearance when accompanied by dense and stormy clouds. I once observed a whirlwind upon the coast of Coromandel during a warm day, when there was little wind and no clouds, which carried up a column of sand a great way into the atmosphere, and if it had passed from the land to the surface of the sea, it no doubt would have carried the water upward in the gaseous form, and probably a cloud would have appeared over it.

Whirlwinds of a minor kind may be perceived almost daily, but these are only *eddies* of wind produced from obstructions of hills, cliffs, buildings, &c. to its regular course, and similar to whirlpools or eddies, in a river or strait, occasioned by the prominent parts of the land.

Another kind of whirlwind like those last mentioned, is sometimes experienced to blow from vallies or over high cliffs, down upon the sea. Although this, as he remarks, may not happen in Gibraltar Bay, or in Table Bay, at the Cape of Good Hope, yet in sailing close to high cliffs among the Eastern Islands, I have several times seen whirling gusts of wind descend and rebound from the surface of the sea, carrying the water in their vortex several fathoms upward in the form of spray.

Previous to concluding these remarks, it may not be irrelevant to advert to the opinions of some of those who have written in early times on meteorology. Pliny, in his Natural History, describing a sudden blast of wind or typhon says, "there riseth also upon the sea a dark mist resembling a monstrous beast, and this is ever a terrible cloud to sailors. Another likewise called *column* or *pillar*, when the vapour and water engendered is so thick and stiff congealed, that it standeth compact of itself. Of the same sort, also, is that *cloud which draweth water to it*, as it were into a long pipe."

Aristotle in his third book on meteors, describes some of the causes of whirlwinds or typhon, and mentions that there are both descending and ascending whirlwinds. Olympiodorus, his commentator,

in reference to Aristotle's definition of these words, says, "and thus through continued vibrations, a spiral and involution of the wind is formed, proceeding from the earth as to a cloud and elevating any body with which it may happen to meet—on the sea indeed ships, but on the earth animals or stones, or anything else which the half blow again suffers to tend downward. This involution Homer calls *thuella*, but Aristotle *typhon*, in consequence of vehemently striking against as it were, and breaking solid bodies. Sailors, however, call it typhon, because like a syphon, it *draws upward* the water of the sea."

"If, however, it is produced from a cloud, it originates as follows, the cloud being on all sides condensed and inwardly compressed, fuliginous exhalation becoming inwardly multiplied and evolved in a multiform manner, the cloud from the violence is suddenly burst, and the inwardly evolved fuliginous exhalation proceeds out of it, preserving the same form which it had within, *viz.* the spiral form. Afterwards the spiral thus tends to the earth like hairs that are curled, not from the imbecility of the secreting power, but from the pores being winding through which it proceeds, and from its being fashioned together with them. And these, indeed, are the causes why the spiral of the typhon at one time proceeds *upward from beneath*, and at another *downward from on high*. But the knowledge of these is two-fold, for we know whether the spiral is moved upward from beneath, or downward from on high, and in the first place indeed from the sight itself. For since the spiral, *viz.* the typhon is evident to the sight from the density of its parts, when we see it at one time proceeding downward, and at another upward, we say that the beginning of the spiral is from beneath; but if it is alone moved downward from on high, then it must be said that the beginning of it is from on high. In the next place, we know this from the bodies which are hurried away and elevated by the spiral. For if the body is first turned from its proper position, and afterwards is moved obliquely and then elevated, we say that the typhon originates from on high."—Your obedient, &c.

October 10th, 1817.

J. H.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Lulla Rookh, an Oriental Romance,
by Thomas Moore. 8vo. Pp. 397. Lon-
don, Longman and Co. 1817.

WE scarcely remember an announcement which excited in our minds more pleasing anticipations than that of the work before us. Independently of the fame of its author, the very name of an Oriental tale brought with it peculiar fascinations. We promised ourselves something like a renewal of the delicious moments of our childhood, when we first read those wondrous and golden tales, the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, with curiosity perpetually gratified, and as perpetually excited by fresh marvels. At that happy period we were admitted into a new and fairy creation; we moved and breathed in an enchanted world; the gorgeous fiction seemed to us all reality and truth, and life, with its actual distresses a shadow; time stood still—existence appeared but a tale—"thought was not—in enjoyment it expired;" we lived whole years in a few short hours, sailing on crystal and unrippled seas, ranging among spicy groves and sweet, though deserted lands—lulled by celestial music, and revelling in luxuries, almost too exquisite for fancy to dwell on. Those days have past; but they have left behind them recollections which the frost of years can never totally destroy. In the loveliest regions of imagination, those glorious wonders still exist, almost in their original lustre. There are the golden rivers yet gliding on—the marble palaces are still unsullied—the amaranthine flowers and odoriferous woods are as fresh and as beautiful as ever; myriads of diamonds are gleaming still in the recesses of the inaccessible

vale; the subterranean bowers still offer their immortal fruits to the delighted Aladdin. We regard the glories, indeed, no more with that breathless amazement which we felt when they were first poured in upon the mind; but the pleasures they then excited are embalmed in the fondest remembrances of our earliest days.

We must, however, confess, that the perusal of Mr. Moore's work has not satisfied those expectations which its title was calculated to excite. The scene is, indeed, laid in the East, the costume is correctly observed, and some of the poetry is exquisite in its kind; still the true spirit, the peculiar excellencies of an Oriental Romance, appear to us to be wanting. We fear, indeed, that the present age is not favorable to the production of any genuine specimen of this delicious style. Poetry, in our day, is almost universally found in close connection with the *actual* and the *apparent*; with things which have a real existence in the moral, or the natural world. In our noblest works it is deep, meditative and reflective—giving a voice and a heart to nature, or soothing the disturbed spirit with the harmonies of creation. It appeals to the soul and to the universe, and traces out the mysterious connection between the noble emotions of the former and the grandest scenery of the latter. It is stately, serious, imaginative—lightening the burthen of life, rather by referring us to the revelation of nature, in which all is soothing and tender, and to the intimations of immortality within ourselves, than by leading us away into fairy regions, and "lapping us in elysium." This, indeed, is not the most popular style; but

the compositions on which the world has recently lavished its admiration have been as little relieved by the airy and fantastic. Extreme sensibility is their best characteristic, and intensity of feeling the spirit which preserves their vitality and renders them attractive. Passion, wild and terrible, majestic through its very energy, and super-human only from its force, breathes and burns through them. There is no calm and resting power, lightening the ills of our present condition, bringing all things into a keeping and harmony, and leaving its lovely light on all the objects over which it lingers. On the contrary, horrors are rendered more real—evil minds are exposed in their inmost anatomy—guilt is set off in a more terrible distinctness, and the pictures of crime and of despair are exhibited to our view like a gloomy painting in enamel, in still more glaring colours by the strokes of a powerful genius. These works are replete with ardent feeling, vigorous conception, and impressive eloquence—but are more destitute of the pure, the light, and the playful spirit of fancy, than the gentler and grander productions of the present age. Both classes of poetry, indeed, are deficient in these attractions; they have respectively imagination and passion, but are essentially destitute of all that is simply fanciful; they have none of those “rich conceits” with which our elder poets abound; their tide of thought, or of passion, “flows on like the Propontic, and knows no ebb;” it is not broken into unnumbered sparkling fancies, as a wave struck in the midst of its career is dispersed into a thousand little eddies, on each of which a sun-beam plays, or some piece of fleecy cloud is reflected.

Now, it appears to us, that the chief requisites for the composition of an oriental tale are precisely those in which modern poets are

deficient—fancy and abstraction. The author who would succeed in this species of composition should have the power of making an infinite variety of delightful combinations, and of forgetting the world as it really is. In those enchanted regions through which his admirers should wander, all probabilities are disregarded, and the connection of cause and effect ceases. We require only to be borne along from one scene of wonder to another, with a progress so swift and so delightful that we shall have neither time nor desire to reflect on the incongruities around us. We should take an entire leave of the actual world and should never be allowed to return to it. Borne on the poet's wing, through delicious scenery, so full of beauty that the “sense aches with gorging,” we should altogether resign ourselves to his guidance. His success depends on the swiftness with which he moves, and the brilliancy, the grandeur, and the strangeness of the objects by which we pass. Now any allusion to things which really exist—any attempt to render a character or event probable—any explanation of the wonders around us on ordinary principles, destroys the charm. It immediately forces on us rules which we were contented to forget, and brings the airy fiction to a test before which it must vanish away. An Oriental tale should be a pure abstraction of beautiful wonders. It should be consistent in nothing but in inconsistency; constant in nothing but perpetual change. To have a true existence of its own, it should be altogether “assoiled from encumbrance,” of what, commonly speaking, is. There should be “magic in the web of it;” its ground-work should be like the beautiful colours of fleeting and unearthly things; the rainbow, and the fleecy clouds of even. Its creatures should “owe no allegiance to the elements.”

The work before us, with all its beauties, does not come up to this standard, either in absolute or negative qualities. Mr. Moore does not possess that wave-like flexibility, that power of quick transition, or of various combination, which are indispensable to an Oriental tale. Within the circle of his own peculiar accomplishments, no one ever displayed more grace, more elegance, or a more exquisite sense of the beautiful; but his own province always seemed confined within comparatively narrow boundaries. He delights rather to settle over some soft and tranquil scene, than to make very bold excursions into fairy worlds. All the objects of his admiration, too, are of a definite cast—they have nothing visionary about them, and his sense of their beauty, even when purest, seems entirely fixed on material forms. He is prodigal, it is true, in the use of the terms *angel* and *heaven*; but they are adopted rather to describe joys which belong to earth, than beatitudes fitted for Paradise. In short, he deals as little in images which are abstracted from the realities of life, as any poet of the present age; we do not, therefore, think him calculated to succeed in the species of writing to which he has here aspired. This, however, is but slight dispraise—for, who is there that unites the keen intellect and sober judgment of the man with the romantic spirit, and the fantastic visions, and the forgetfulness of material things which characterize the child? But we must tear ourselves from this fascinating theme, and attend more particularly to our author.

Lalla Rookh is not, as the world probably expected, a continuous and regular poem. The story of the princess, who gives it the title, if story it can be called, is told in plain prose, and serves as a mere introduction to four distinct narratives. It is simply an account, in fact, of the journey of the he-

roine from her father's capital at Delhi to Cashmere, preparatory to her marriage with the youthful sovereign of Bucharia. This prince, according to royal custom, she has never seen, and seems not greatly predisposed to admire; she departs, however, attended by a magnificent procession, consisting chiefly of guards and maids of honor, but dignified by the presence of an august personage of the critical profession. The princess, who, like most of Mr. Moore's readers, finds the journey rather dull, is delighted to find, among the attendants, a young Cashmerian bard, who is exquisitely beautiful in his person, and far better dressed than most of his profession. With her permission, he fills up the pauses of the way by reciting four tales of his own composition, which form the body of the work before us, and win, not only the applause, but the heart of his principal hearer. Fadladine, the critic, in vain assails him with alternate abuse and contempt, intended, we presume, to anticipate, if not to disarm, all the objections of reviewers. Lalla Rookh sees him retire with pain, and prepares rather with resignation than cheerfulness to appear in the presence of her husband. She is led trembling into the hall, when, to her inexpressible delight, she recognizes the humble bard in the majestic sovereign, who, "having won her love as a minstrel, now amply deserved to enjoy it as a king."

The first of these royal and most successful compositions is written in heroic verse and entitled "the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan." It is so called from Mokanna, a cruel, treacherous, and desperate adventurer, who having obtained part both of the kingdom and followers of the Mahomedan Faith by pretending a mission from heaven, wore over his face a silver veil, to cover the brightness of his features from eyes

unable to endure their lustre. He is represented by the poet as entertaining a settled hatred and contempt for his species, and as delighting in their destruction, not merely as serving his own ambitious views, but as naturally agreeable to his taste. This exquisite personage adds to his other amiable qualities that of unbridled appetite, and carries with him a number of beautiful girls, whom he has persuaded that they are candidates for heaven, and who not only minister to his pleasures but decoy adherents to his cause. Of these deluded and deluding victims Zelica is his chief favorite, and the priestess of his miserable imposture. She had known a holier love. A brave and virtuous youth had plighted his vows with her's, and had left her only to seek glory in battle. A false report of his death disordered her brain, and in this condition she yielded to the representations of Mokanna, and the fond but unaccountable hope that by thus disgracing her love for Agim on earth, she should gain a title to enjoy it in heaven. In the meantime her lover returns, catches the enthusiasm for the cause of the prophet, and becomes one of his votaries. The poem opens with the pomp and ceremony of his introduction to the faith which he had thus recently embraced. To fix this young and ardent proselyte, who had joined his banners from a generous though mistaken belief that his cause was that of virtue, Mokanna adopts the singularly perverse course of trying to seduce him into vice by all the fascinations of his Haram. To accomplish this design, he sends for Zelica to his retired bower, where she overhears him scoffing at his wretched dupes, and abusing alike virtue and his species. At this dreadful disclosure all her hopes and delusions vanish, and she refuses to aid in the seduction of her former lover. The scheme,

however, proceeds -- and Mr. Moore introduces us to the Haram, with its exquisite music, its tender moon-light, and all its seductive graces. Here the poet is at home. The song, the dance, the breathing odours, and the lovely inhabitants of those splendid abodes, are described with great lightness and elegance. But one touch of genuine nature is worth all these meretricious blandishments; and we, therefore, prefer the following passage, in which the miserable and secluded victims of the prophet are described as retaining their affection for their innocent homes, and the pure associations connected with them. It affects us more pleasingly than any other passage in this tale :

All is in motion; rings and plumes and
pearls
Are shining every where:—some younger
girls
Are gone by moon-light to the garden
beds,
To gather fresh, cool chaplets for their
heads;
Gay creatures! sweet though mournful
'tis to see
How each prefers a garland from that
tree
Which brings to mind her childhood's in-
nocent day,
And the dear fields, and friendships far
away.
The maid of India, blest again to hold
In her full lap the Champac's leaves of
gold,
Thinks of the time when by the Ganges'
flood
Her little play-mates scatter'd many a bud
Upon her long black hair, with glossy
gleam
Just dripping from the consecrated stream;
While the young Arab, haunted by the
smell
Of her own mountain flowers, as by a
spell,—
The sweet Mclaya, and that courteous tree
Which bows to all who seek its canopy—
Sces call'd up round her by those magic
scents,
The well, the camels, and her father's
tents;

Sighs for the home she left with little pain
And wishes e'en its sorrows back again."

P. 50-53.

All the arts of luxury are exhausted on the young convert in vain. At last Zelica appears, and in a speech rather passionate than poetical, discloses her guilt to her astonished lover. Horror-struck as he is at the narrative, he still invites her to fly with him. She consents—when a voice reminds her of the terrible oath, by which, in a charnel house, she had bound herself body and soul to the impostor—and she darts away in despair. We are next introduced to a new scene. The Caliph leads his troops to revenge the blasphemies of Mokanna;—a general battle ensues, in which the Caliph's followers gain a complete victory, chiefly through the valour of Azim, panting for vengeance on the foul destroyer of his hopes. The prophet, undaunted though in ruin, retires to Neksaheb with the remnant of his followers, who, through the influence of a strong infatuation, still continue faithful to his cause. Pursued and defeated, pressed by a victorious army without and famine within, he harangues his little band, invites them to a feast, and promises to disclose for their encouragement the glittering splendours of that face which had hitherto been hidden from them. He serves up poison in their wine, feasts his eyes on their last pangs, and to complete their wretchedness lifts his veil while they are expiring and exhibits his maimed and monstrous features. This done, he sends for Zelica and administers to her a similar potion. His work on earth now happily over, he leaps into a caldron of burning drugs and "*at one bold plunge commences deity*." Poor Zelica, still alive, but anxious to shorten her miserable days, seizes the silver veil, rushes to meet the Caliph's troops and falls on Azim's spear. He lingers on to old age,
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daily visiting her tomb, and finally rests beside her.

We confess the whole texture of this composition is very unpleasant to our taste. The mingled picture of insanity and guilt is repulsive in the extreme. The exhibition of madness, except when it throws into confusion mighty intellectual power, is generally irksome; and a heroine who is deranged from the beginning to the end of a piece is, we believe, almost without example. We can hardly conceive a more loathsome image than that which is employed to excuse her wretched delusion—that her love for Azim "*turn'd to foul fires to light her unto sin*." Nor have we more toleration for the "*veiled Prophet*." He is not even a poetical character. He is not redeemed from unmingled aversion either by intellectual power, or by a mysterious alliance with the spiritual world. He is a mere ambitious and lustful trickster, blaspheming God and deriding man, cruel without motive, aspiring without grandeur, and possesses neither power to seduce, nor charm to allure, except by virtue of his silver veil. His taking Zelica with him in his flight, purely to complete the damnation of her soul, and his shocking insults to his followers when dying by his poisons, are not *Satanic*. Happily we have no term to describe them. We are very sorry Mr. Moore has attempted this description of writing—but we are not sorry that he has failed of success. We do not admire the monsters which some are so fond of meeting in poetry—the anomalies rather than the specimens of human nature—and we do not, therefore, regret that a bard so gifted as our author, should have proved himself incapable of adding to the attractions which the gloomy stile seems to possess. We have "*supped full of horrors*."

The second poem, entitled "*Pa-*
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paradise and the Peri" is happily of a very different cast. Here Mr. Moore is himself again. A Peri—one of those spirits who had been excluded from Paradise—is represented as sitting at the gate, longing to be re-admitted; and is there consoled by an angel with the information, that she may yet be pardoned on bringing thither "the gift that is most dear to heaven." In search of this, she first proceeds to India, where the lovely plains were rendered desolate by the bands of an invader, and sees a high-minded and virtuous youth fall in the cause of his afflicted country. She takes the last drop of blood which his heart sheds, and bears it to Eden as the most precious of earthly gifts. But the boon must be holier yet. She hastens to Egypt now laid waste by the plague and seeks amidst its deserted scenes for the prize which is to be her passport through the celestial gate. The following description of this delicious region, now the abode of death, is, we think, exceedingly beautiful.

"T was a fair scene—a land more bright
Never did mortal eye behold!
Who could have thought, that saw this
night

Those valleys and their fruits of gold
Basking in heaven's screenest light;—
Those groups of lovely date-trees bending
Languidly their leaf-crown'd heads,
Like youthful maids when sleep descend-
ing

Warns them to their silken beds;—
Those virgin lillies all the night
Bathing their beauties in the lake,
That they may rise more fresh and bright
When their beloved sun's awake;
These ruin'd shrines and towers that
seem

The relics of a splendid dream;
Amid whose fairy loneliness
Nought but the lapwing's cry is heard,
Nought seen but (when the shadows flit-
ting
Fast from the moon, unsheath its gleam)
Some purple-winged Sultana sitting

Upon a column motionless
And glittering, like an idol bird!—
Who could have thought, that there, ev'n
there,
Amid those scenes so still and fair,
The demon of the plague had cast
From his hot wing a deadlier blast,
More mortal far than ever came
From the red deserts' sands of flame
So quick, that every living thing
Of human shape, touched by his wing,
Like plants, where the Linneon hath past,
At once falls black and withering.

P. 141-143.

In this land of desolation, the spirit sees beneath an orange grove a generous and noble youth, who had stolen thither to die. No kind and tender farewell of mourning friends cheered his dying hours. Here, however, a ministering angel—but, let Mr Moore tell the rest, for he alone is able to do it justice:

But see,—who yonder comes by stealth,
This melancholy bower to seek,
Like a young envoy, sent by health,
With rosy gifts upon her cheek?
'Tis she—far off, through moonlight
dim,

He knew his own betrothed bride,
She, who would rather die with him,
'Than live to gain the world beside!—
Her arms are round her lover now,
His livid cheek to hers she presses,
And dips, to bind his burning brow,
In the cool lake her loosen'd tresses.
Ah! once, how little did he think
An hour should come, when he should
shrink

With horror from that dear embrace,
Those gentle arms, that were to him
Holy as is the cradling place
Of Eden's infant cherubim!
And now he yields—now turns away,
Shuddering as if the venom lay
All in those proffer'd lips alone—
Those lips that, then so fearless grown,
Never, until that instant came
Near his unask'd or without shame.
"Oh! let me only breathe the air,
"The blessed air, that's breath'd by
"thee,
"And whether on its wings it bear—
"Healing or death, 'tis sweet to me!

" There ; drink my tears, while yet they
 " fall,—
 " Would that my bosom's blood were
 " ha'm,
 " And well thou know'st, I'd shed it all,
 " To give thy brow one minute's calm.
 " Nay, turn not from me that dear face—
 " Am I not thine—thy own lov'd
 " bride—
 " The one, the chosen one, whose place
 " In life or death is by thy side?
 " Think'st thou that she, whose only
 " light,
 " In this dim world, from thee hath
 " shone,
 " Could bear the long, the cheerless night
 " That must be her's, when thou art
 " gone?
 " That I can live, and let thee go,
 " Who art my life itself?—No, no—
 " When the stem dies, the leaf that grew
 " Out of its heart must perish too!
 " Then turn to me, my own love, turn,
 " Before, like thee, I fade and burn;
 " Cling to these yet cold lips and share
 " The last pure life that lingers there!"
 She fails—she sinks—as dies the lamp
 In charnel airs, or cavern damp,
 So quickly do his baleful sighs
 Quench all the sweet light of her eyes!
 One struggle—and his pain is past—
 Her lover is no longer living!
 One kiss the maiden gives, one last,
 Long kiss, which she expires in giv-
 ing!" P. 146—148.

This is, we think, the true pathetic. It does not lacerate, but console the heart. It leaves it the genial ideas of pure and tender affection, and of the self-devotion of a sweet and all-powerful love to dwell on. How preferable is it to a gloomy tale of crime, madness, and despair! The Peri had a right to expect success when she bore the last kiss of this fatal love to heaven. But still she fails. At last, she brings the first tear of a haughty spirit melted into penitence by the prayer of a child, and obtains her wish. The crystal bar is moved, and she enters Paradise. We do not quite agree with the decision on the relative value of the gifts;—but the whole

is, very elegantly and gracefully told.

The "fire-worshippers" is in a more ambitious style. It celebrates the last struggle of the Ghebers, or Persians of the old religion, against their Arabian conquerors. The scene is laid near the Persian Gulph, where a cruel and intolerant Emir was striving to repress the feeble efforts of expiring liberty. But he had a daughter, beautiful beyond all earthly beauty,—who had been seen by Hafeed the chief of the remaining Ghebers in a visit made to her lofty bower, for purposes of vengeance, and who had inspired him with a passion as deep as it was hopeless. She returned his love without knowing, almost without desiring to know, his character. The poem opens with a view of the heroine in her chamber, in a sweet and silent evening, awaiting the arrival of her unknown lover. With more than human strength, he scales the apparently inaccessible height, and enters the bower of his mistress. He is pale, dejected, and despairing. To her importunate inquiries, he replies that his doom is fixed, that he must meet her no more—that he is one of the race her father persecutes—that an insurmountable barrier is for ever between them—and hurries himself away. He has drawn together a few unconquerable spirits, resolved to die with him, the last martyrs to the religion and the liberties of their fathers. The place of retreat which these desperate champions still retained is thus powerfully described.

There stood—but one short league away
 From old Harmozia's saltry bay—
 A rocky mountain, o'er the sea
 Of Oman beetling awfully.

A last and solitary link

Of those stupendous chains that reach
 From the broad Caspian's reedy brink
 Down winding to the green sea beach.

Around its base the bare rocks stood,
Like naked giants, in the flood,

As if to guard the gulph across;
While, on its peak, that brav'd the sky
A ruin'd temple tower'd so high

That oft the sleeping albatross
Struck the wild ruins with her wing,
And from her cloud-rock'd slumbering
Started—to find man's dwelling there
In her own silent fields of air!
Beneath, terrific caverns gave
Dark welcome to each stormy wave
'That dash'd, like midnight revellers in;—
And, such the strange mysterious din
At times, throughout those caverns
roll'd,—

And such the fearful wonders told
Of restless spirits imprison'd there,
That bold were Moslem, who would dare,
At twilight hour to steer his skiff
Beneath the Ghebers' lonely cliff.

On the land side, those towers sublime
That seem'd above the grasp of time,
Were sever'd from the haunts of men
By a wide, deep, and wizard glen,
So fathomless, so full of gloom,

No eye could pierce the void between;
It seem'd a place where Ghouls might
come

With their foul banquet from the tomb
And in its caverns feed unseen.

Like distant thunder, from below,
The sound of many torrents came;
Too deep for eye or ear to know
If 'twere the sea's imprison'd flow,
Or floods of ever-restless flame.

For each ravine, each rocky spire
Of that vast mountain stood on fire;
And though for ever past the days,
When God was worshipp'd in the blaze
That from its lofty altar shone,
Though fled the priests, the votaries gone,
Still did the mighty flame burn on
Through chance and change, through good
and ill,

Like its own God's eternal will,
Deep, constant, bright, unsearchable.

P. 208—210.

To this wild and romantic spot
Hafed had retired with his little
band, after the dispersion of the
armies and the profanation of the
shrines of his country. Here, de-
termined to die, they resolve at
least to signalize their fall by some
act of vengeance on their oppres-

sors. Their leader suppresses the
softer emotions of his love for the
beautiful Muhammadan lady, which
are utterly inconsistent with a re-
solution to embrace the tomb, and
waiting only for the moment of
sacrifice. In the mean time, a
wretch, recreant to their sacred
cause, betrays them to Hilda's
father, by discovering the secret
passage to their gloomy asylum.
That furious chief, in the fulness
of his horrid joy, informs his
daughter that his enemies are in
his power, and that the same
evening will be their last. Sup-
posing her emotion on receiving
this intelligence to arise from the
abhorrence of her delicate nature,
to scenes of carnage, he orders a
vessel to be prepared to convey
her back to her Arabian home.
But, the thoughts of returning to
this abode of her youthful joys,
have no longer charms for her.
While she revolves the impending
fate of him for whom alone she
desires to live, a storm arises, her
bark is driven against a vessel of
the Ghebers by whom she is taken
prisoner, and carried to the me-
lancholy fortress. There she finds
in the person of Hafed, the dread-
ed chief whose name used to sink
on her heart like a withering spell,
her glorious and tender lover.
She passionately informs him of
his danger, and intreats him to
fly with her before the fatal shades
of evening shall mark his doom.
But love has no power to move
him. He is fated to die—devoted
to the tomb. He tears himself
from her, and provides for her
safety by sending her in a litter
to the beach. This duty past, he
calmly gives orders for the night
and cheerfully awaits his destiny.
The darkness comes on—the Mu-
hammadan army is led through the
pass—and met by a most vigorous
and unexpected resistance. The
little band of heroes die victorious
till their chief is left almost alone
among the bodies of his followers.

He reaches the inmost shrine with a single follower who dies on touching it; and as he prepares to mount the pile himself, he sinks on it and expires. The flames immediately rise over the martyred hero. Hilda sees them—knows too well the presage—shrieks and hastens to join her lover in the grave. The poem then concludes with some elegant stanzas in which a Peri from beneath the ocean bewails their untimely destruction.

This tale, though not, like the last, in the best manner of the author, is far preferable to "the Veiled Prophet." The subject, the last struggle of a brave and devoted race against successful tyranny, is highly interesting, and the scenery in which the battle is fought, wild and picturesque. There is something poetical too in the certainty with which Hased and his followers anticipate their doom, "while the hand of fate is over them." They act with a solemn resignation like victims dedicated for some high sacrifice. But considering the length and pretensions of the story, there is very little incident. Mr. Moore does not succeed in the description of battles and carnage, so well as in pictures to which delicacy and grace are essential. There is nothing at all, in this tragical story, in the least comparable with the battle in *Marmion*. But, in the description of those scenes which peculiarly suit our author's powers, he is totally without a rival.

Happily the fourth and last poem, has for its subject a theme exactly suited to his genius. It is simply a narrative of the reconciliation of Selim, the king of Bucharia, and his favorite Sultana, after a lovers' quarrel—which, luckily for Mr. Moore, takes place in the vale of Cashmir, and at "The Feast of Roses." We extract the following description of the heroine, not because it is the best passage of the piece, but as

exemplifying very strikingly, the characteristic merits and defects of the author's peculiar style.

There's a beauty for ever unchangingly
bright,
Like the long sunny lapse of a summer
day's light,
Shining on, shining on, by no shadow
made tender,
Till love falls asleep in its sameness of
splendor.
This *was* not the beauty—oh! nothing
like this,
That to young NOURMAHAL gave such
magic of bliss;
But that loveliness, ever in motion, that
plays
Like the light upon Autumn's soft shadowy
days,
Now here and now there, giving warmth
as it flies
From the lips to the cheek, from the cheek
to the eyes,
Now swelling in mist, and now breaking
in gleams,
Like the glimpses a saint hath of heaven
in his dreams!
When pensive, it seem'd as if that very
grace,
That charm of all others, was born with
her face;
And when angry,—for e'en in the tran-
quillest climes,
Light breezes will ruffle the flowers some-
times—
The short, passing anger, but seem'd to
awaken
New beauty, like flowers, that are sweet-
est when shaken.
If tenderness touch'd her, the dark of
her eye
At once took a darker, a heavenlier dye,
From the depth of whose shadow, like
holy revealings
From innermost shines, came the light
of her feelings!
Then her mirth—oh 'twas sportive as
ever took wing
From the heart with a burst like the wild-
bird in spring,—
Illum'd by a wit that would fascinate *sages*,
Yet playful as Peris just loos'd from their
cages.
While her laugh full of life, without any
control
But the sweet one of gracefulness, rung
from her soul;

And where most it sparkled, no glance
could discover,
In lip, cheek, or eyes, for she brighten'd
all over,—

Like any fair lake that the breeze is upon,
When it breaks into dimples and laughs
in the sun." p. 302—3.

There are several beautiful songs
scattered through the work, worthy
of the author of the Irish melodies.
We rather prefer the following
which is one of the incongruous
ornaments of the "*Veiled Prophet*."

"There's a bower of roses by Bendemeer's
stream,

And the nightingale sings round it all
the day long;

In the time of my childhood 'twas like a
sweet dream,

To sit in the roses, and hear the bird's
song.

That bower and it's music I never forget,
But oft when alone, in the bloom of
the year,

I think—is the nightingale singing there
yet?

Are the roses still bright by the calm
Bendemeer?

No: the roses soon wither'd that hung
o'er the wave,

But some blossoms were gather'd, while
freshly they shone,

And a dew was distill'd from their flowers
that gave

All the fragrance of summer, when
summer was gone.

Thus memory draws from delight e'er it
dies,

An essence that breathes from it many
a year;

Then bright to my soul, as 'twas then to
my eyes,

Is that bower on the banks of the calm
Bendemeer! P. 63.

Our readers will probably by this
time, be ready to agree with us,
that Mr. Moore, however beautiful
they must think many of his
descriptions, has not produced an
oriental tale. His more serious
and ambitious efforts, are altogether
of too heavy and tragical a
kind. Every thing is brought
about in the ordinary way by mere
natural agency. There is no ma-

chinery, no fairies, nor genii, nor
magical arts*—which, in the finest
tales of the East, almost suspend
our breath with wonder. We are
not conducted over an enchanted
land. And in the lighter and more
graceful pieces, where many of
the images truly breathe of Ara-
bia, the variety of scene, ever
splendid, and ever changing, is al-
together wanting. They contain
no adventures and excite no inter-
est. The work is altogether in
extremes. We are either thrilled
with accumulated horrors, or
surfeited with flowers, perfumes,
and moonlight. How different
from those delightful narratives in
which an infinitely varied and mar-
vellous creation rose before us in
all "the freshness and the glory
of a dream!"

There is nothing in this work,
to alter in the least the opinion we
had formed of Mr. Moore from his
former writings. All he has done
in his own style is exquisite;—but
this "feast of roses" is rather too
much protracted. He is the most
harmonious of modern poets. In-
deed, we think we may even assign
to him the high merit of having
tuned our language to melody of
which it had not before appeared
capable. His lyrical productions
are therefore his best. They are
perfect in their kind; often con-
ceived with great felicity, and
finished with Horatian elegance.
The images seem to run on to mu-
sic, luxuriating, as if enamoured
of their own sweetness. In the
"*Veiled Prophet*" there appeared
to us some effort to render verses
in the tale occasionally less har-
monious;—but we might be mis-
taken;—"the words of Mercury
are harsh after the songs of
Apollo."

Mr. Moore has been esteemed
the poet of love;—but, we think,
without meriting so high a praise.
His ideas of the passion, though
evidently purified, are still for the

* But agrees in having no allegory and no moral.—Ed.

most part sensual. We do not mean by this term to imply, that they are of an immoral cast—but that to the higher and more intellectual qualities of the affection he is yet a stranger. He seems to know little of its sweet anticipations, its unearthly thoughts, its strange and wayward misgivings, and its rich associations brought afar. He does not enter into those holy imaginings which it brings with it from the heaven from whence it springs; nor does he describe the effects of those gentle influences by which it mellows and refreshes the soul. His heroines are “best distinguished by dark, brown or fair.” All their beauties are set before us in the most glowing colours—but where is mind the living fountain of the beautiful? where the soul which should inhabit these graceful tenements? The truth is, that poets who are chiefly amatory, learn to dwell so much on the delights of love, that they are often seduced to forget its nobler relations. The subject, to be justly treated, should rather be touched than dwelt on. For ourselves, we should term Mr. Moore the poet of social life. His best effusions are the overflowings of a cordial and happy spirit, pleased with itself, and desirous of imparting to all its exuberant joy. They have a gay and festive air. There is a luxurious feeling of pleasure even in his very sorrows.

We had marked a few minor defects in style—but have not room to notice them. The most conspicuous, is the mingling together visionary with substantial images, as though they belonged to the same class; thus dreams and flowers are represented in the same line, as *fading*—a term which evidently conveys very different ideas when referred to each distinctly. There are occasional imitations, in the first tale, of Mr. Leigh Hunt's versification, which does not accord well with the uniform harmony of Mr. Moore's own style. These,

however, are trifling blemishes. On the whole, the author must still content himself with being esteemed the most elegant poet of his age, without attempting to become the most grand, the most striking, or the most terrific.

Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles' History of Java.

(Continued from page 372).

TOUCHING the skill and ingenuity of the Javans in the manual arts, we shall proceed to offer some extracts and remarks, postponing to a future page a notice of their earlier excellence in architecture. We shall first take a view of the state of agriculture in Java.

The island of Java is a great agricultural country. In its cultivation the inhabitants exert their chief industry, and upon its produce they rely, not only for their subsistence, but the few articles of foreign luxury or convenience which they purchase. The Javans are a nation of husbandmen, and exhibit that simple structure of society incident to such a stage of its progress. To the crop the mechanic looks immediately for his wages, the soldier for his pay, the magistrate for his salary, the priest for his stipend, and the government for its tribute. The wealth of a province or village is measured by the extent and fertility of its land, its facilities for rice irrigation, and the number of its buffaloes.

It appears from official documents, not liable to much error, that such are the agricultural habits of the Javans, sometimes not more than one-tenth of them are engaged in any other branch of industry. This appears to us a proportion unknown in any other island. The proportions of householders, who are cultivators, to the rest of the inhabitants of different districts, is given at p. 107. In this there are, of course, considerable variations:

But it rarely happens that the people employed in trade, in manufactures, in handicrafts, or other avocations, amount to a half of those engaged in agriculture, or a third of the whole population. The proportion, on an average, may be stated

as three and a half, or four to one. In England, it is well known, the ratio is reversed, its agricultural population being to its general population as one to three, or two and a half.

The soil of Java, though in many parts much neglected, is remarkable for the abundance and variety of its productions. With very little care or exertion, on the part of the cultivator, it yields all that the wants of the island demand, and is capable of supplying resources far above any thing that the indolence or ignorance of the people, either oppressed under the despotism of their own sovereigns, or harassed by the rapacity of strangers, have yet permitted them to enjoy. Lying under a tropical sun, it produces, as before observed, all the fruits of a tropical climate; while, in many districts, its mountains and eminences make up for the difference of latitude, and give it, though only a few degrees from the line, all the advantages of temperate regions. Such is the fertility of the soil, that, in some places, after yielding two, and sometimes three crops in the year, it is not necessary even to change the culture. Water, which is so much wanted, and which is seldom found in requisite abundance in tropical regions, here flows in the greatest plenty.

Over far the greater part, seven eighths of the island, the soil is either neglected or badly cultivated, and the population scanty. It is by the produce of the remaining eighth that the whole of the nation is supported; and it is probable, that if it were all under cultivation, no area of land of the same extent, in any other quarter of the globe, could exceed it, either in quantity, variety, or value of its vegetable productions.

Rice is the principal food of all classes of the people, and the great staple of their agriculture. Of this necessary article, it is calculated that a labourer can, in ordinary circumstances, earn from four or five *katis* a day; and a *kati* being equivalent to one pound and a quarter avoirdupois, is reckoned sufficient allowance for the subsistence of an adult in these regions. The labour of the women is estimated almost as highly as that of the men, and thus a married couple can maintain eight or ten persons; and, as a family seldom exceeds half that number, they have commonly half their earnings applicable for the purchase of little comforts, for implements of agriculture, for clothing and lodging. The two last articles cannot be extensive in a country where the children generally go naked, and where the simplest structure possible is sufficient to afford the requisite protection against the elements.

In common years, and at an average of

the whole island, a *kati* of rice may be sold to the consumer, after allowing a sufficient profit to the retail merchant, for much less than a penny. The farming stock of the cultivator is as limited as his wants are few, and his cottage infertile: it usually consists of a pair of buffaloes or oxen, and a few rude implements of husbandry. With the exception of poultry, no kind of live stock is reared exclusively either for the butcher or dairy. The buffalo and ox are used for ploughing; the former is a strong tractable animal, capable of long and continued exertion, but it cannot bear the mid-day sun; it is shy of Europeans, but submits to be managed by the smallest child of the family in which it is domesticated.* The buffalo is either black or white; the black is larger and generally considered superior; in the Sunda, or western and mountainous districts, nine out of ten are white; no essential difference in the breed has been discovered to be connected with this remarkable distinction of colour. Cows are chiefly employed in husbandry, and are particularly useful to the poorer class; the wild breed, termed *banteng*, is found principally in the forests of Pasuruan and in Bali. A remarkable change takes place in the appearance of this animal after castration; the colour in a few months invariably becoming red. The degenerate domestic cows are sometimes driven into the forests to couple with the wild *banteng*, for the sake of improving the breed. A single pair of oxen, or buffaloes, is found sufficient for the yoke both of the plough and harrow; and these form by far the most expensive part of the cultivator's stock. The price of a draught ox varies from eight to sixteen rupees, or from twenty to forty shillings English, and a cow may be purchased for about the same price. A plough of the simplest construction, a harrow, or rather rake, and sometimes a roller, with a hoe, which answers the purpose of a spade, an implement that serves as a knife or small hatchet, and one of a peculiar sort used by reapers, are all the implements of husbandry, and the total cost of the whole does not exceed three or four rupees, or from seven to ten shillings.—Pp. 106-113.

A plate of agricultural implements is given, in which "the garden plough" exhibits as well shaped a beam and handle as can be turned out of the hands of any of our workmen. The sock we are told is tipped with iron, some-

* This fear of Europeans and tractability with others, is strikingly the case with the domestic buffalo in British India. White buffaloes are not common, nor, we believe, at all known there.

times with cast iron. This seems to be an improved Chinese plough; the cost of a good one seldom exceeds a rupee and a half, say four shillings; a harrow about the same sum. The reaping instrument is of a peculiar shape.

The reaper holds it in a particular manner, and crops off with it each separate ear, along with a few inches of the straw. This mode of reaping has been immemorially practised, and is universally followed.

The lands are ploughed, harrowed and weeded by the men, who also conduct the whole process of irrigation; but the labour of transplanting, reaping, and (where cattle are not used for the purpose) of transporting the different crops from the field to the village, or from the village to the market, devolves upon the women.—P. 114.

The important item of agriculture enters largely into every thing connected with the population and prosperity of almost every nation; and it occupies a corresponding portion of Sir T. Raffles' work. Java, we find, is a corn exporting country, a term nearly equivalent to being a rich one. The Dutch were in the habit of transporting six or eight thousand tons of rice annually to their other settlements. Even at the low rate at which it sells, a revenue of nearly half a million sterling has been estimated as the government portion of its annual produce.

The reapers are uniformly paid by receiving a portion of the crop which they have reaped; this varies in different parts of the island, from the sixth to the eighth part, depending on the abundance, or scarcity of hands; when the harvest is general through a district, one-fifth, or one-fourth is demanded by the reaper. In opposition to so exorbitant a claim, the influence of the great is sometimes exerted, and the labourer is obliged to be content with a tenth or twelfth. P. 121.

This, at its lowest estimate, seems an extremely high payment for merely reaping; but perhaps *reaping* may imply other parts of the process of harvesting. Making, however, every allowance, even for the tedious operation of cutting

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off every ear of grain separately; an operation incredible, except on such authority; it is a payment exceeding fourfold that of an English reaper. This too, where labour is vastly cheaper, and where, as we have above shewn, the reaping is done by women, where a very uncommon proportion of the population is employed in agriculture, and where but a small part only of the land is under tillage. There must, we think, be some error, or misconception on this point.

The agricultural policy, such as the tenure of landed property; the rights of the proprietor and tenant; the proportion of produce paid as rent; the size, distribution, &c. of farms; the causes that have obstructed agricultural demand; important elements in the prosperity, or reverse of the people every where; demand, and have received, due attention from the historian—vol. i. ch. 3—but are beyond the reach of the reviewer.

The immediate head of a village collects the government share of the produce of lands, reserving one-fifth for his trouble, merely as the emolument of office. P. 145. This seems an enormous per centage. The lands thus superintended by the heads of villages, as the agents of government, “range in extent equal to from forty or fifty, or a hundred acres. These are divided among the inhabitants of his village, generally varying from about two acres to half an acre each.”—*Ib.* No agricultural improvements can be expected; no capital can be accumulated, or employed, under such a system.

The land allotted to each separate cultivator is managed by himself exclusively; and the practice of labouring in common, which is usual among the inhabitants of the same village on continental India, is here unknown. Every one, generally speaking, has his own field, his own plough, his own oxen; prepares his farm with his own hand, or the assistance of his family at seed time, and reaps it by the same means at harvest. The lands

on Java are so minutely divided among the inhabitants of the villages, that each receives just as much as can maintain his family and employ his individual industry. Pp. 146-7.

In this place Sir T. Raffles' quotes a well known passage from one of our growling, metropolitan poets. With what view our author gives it, is not clear, further than not being a bad one. Others have quoted it for bad purposes. We have no objection to the passage, but the contrary, on the score of its poetical merit; and will give it here, requesting our readers to note its deficiency in historic truth, in every principle of sound political economy, and in every thing commendable, except as above admitted.

"A time there was, 'ere England's griefs began,
When every rood of ground maintained its man;
For him light labour spread her wholesome store,
Just gave what life required, and gave no more;
His best companions, innocence and health;
And his best riches, ignorance of wealth."

It was a remark of Dr. Johnson, who, ever prone to lash poor Goldsmith in their social hours, would allow no one else to take a like liberty with his endless vanity and folly; that, "with a pen in his hand, no man was more wise than Goldsmith; without one, no man was less so." Fully admitting the popular beauties of Goldsmith's poetry, and the general agreeableness and utility of his writings and compilations, we could never accord with the learned doctor's dogma.

We shall finish our notice of Javan agriculture with quoting the passage immediately following the poetry, and one remark thereon.

But situated as the Javan peasantry are, there is but little inducement to invest capital in agriculture, and much labour must be unprofitably wasted; as property is insecure, there can be no desire of accumulation; as food is easily procured, there can be no necessity for vigorous labour. There exists, as a consequence of this state of nature and of the laws, few examples of great affluence or abject distress among the peasantry; no rich men, and no common beggars. P. 147.

To this pleasing picture of manners and of men, is added a frightful catalogue of oppressions, and extortions, and vexations, heaped on the peasantry of Java, little in accordance with its poetical hints; but producing there, as elsewhere, their necessary, their invariable results; viz. poverty and misery; and their concomitant vices and crimes

Chap. iv. of the first volume is on manufactures, handicrafts, &c.

In an enumeration of handicrafts, amounting to thirty in number, and displaying a greater division of labour than we should at once have expected, we find a bookbinder, musical instrument-maker, diamond cutter, draftsman, painter, and tooth-filer.

A kind of umbrella hat, worn by the common people, and universal in the Sunda districts, is also manufactured (in this manner,) principally from bamboo, dyed of various colours, which being shaped in the form and of the size of a large wash-hand basin, worn reversed, is rendered impervious to the wet by one or more coverings of varnish.*—P. 163-7.

The sheep in India, as before observed, produce hair rather than wool, and it is rarely used for clothing. Java produces no silk; the chief material of Javan clothing is therefore cotton. The process of separating the seeds from the wool is performed by passing it between two wooden cylinders, rolling in different directions. "This operation is very tedious, two days being necessary for one person to clean a kati, equivalent to a pound and a quarter English."

* An excellent hat of this description is worn by the fishermen of Malabar, and others much exposed to rain, of the western shores of India. It is usually composed of a palm leaf, perhaps that of the cocoa-nut tree, and is not varnished. It is in size generally between an umbrella and a lady's parasol; about the shape of the latter, but not so deep in the concavity. In the centre is a receptacle for the head, like the crown of a hat, or like that part of our university caps. The article is very light, and very efficient in resisting rain as well as sun; covering, indeed, with a little address in the position and movements of the head, nearly the whole person. Nor is it liable to fall, nor, unless in very high wind, to be blown off. Altogether it is, we think, the most sensible and useful protector of the head against weather that we have ever seen.
—*Rev.*

Considering the immense amount of English capital employed in the various processes connected with cotton, we are surprised that earlier and more successful attempts have not been made to fabricate machinery for separating seeds and dirt from the wool. The quotation just made will serve to shew the labour of this operation on Java. The process is almost as tedious in other cotton-growing countries; and we cannot imagine a more promising application of mechanical ingenuity than in the line here indicated.

Diamond cutters, and persons skilled in the knowledge of cutting precious stones, are also to be found in the principal capitals. P. 174.

We are not among those who have fancied that a great deal is to be learned from the Hindus, in the walks of theology, science, or useful arts in general; but we do think that some things, important to a certain degree, even in handicrafts, and many things highly interesting in useful and polite literature, are to be gathered from that very ancient and curious race. Among the former, what more immediately occurs to us, is in the line of cutting gems and stones; and in this we have no doubt but our lapidaries of the greatest skill in theory and practice, are far behind the simple Hindu. In Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Luknow, Surat, Hyderabad, and many other cities of India, you may send for a *sangtarash*, (though the name is Mahomedan, the art is Hindu), or *stone-cutter*, who comes with a little bag of tools and a wheel in his hand, and squats down in the corner of your room, where he will divide most skilfully and profitably, and cut and polish rough diamonds, or any gems, carnelian, opal, and all sorts of stones, with very much less loss and expense, with equal, if not superior skill, and with more expedition

than any European artist, with all his science and machinery. In the other line, of literature, we have considerable expectancies in the walks of logic, grammar, and what some of our readers may not think of—the drama. In apologues and romance, their taste and invention are more known. In arithmetic, algebra, and perhaps in some higher branches of mathematics, we cannot teach them much.

Of late years, the value of the manufacturing industry of the country may be in some degree appreciated, from the assistance it has afforded to the European government, when, in consequence of the war, the importation of European articles had become insufficient for the public service. Broad cloth not being procurable for the army, a kind of coarse cotton cloth was manufactured by the Javans, with which the whole army was clothed. At Semarang were established five of these manufactories, having seventy or eighty looms each. One or two of them made cotton lace, and supplied the army agents with epaulettes, shoulder-knots, tassels, &c. There were likewise manufacturers of cotton stockings, tape, fringes, cartridge-boxes, sword-belts, saddles, bridles, &c. and, in short, every thing that could be required for the dress and accoutrements of both cavalry and infantry.

Under European superintendants, were established saltpetre works, powder-mills, foundries for shells, shot, anvils, &c., and manufactories of swords and small arms; and, when it is added, that the French government found means, within the resources of Java alone, to equip an army of not less than fifteen thousand effective men, besides a numerous militia in every district, and that, with the exception of a few European superintendants in the more scientific works, all the articles were manufactured and supplied by the natives, it is not necessary to adduce any farther proof of the manufacturing ability of the country. P. 180.

A large proportion of the population of the maritime districts on the north-east side of the island, is employed in fishing; and so moderate are the seasons, that except perhaps for a few days at the change of the monsoon, they are seldom interrupted by the weather. The modes of taking fish are more various than we re-

collect in usage elsewhere; and are well and amusingly described. Pearls are fished, but they are generally seed pearl, and of little value. The privilege of fishing for them is farmed out by the government.

Chapter vii. of the first volume is occupied chiefly with the ceremonies, amusements, and divers customs and usages of the Javans. In some of these we remark a conformity with the manners of China and continental India; and, in others, as may be expected, a considerable variance from both, marking a local and national characteristic.

The respect shewn to superior rank on Java is such, that no individual, whatever his condition, can stand in the presence of a superior; neither can he address him in the same language in which he is spoken to. Not even the heir apparent, or the members of the royal family, can stand in the presence of the sovereign; and the same restriction applies to the family of each subordinate chief. Were this mark of respect confined to the royal family alone, it might perhaps find a parallel in other eastern countries, where it is usual for the subject to prostrate himself before the sovereign; but, in Java, the nature of the government is such, that each delegated authority exacts the same mark of obedience; so that from the common labourer upwards, no one dares to stand in the presence of a superior. Thus, when a native chief moves abroad, it is usual for all the people of inferior rank among whom he passes, to lower their bodies to the ground till they actually sit on their heels, and to remain in this posture until he is gone by. The same rule is observed within doors; and instead of an assembly rising on the entrance of a great man, as in Europe, it sinks to the ground, and remains so during his presence.

This humiliating posture is called *dodok*, and may be rendered into English by the term *squatting*. The practice is submitted to with the utmost cheerfulness by the people; it is considered an ancient custom, and respected accordingly. It was, however, in a great measure discontinued in the European provinces during the administration of the British government, who endeavoured to raise the lower orders, as much as was prudent, from the state of degradation to which their chiefs, aided by the Dutch authority, had subjected them.

In travelling myself through some of the native provinces, and particularly in Madura, where the forms of the native government are particularly observed, I have often seen some hundreds drop on my approach, the cultivator quitting his plough, and the porter his load, on the sight of the *Tuan basar's* carriage. At the court of Sura-kerta, I recollect that once, when holding a private conference with the *Susunan*, it became necessary for the *Raden Adipati* to be dispatched for the royal seal: the poor old man was, as usual, squatting, and as the *Susunan* happened to be seated with his face toward the door, it was full ten minutes before his minister, after repeated ineffectual attempts, could obtain an opportunity of rising sufficiently to reach the latch without being seen by his royal master. The mission on which he was dispatched was urgent, and the *Susunan* himself inconvenienced by the delay; but these inconveniences were insignificant compared with the indecorum of being seen out of the *dodok* posture. When it is necessary for an inferior to move, he must still retain that position, and walk with his hands upon his heels until he is out of his superior's sight.

It may be observed that few people are more attached to state and show than the Javans; that, in general, the decorations employed and the forms observed are chaste, and at the same time imposing, calculated to impress a stranger with a high idea of their taste, their correctness and yet love of splendour. The ornaments of state, or regalia, are well wrought in gold; the royal shield is richly inlaid with precious stones, and the royal *kris* is slung in a belt, which, with its sheath is one blaze of diamonds. In processions, when the European authority is to be received, each side of the road, for miles, is lined with spearmen in different dresses, and standing in various warlike attitudes; streamers flying, and the music of the *gamelan* striking up on every side. *Pagongs*, or umbrellas of three tiers of silk richly fringed and ornamented with gold, are placed at intervals, and nothing is omitted which can add to the appearance of state and pomp. Among the ensigns displayed on these occasions are the monkey flag of *Arjuna*,* and a variety of other devices taken from the poems of antiquity, as well as the double-bladed sword, and a variety of inscriptions from the Arabs.

Gradations of rank among the Javans are marked by the dress, by the manner of wearing the *kris*, and, more definitely, by the *pa-*

* Query—of Hanuman? or Rama? Rec.

jung, or umbrella. The latter distinction is minutely regulated in observance of immemorial custom. On the establishment of the Mahomedan religion in the Javan year 1400—(1474. A. D.) a new gradation of rank, and order of titles was introduced. The sovereign, instead of being called *Ratu*, took the title of *Susuhunan* or *Sultan*. The title of *Panembahan* is the highest in rank next to the sovereign, and above the princes of the blood, who are now termed *Pang'eran*. In their titles, with the exception of *Sultan*, we do not perceive, as we should have expected, so much of innovation as of adherence, in regard to local language. It is somewhat curious to remark the jumble of languages in the titles at present assumed or borne by the sovereign—*Susuhunan Paku Buana Sena-pati heng Alaga Abdul Rahmen Sayedin Panatagama*.

The ceremonies incident to courtship, wedding, birth, death, &c. are agreeably described. They do not materially differ from those of other eastern people; combining indeed Mahomedan and Hindu usages. A very finely shaped modest looking girl is represented as a bride, in a plate, at p. 318, combining also a beautiful landscape and local scenery and vegetation. The bride is attractive, but exhibits that tintless, saffron hue which Europeans are at first so seldom charmed with; though after some familiarity of observance it is impossible to deny but the face and form of the youthful Javanis, Malayus, and other golden-coloured, flattish-nosed, thickish-lipped, high-cheek-boned, people of the east, combine attractively and pleasingly in the eye of a fastidious European. We cannot say so much for the men:—though our author says they are the better looking.—Individuals no doubt, even at first sight, may appear under a pleasing aspect; but generally their yellow, opaque

skins and expression of countenance, are so repulsive, as not to lose their effect until the discovery of some moral or social worth have aided a benevolent mind in its wishes to think well of them. Our author's bridegroom, p. 320, tends to confirm, though he did not originate our feelings or remarks. As Lavaterians we, rather uncharitably, grudge such a man the habitancy of so fine a country as the beautiful landscapes indicate, and the possession of even such a girl for his bride.

It is evident that the Javans are still attached to their ancient customs, having sacrificed but few of them, as we are expressly told by their historian, to their new faith. As Mahomedans, they are, of course, averse to an avowal of pagan practices, but they still observe them more or less, as the party happen to be more or less under the influence of Arab priests.

Many ceremonies are observed during the pregnancy of the female, especially when with her first child. At four months a feast is given, at seven a much greater. Cloth, gold, silver, and steel are on this occasion presented to the guests: the latter metal, though in an article not exceeding the size of a needle, being essential. Many of the ceremonies at the birth are Hindi, blended with some Mahomedan, derived from the early Jews. The same may be said of those preceding marriage, and succeeding delivery. If viewed literally, or in their more obvious bearings, some of them may, no doubt, have an appearance very unimportant, not to say ridiculous. But we may reasonably conclude that, as in their origin they had meaning, so in their continuance they have some utility. Feasts and presents to priests are so universal in all countries where priests prevail, that we of course find those items accompanying every predicament, physical or social, imposed

on man. Birth, naming, marriage, death, remembrance, &c. &c. On Java, as elsewhere, a man does not escape by death. A feast is given on his dying day, another on the third day after, others on the seventh, fortieth, hundredth, thousandth, and so on; after which an annual feast is observed, with more or less pomp, according to the means of the friends, or their respect for the deceased.

It is not usual to bury Javans, conformably with the Mahomedan usage. But in some of the interior districts the Faith has made but little progress, and its hold on the minds of the Javans seems very slight. While thus wavering between the fooleries of one religion, and the impositions of another, these people surely offer, beyond the settled parts of India, an inviting field for the labour of the Christian Missionary.

Sir Thomas Raffles gives an entertaining and instructive insight into the amusements of his late subjects. Among these may chiefly be reckoned music, poetry, the drama, dancing, tournaments, combats, the chase, mimicry, buffoonery, narration.

The dramatic entertainments are of two kinds; the *topeng*, wherein the characters are represented by men, who except when performing before the sovereign wear masks; and the *wayang*, in which they are represented by shadows.

The subject of the *topeng* is invariably taken from the adventures of Pangi, the favourite hero of Javan story. In the entertainments before the sovereign, where masks are not used, the several characters themselves rehearse their parts; but in general the *Dalang*, or manager of the entertainment, recites the speeches, while the performers have only to "suit the action to the word." The music of the *gamelan*, (band or orchestra) accompanies the piece, and varies in expression, according to the nature of the action or the kind of emotion to be excited. The actors are splendidly dressed after the ancient costume, and perform their parts with grace, elegance, and precision; but the whole performance has more the character of a ballet than that of a regular dramatic exhibition, either of the tragic or comic kind, in which human

passions, human follies or sufferings, are represented in such appropriate language and just action as to seem only a reflection of nature. Love and war are the constant themes, and the combats of contending chiefs generally close the scene. Those who perform before the sovereign and repeat their parts, previously study their characters from written compositions expressly prepared for that purpose; but in other cases, the *Dalang*, well versed in the principal incidents, descriptions and speeches of the history, furnishes the dialogue between the actors extempore. A party of *topeng* generally consists of ten persons, besides the *Dalang*, of whom four play the *gamelan*, and six perform the characters. They are engaged to play by the night, for about ten rupees (twenty-five shillings) and a supper.

Buffoonery is sometimes introduced, to increase the zest of these entertainments with the multitude, but it does not interfere with the regular course of the performance, the actors being only disturbed occasionally by the action of an extraneous character, who whether representing a dog, a monkey, or an idiot, seldom fails to excite considerable merriment, and not unfrequently in the most interesting part of the performance.

In the *wayang*, or scenic shadows, the subject of the performances is taken from the earliest period of history and fable, down to the destruction of the Hindu empire of Majapahit. The different characters in the history are in these *wayangs* represented by figures, about eighteen inches high, stamped or cut out of pieces of thick leather, generally of buffalo's hide, which are painted and gilt with great care and at considerable expense, so as to form some supposed resemblance of the character to the individual intended to be personified. The whole figure is, however, strangely distorted and grotesque, the nose in particular being unnaturally prominent. P. 335.

The description of the Javan comedia, which is lengthened to some extent, reminds us occasionally of the chorus and masks of the ancient pagan dramatists of the west. In the liberality of graphic embellishment to these handsome volumes, we are presented with a plate of masks and shades, appropriate, as we suppose by the names assigned to each, to particular characters. The names are less distorted than the features; and with the exception of one shade, which has some of the attributes of a Hindu mythological

personage, we do not see why all may not equally well suit any character, human or divine, or neither, of the whole Hindu history or pantheon.

A minute account is given of the mechanical management of these matters; and as we have of late condescended to be pleased by exhibitions derived directly or circuitously from the remote east, in the forms of pantomimes, jugglers, puzzlers and so forth, we are of opinion that the growing national taste may be gratified—we do not say improved—in similar articles derived from the like inexhaustible source. Novelty being, as we imagine, the grand object of desire with our caterers for the public palate, we are disposed to point to India, as a promising market for no inconsiderable returns in this line of speculation.

—As the several characters present themselves, extracts of the history are repeated, and the dialogue is carried on generally at the discretion and by the invention of the *Dalang*. Without this personage nothing can be done; for he not only puts the puppets in motion, but repeats their parts, interspersing them with detached verses from the romance, illustrative of the story, and descriptive of the qualities of the different heroes. He is the soul which directs and animates the whole order and machinery of the piece, regulating the time of the music with a small hammer, while he recites the speeches suited to the occasion.——In the course of the entertainment all the varieties of ancient weapons named in these poems are represented behind the transparent curtain. The interest excited by such spectacles, connected with national recollections, is almost inconceivable. The eager multitude will sit listening with rapturous delight and profound attention for whole nights to these rude dramas. By means of these the lower class have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the ancient legends of the country. P. 338.

As in other parts of India, so in Java, the *Ramayana* seems to be the grand magazine of dramatic, heroic, and amatory story and incident. Out of the immediate pale or path of their existing faith, every thing connected with the

Javans, their amusements and peculiarities, as well as their antiquities and literature—mark them Hindus.

The compositions which thus serve as the basis of these popular and interesting entertainments, comprize the legends form which the account of the earlier periods of Javan story, detailed in another part of this work, is principally derived. The most popular and interesting events and adventures are preserved and related in various compositions, whilst more recent actions and events, which possessed less interest, have fallen into oblivion. The constant exhibition of these plays in every part of the country, but more particularly in the eastern districts, has served to keep alive the recollections of “days long since gone by,” and to disseminate a general knowledge of native legendary history, among many, with whom, from the ignorance of letters, the stories might otherwise have been irretrievably lost or more grossly distorted.

The dance, with the Javans, as with Asiatics in general, consists in graceful attitudes of the body, and in the slow movement of the arms and legs, particularly of the former, even to the distinct motion of the hand and fingers.

Of the dancing girls who exhibit at public entertainments, the first in rank and the most skillful in their profession are the concubines of the sovereign and of the hereditary prince. They alone are allowed to perform the *S'rimpi*, or figure dance by four persons, distinguished by an unusual degree of grace and decorum.

A minute and entertaining account of this dance, so strangely “got up,” is given. The dancers are decorated according to the ancient costume, and nearly in the same manner as a bride. The dress is minutely described. The body is enclosed in a kind of corset, passing above the bosom and under the arms, leaving the latter wholly free, and confining the waist in the narrowest possible limits, &c. &c.

On occasions when the *S'rimpi* are exhibited before Europeans at the Residency house, they are brought with great care from the palace, and under a guard, in a large enclosed palanquin, or rather box, borne on men's shoulders. When they reach the door of the residency, they glide behind the prince into the chamber appropriated for his accommodation, and when they come forth for the dance, seat

themselves on the ground in front of him. On his intimating that they should commence, they slowly, and to the sound of music, those their hands, and raising them to the forehead, bend in reverential awe, and gradually extending their arms and swaying in unison with each other from side to side, assume an erect posture. The dancers seldom exceed the age of fourteen or fifteen. The birth of a child generally puts an end to their performances, and removes them from the profession. They are the choicest beauties of the country, selected for the royal bed. Throughout the whole performance their eyes are directed modestly to the ground, and their body and limbs are by slow movements thrown into every graceful attitude that the most flexible form is capable of exhibiting. In the figure of the dance they occasionally approach and recede from each other, and sometimes cross to the opposite side. It frequently happens that the delicate corset by falling too low, exposes more of the body than is considered correct. On such occasions, one of the trusty matrons always raises it again, without interrupting the dance or embarrassing the movements of the dancer. At the conclusion of the dance, they generally place themselves on the ground, in the same manner as before its commencement, and after closing their hands, and raising them to the forehead in token of respect, remain seated with a downcast look and captivating modesty, until the signal is given to the matrons to relieve them by others, when they again glide into the same apartment.

But the common dancing girls of the country, who appear to approach more nearly to the usual dancing girls of India, are called *rong'geng*, and are generally of easy virtue. They make a profession of their art, and hire themselves to perform on particular occasions, for the amusement of the chiefs and of the public. Though to be found in every principal town, their performance is most highly esteemed in the western, and particularly among the rude mountaineers of the Sunda district, where the superior graces of the *bedaya* are unknown. Here they are constantly engaged on every occasion of festivity, and the regents frequently keep the most accomplished in their service for years. Their conduct is generally so incorrect, as to render the title of *rong'geng* and prostitute synonymous. They perform at any time of the day, but chiefly in the evening, and endeavour to exhibit their best attitudes round a lamp which hangs suspended. Generally speaking, both their action and their songs are rude and awkward, and on that account often disgusting to Europeans, although there are some among them whose performance does not deserve to be so con-

sidered. Their action is usually distorted, their greatest excellence seeming to consist in bending the arms and hands back in an unnatural manner, and giving one or two of the fingers a tremulous motion. The voice, though sometimes harmonious, is often loud, dissonant, and harsh to an European ear. They generally have a handkerchief thrown over the shoulder, and usually a fan in their hand, which occasionally serves to conceal one half of the face, not so much out of any affectation of bashfulness, as, in the manner of a huntsman, to assist the lower tones of the voice. At other times it is employed to strike against the back of the arm, so as to give a greater effect to different parts of the action and music. Generally speaking, the *rong'gengs* do not descend to the performance of those disgusting and disgraceful postures and motions, which are stated to be frequent on the continent of India, but they are not free from the charge of impropriety in this respect. Their song, though little esteemed and less understood by Europeans, sometimes possesses much humour and drollery; and in adapting their motions to the language, they frequently excite loud bursts of laughter, and obtain great applause from the native audience.—P. 343.

All this is in tolerable accordance with the usages of western India, but in the following passage we discern a Javan feature so utterly at variance with the sense of gravity and decorum, almost universally, we had thought, impressed on the mind and feelings of both Mahomedans and Hindus in this particular, that we deem it the most peculiar item in the Hindi-Mahomedan composition of the Javan character.

The nobles of the highest rank are accustomed, on particular occasions of festivity, to join in the dance with the *rong'geng*. To dance gracefully, is an accomplishment expected in every Javan of rank; and in the western districts particularly, all the chiefs are, on days of festivity, accustomed to join in the exercise, one after the other, commencing with the youngest. On these occasions, the nobles of the highest class vie with each other in pointing the toe with grace, in exhibiting elegance of movement, in displaying adroitness by intricate evolutions, or beauty of person by an ingenious

* Not, we think, so frequent, or so gross, as is sometimes supposed by writers, and generally believed by readers, having little or no local knowledge.—*Rev.*

management of attitude. So devoted are they to this exercise, that although their wives and daughters never dance, the happiness of a festive occasion is considered incomplete, where an opportunity is not afforded to the chiefs themselves, of introducing their favorite amusement.—P. 343.

We do not recollect an instance of seeing a native gentleman of India attempting to dance; or of knowing one who would not have felt a sense of debasement at being supposed in possession of this accomplishment, so desirable in other quarters. We have a recollection of certain feelings connected with this subject that we are now disposed to smile at. They were excited at a grand ball at one of our principal cities of India, whither, after a long residence in the interior, where a gentleman or a respectable woman dancing was never heard of—we attended some native gentlemen of rank, then for the first time visiting our settlements, and total strangers to our customs. We could judge of their amazement, though they were too well bred to express much, on seeing English gentlemen and ladies of the first rank, to whom they had been presented, joining in a brisk dance; nor would their acuteness allow it to be hidden from them, that we did not consider our countrymen and women, at that moment, in any advantageous light: and we confess a gratification at knowing we had no jigging sister, or wife, or daughter there. Performance on a musical instrument, or singing, is very uncommon with native gentlemen.

It is not unusual for the performances of the *rong'gengs* to be varied by the action of a fool or buffoon. Mimicry is a favorite amusement, and besides imitating, in a ludicrous manner, the action of the *rong'gengs*, there are not wanting performers of this description, who occasionally direct their wit against all classes of society, and evince a considerable degree of low humour.—P. 344.

This too is in accordance with talents and usages widely spread over western India. We do not
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recollect seeing or hearing the religious or political establishments of the country publicly made the object of ridicule by mimicks. But in private parties nothing is safe. The Koran itself, even among Mahomedans, is sometimes not spared. We have a lively recollection of a dialogue between a Kázi on the bench, and a culprit under examination and sentence, so exquisitely travestied, as to "exceed all power of face," even with the gravest characters. The painful efforts of some, ashamed to laugh at the ridicule of things so serious, to repress risibility, made things worse; till at length the whole party, Mahomedan, Hindu, and Christian, of whatever rank or station, have been in almost an agony of convulsion, at the irresistible comicality of the inimitable interlocutors.

In the pantomimic representations of different national characters, the Englishman does not always appear to advantage. As on the French stage, our supposed aptitude to swear and drink appear to be the most prominent features (and we hope the most disgraceful, for they are sufficiently so among the lower classes) of our nationality in India. Those who have attended to what are called plays in China, will have seen that our supposed foibles, if we may call them by so tender a term, are there viewed in a similar light.

In addition to a minute and animated description of the person, dress, movements, &c. of these *srimpi*, *rong'geng*, &c. sufficiently particular and amusing, the author has favored us with one of the latter, a dancing girl, in a plate, very beautiful in all points; bating—and this is to be sure a very important one—the face of the lady. We cannot, following our inclination, find any farther room for a description of these damsels, the source of so much amusement, expense, and sometimes of ruin, to Indians in general.

A favorite and national spectacle is the combat between the buffalo and tiger. It seldom fails that the buffalo is triumphant, and one buffalo has been known to destroy several full grown tigers in succession. The buffalo is often dreadfully torn, and seldom survives the combat many days. In these entertainments the Javans are accustomed to compare the buffalo to the Javan, and the tiger to the European, and it may be readily imagined with what eagerness they look to the success of the former. The combat generally lasts from twenty minutes to half an hour.—P. 347.

Other species of sport with tigers are enumerated and described, as well as combats of criminals with tigers, bull-fighting, ram and hog fighting, cock-fighting, quail-fighting, and cricket-fighting—all tending to complete the national portrait of the Javans. The latter combat being new to us, we must extract a line or two respecting it, without, however, desiring to afford any hints toward introducing any novel species of fighting into this quarter of the world; already sufficiently belligerent in disposition.

The common people still amuse themselves with betting upon the issue of a fight between two crickets, which are daily exposed in the markets for that purpose. The little animals being confined in small *bambus* partially opened, are said to afford an amusement of considerable interest.—P. 349.

To quail-fighting, many millions of our fellow men in Asia are addicted. All the inhabitants of the eastern isles, of the great empires between India and China, of India partially, of China generally, partake of this amusement. The quails fight bitterly, as we have often witnessed. It is not unusual for a Chinese gentleman to carry a quail in the loose sleeve of his tunic, and visiting another, or meeting one in a walk, to find his friend similarly prepared for a match.

We learn that the diminutive breed of poultry known in England by the name of *Bantams*, is not found on Java, except as a curiosity: it comes from Japan. The eastern breed of common fowl is very large and fine; and the Ma-

lay cock is well known in western India as high game, being a desperate fighter.

Several games of skill, such as chess, drafts, and minor games, played with pieces, or balls, or boards, are described. The mode of playing chess differs from those of Europe, and of the Brahmans, but not very materially. Games with cards, dice, and others depending on chance, are also described.

In our selection of subjects showing the character, manners, &c. of the Javans, we have not, much more than their historian, observed any strictness of arrangement. We purpose next, without considering whether or not it be particularly in place, to offer some remarks and extracts on the language, literature, and other parts connected with the intellectual culture of the Javans.

It is evident that this island must formerly have been the seat of a great, independent, magnificent government; and of a dense and wealthy population, professing the Brahman religion in forms very similar to those existing in western India, including the grand schism of Buddha. We shall, hereafter, have to notice with as much particularity as our space will allow, the architectural and mythological antiquities of this interesting island: and shall therefore in this place, observe only, that they seem all to be the relics of Brahmanism or of Bauddhism.

As well as the religion, the language of the Brahmans was once prevalent in Java, and its neighbouring islands. As in western India, different dialects have issued out of that great lingual source, the Sanskrit, and have flowed far beyond the visible spread of the Hindu superstitions. Not having been aware of the early prevalence and universal extension of the religion and language of the Brahmans throughout Java, we, on commencing the perusal of the volumes before us, marked certain words as they occurred, in confir-

mation of a fact that we deemed somewhat curious. But such confirmation is altogether superfluous. Sanskrit words and terms occur in every page and place that admit of their introduction. Our extracts may, perhaps, sufficiently evince this. Persons, places, deities, demigods, books, epochs, and indeed every thing traceable back to the known era of Javan Hinduism, bear the stamp of their common origin. In the set phraseology of marriage, and other ceremonies, Sanskrit texts, very little corrupted, are still in use; and it is curious to find in so remote an island, so much similarity remaining at this time in the tradition, mythology, &c. furnishing the common study and amusement of people so distant, and apparently knowing so little of each other.

As well as able discussions on local language, the author has given (vol. ii. App. E.) very copious comparative vocabularies, that must be acceptable and valuable to the investigators of oriental philology; a class of readers that has, of late years, greatly increased, and which is, we trust, increasing. Many plates of alphabets, ancient and modern, and of inscriptions, are also given. The vocabularies occupy more than a hundred pages of close printing. With a little of the artifice of book-making, they might easily have been distended to a volume equal in bulk to either of those before us, and of no ordinary value. We shall merely note respecting them, that from our inspection hitherto, (foreseeing that we cannot now avail ourselves of them) we admit to have been but very cursory, we find the bases of all the languages included in these copious vocabularies, in the Sanskrit. That of Bali seems to abound most in vocables springing from that lingual *omni-parent*.

The Javans usually write with Indian*

* As we call the useful, admirable, and hitherto unimitable, carbonaceous-oleagenous substance, so well known in England; but it is neither made nor used in India.—*Rev.*

ink upon paper manufactured by themselves, and sometimes on European or Chinese paper. But in Bali the natives use an iron stile, and cut the letters on prepared palm leaf, in the same manner as in western India.* The practice is still partially continued in some of the more eastern parts of Java, and was no doubt, at a former part of their history, general throughout the island. The leaves or manuscripts are strung together, to form books, in the same manner as on continental India. Of these I have several specimens, containing nearly all the interesting compositions of the country.—P. 363.

The Javan language has never been reduced within the grammatical rules adopted by Europeans, nor have the Javans themselves any notion of grammar.—P. 364.

We are a little surprised at being told that a people who had heretofore evidently attained to a considerable pitch of refinement, have “no notion of grammar.” The assertion may, perhaps, be meant, in a qualified sense, that they are not now expert grammarians: for surely a people whose literature and language are derived from the Sanskrit, a tongue possessing the best grammars that are known to exist, cannot be wholly ignorant on so important a point. It is evident that the expression is too unqualified.

It does not appear that the vocables of the Javan language have been collected into an alphabetic series, like our dictionaries. To facilitate the acquirement of the language, they have collections of words in different dialects with their synonymes, connected by stringing them in classes following each other, according to the natural chain of our ideas.

Thus, after commencing with the word *man*, and giving an explanation of every word in the vernacular, polite, and *kawi* languages, applicable from his birth to his decease, as *infant*, *boy*, *youth*, and the like, it proceeds to *woman*, *child*; from thence to the deities, afterwards to the various avocations of mankind, &c. This collection of synonymes is called *dasa-nama*, literally the “ten names,” a term probably given to it on account of

* That is, as we apprehend, on the coasts only of the peninsula, and the southern islands of western India.—*Rev.*

few important words in the language having less than ten synonyms. Children are no sooner taught to know the letters of the alphabet (which they first describe on the sand) and to connect them in syllables and words, than they are instructed in the *dasa-nama*, without a partial knowledge of which no youth is considered competent to enter upon any public office, or can advance to a knowledge of the written compositions of the country. These collections are varied in their contents and order of arrangement, according to the acquirements and notions of the compiler. As books of reference they may be considered to supply the place of dictionaries, and if less convenient for this purpose than works alphabetically arranged, they have certainly an advantage over them, in the comparative facility with which their contents are impressed on the memory.—P. 365.

A specimen of the *dasa-nama* is given in No. I. (not No. IV. as erroneously printed in the reference) of Appendix E, and we think may afford a useful hint for the compilation of a series of cognate ascending significations in our language. The leading words might be alphabetically arranged, for the sake of ready access; and frequent reference from series to series, something in the manner of our road books, would render repetition less necessary. It might further serve as a sort of *memoria technica*, and prove a useful auxiliary to our various existing aids to education.

The *kawi*, or poetical or classical language, as it may be termed, is nearly lost on Java. The Panambahan of Sumenap is esteemed as almost the only remaining *kawi* scholar, and his knowledge is confessedly limited.

The knowledge of the ancient character seems, on Java, to have been almost exclusively confined to the family of this chief; and it is stated that they owe their knowledge of it, and of the *kawi* language itself, to the circumstance of one of them having visited Bali, to which island it is that we must look for the chief depository of what remains of the literature and science which once existed on Java.

Unlike the Malayan, the Javan language owes little or nothing to the Arabic, except a few terms connected with government, religion, and science, which have been admitted with the religion and laws of Mahomet. The language, as well

as the ancient institutions of the country, have been but little affected by the conversion. The Javan language was abundantly copious before the introduction of Arabic literature, and had few or no deficiencies to be supplied.

Connected with the interesting subject of language, not only as to Java, but to Bali, Celebes, and other islands with cognate dialects, which is extended to a considerable length, several plates of inscriptions and alphabets tend greatly to its elucidation.

A dissertation follows on the literature of Java; precisely such a one as we should have thought applicable to a province of continental India. It is throughout Brahmanical; containing the same names of persons, and many of the same fabulous events. We do not mean to say unvaried and exactly similar, as are found in the esteemed mythological stories of Bengal, &c. grounded on Puranic and similar legends.

It has already been shewn, that notwithstanding the intercourse which has now subsisted for upwards of four centuries, and the full establishment of the Mahometan as the national religion of the country for upwards of three centuries, the Arabic has made but little or no inroad into the language; and it may be added, that the Arabic compositions now among them, are almost exclusively confined to matters of religion. Books in the Javan language are occasionally written in the Arabic character, and then termed *Pegu*, but this practice is by no means general. The Koran was first translated, or rather paraphrased, about a century ago, and rendered into Javan verse. Arabic books, however, are daily increasing in number. The number of Arabic tracts circulating on Java has been estimated at about two hundred.

Several institutions have been established in different parts of the island for the instruction of youth in the Arabic language and literature. At one of these, in the district of *Pranaraga*, there was at one time (about seventy years ago) not less than fifteen hundred scholars. This institution has since fallen into decay, and the number at present does not exceed three or four hundred. Similar institutions are established at Melangi, near Mataram, and at Sidimarmar, near Surabaya; and at Bantam, about eighty years ago, there existed an institution of nearly equal extent with that of *Pranaraga*.—P. 398.

This very interesting chapter (the eighth and final of Vol. I.) contains a long and instructive dissertation on Javan poetics, with numerous specimens and translations. Their literary compositions are almost invariably written in verse. We can only assure our oriental readers that it highly deserves their perusal and attention. Music follows, and we are presented with three Javan airs, and a plate containing a good representation of a *gamelan*, or set of instruments, seventeen in number, which compose a band or orchestra. The leader plays with a bow on the *rebab*, a sort of two stringed viol, pitched by pegs; having a long neck it is capable of perfect intonation by shortening the strings with the pressure of the finger. Seven or eight of the instruments are a sort of *staccato*, having wooden or metallic bars, skilfully arranged, and struck by *plectra*, in pairs or single, of different shapes. Two drums struck on both ends with the hand—diminutive cymbals of singular formation—three *gongs* suspended on frames—a fife, and a harp with ten or fifteen strings—compose this complete *gamelan*, which would cost in Java from two hundred and fifty to four hundred pounds sterling.

Every native chief in authority has one or more *gamelans*, and there are more or less perfect sets in all the populous towns of the eastern provinces.

The gongs are described as very noble instruments, and as furnishing a valuable article of export. Those represented in the plate have been brought to England, and are judged to be the noblest of the kind seen in this part of the world.

Struck by a mallet covered with cloth or elastic gum, they sustain the harmonious triad in a very perfect manner, and are probably the most powerful and musical of all monotonous instruments. P. 470.

The Javans do not note down or commit their music to writing: the national airs, of which I have myself counted above a hundred, are preserved by the ear alone.

Those which are exhibited in the annexed plate are among the most popular. P. 471.

Some of these national melodies being played to an eminent composer on one of the *staccatos* by a native of Java, who accompanied Sir Thomas Raffles to England—his portrait is prefixed to the work—they were found to bear a strong resemblance to the oldest music of Scotland. We have had opportunities of listening to Malayan music, and have found it very soft, simple, pleasing, and affecting. The specimens here given of Javan melody, did not, in running them over on an instrument, strike us as having any thing characteristic or very pleasing.

“But,”—we are told P. 471.—it is the harmony and pleasing sound of all the instruments united, which gives the music of Java its peculiar character among Asiatics. The sounds produced on several of the instruments are peculiarly rich, and when heard at a distance have been frequently compared to those produced on the harmonic glasses. The airs, however simple and monotonous they may appear of themselves, when played on the *gembang kayu*—(one of the *staccati* composed of seventeen wooden bars of graduated lengths, tastefully arranged across a kind of boat)—or accompanied by the other instruments, never tire on the ear, and it is not unusual for the *gamelan* to play for many days and nights in succession. P. 471.

The conclusion which we draw from this account of Javan music is that it is very soft and pleasing—less regular and complete in its theory than on the continent, but on the whole superior in the instruments and performance.

The Javans have made no progress in drawing or painting; nor are there any traces to be found of their having, at any former period of their history, attained any proficiency in this art. They have a tradition, that the art of painting was once successfully cultivated among them, and a period is even assigned to the loss of it; but the tradition does not seem entitled to much credit.

The Javans do not appear to possess any peculiar method or system in their arithmetical calculations. They generally compute without putting down the figures in writing. In this process they are slow, but generally correct. The common people, from an entire ignorance of arith-

metic, sometimes use grains of *parior* small stones on these occasions.

The art of sculpture is entirely lost to the natives. The only modern buildings they possess, of any architectural importance, are the *kratons*, or palaces of the chiefs.

The Javans of the present day have no pretensions to astronomy as a science. The seasons are determined by reference to a system no longer perfectly understood, either in its principle or application. But from the Hindu terms still in use for the days of the week, &c. and from the similarity of many of their superstitions to those of continental India, it seems probable that if ever they possessed an astronomical system, it was derived from that quarter.

The Javans, in common with other Mahometans, have for upwards of two centuries, if not for a longer period, adopted the lunar year of the Arabs; but they still retain their own, and seldom adopt that of the *Hejira*. The Javan era is called that of *Aji Saka*, on whose arrival in Java it is supposed to have commenced: it was probably adopted by the Javans at the period of the introduction of the era itself, which corresponds almost exactly with the Hindu era of *Salivahana*, being seventy-four years short of the Christian era.* The present is accordingly the year 1744 of the Javan era, or era of *Aji Saka*. On Bali, where the same era is likewise adopted, there is a difference of about seven years, the Bali year being 1737. This difference is supposed to have arisen from the people of Bali, who are still unconverted to the Mahometan faith, continuing to use the solar year. P. 472.

A week of five days is common throughout the country. By this the markets are universally regulated, and it is said to be the most ancient: but this we much doubt, for besides this week of five days, the Javans have also one of seven days, with Sanskrit planetary names, and arranged as in our and the Brahman's hebdomodary systems. It would be extremely difficult to trace with any certainty, a weekly division of time older than this.

The Javans divide the day and night also into five portions each; and the day and night likewise into five portions.

Each of these (latter) divisions is considered sacred to one of the five deities, *Sri*, *Kala*, *Wisnu*, *Maheswara*, and *Brama*, supposed to preside over these divisions of the day and night in rotation,

* The relative or corresponding years of these eras are very inaccurately given in many pages. Rev.

the order being changed every day, until at the commencement of every fifth day and night it returns to the same again. The division which thus becomes sacred to *Sri* is considered fortunate; that to *Kala* unfortunate; that to *Wisnu* neither good nor bad; that to *Maheswara* as still more fortunate than that to *Sri*; that to *Brama* as peculiarly unfortunate. P. 475.

Here we trace the cunning finger of the Brahmins. In points connected with judicial astrology—a science all-pervading in intellect's early day, and even now slowly retiring before the march of reason—the number five was of mystic import. It is lamentable to see that the learning, science, and wisdom of the Brahmins have passed away, while the mummerly of superstition and the fooleries of astrology keep their place, as rivets to the links in the lengthened chain of mental bondage. It is shown in a note that the Mexicans also regulated their fairs or markets by a *quintile* division of time. It is curious to observe so many religious observances and words common to the Mexicans and Brahmins: so many, indeed, as almost to compel us to admit that one people borrowed from the other, or both from a common source.

The Arabic terms are usually employed in Java to express the months. But their cycles of weeks and years, and other points connected with the almanack and judicial astrology, seem with their connecting fables to be the same nearly with those of the Brahmins. A rude Zodiac is given in a plate, which, like ours, is of similar origin.

We have now conducted our readers to the end of the first volume of the valuable work under our consideration, though not regularly through it: for we have touched but very slightly on the important contents of chap. v. These relate chiefly to matters of trade and commerce. To a nation like ours the relations connected with that subject are as extensively interesting as any. A due portion of this work is allotted to its discussion, and many documents are pro-

duced in its elucidation. Had we continued in possession of Java, we should have considered any information in our power to extract or impart on the commercial matters of the Eastern Isles as of primary import. But as it is we shall be more brief thereon than under other circumstances we should have deemed expedient.

Happily situated as Java is, between Europe, America and India, China and Japan, and the vast eastern archipelago, few marts in the world offer so many advantages, combined with its own productive powers and localities, to commercial speculations. Malacca heretofore, and of later years Prince of Wales' Island, have no doubt interfered with its business as an entrepot. Still Batavia in the hands of an enlightened government may again become the "Eastern Queen of Cities," or rather *one* of them; for Calcutta will we trust maintain her proud pre-eminence. The readiest means to effect the restoration of Batavia, appear to be the adoption of measures as opposite generally as possible to those heretofore prevalent among the Hollanders. Or, in other words—if this be too vague—a close adherence—we speak it with equal sincerity and pride—to the rules and practices introduced and acted on by the English. These, though from their recent introduction not in full operation, promised generally the happiest results. Modifications would of course have taken place as we gained wisdom by observing their effects. Surely the march of reason, and the lessons of experience, seen and felt by all, save the blind and barbarous, of late years, will not be lost on our precursors and successors in Java. Let us hope that the blessed seeds sown there on various soils by the English will be suffered to mature in the confirmed liberties and increased happiness of the Javans and other Eastern Islanders. We are persuaded that under such a government as may grow out of

the recent order of things, Java may become one of the most important colonies possessed by any European power.

With our hopes, however, some fears are mingled. An occasional paragraph in our late numbers will shew our feelings and misgivings on this point. Notwithstanding the Frenchified proclamation of the Dutch, on receiving their colony from our hands, as given in p. 628, of vol. iii., we better knew the feelings of the Javans than to believe much of it at the time; and recent information from witnesses more and more confirm our judgment, and the doubts implied in the Javan article given in p. 317 of this volume.

Goods, not conveyed by water carriage, are usually carried on the backs of oxen, or horses, or on the shoulders of men and women, carts not being generally used, except in the western districts where the population is thin, or under Chinese direction. Few countries can boast of roads, either of a better description or of a greater extent than some of those in Java. A high post road, passable for carriages at all seasons of the year, runs from the western side of Bantam to nearly the eastern extremity of the island, being a distance of not less than eight hundred English miles. Along this road, at intervals of less than five miles, are regular post stations and relays of carriage horses. Besides this main road, from one extreme to the other, there is also a high military road, equally well constructed, which crosses the island from north to south, leading to the two native capitals of *Surakarta* and *Yugya-kerta*, and consequently to within a few miles of the South Sea. Cross roads have also been formed, wherever the convenience or advantage of Europeans required them, and there is no part of the island to which the access is less difficult. P. 198.

The coasting trade is carried on in vessels belonging chiefly to Chinese, Arabs, and Bugis (natives of Celebes), and in smaller Malayan *prahus*. The enterprise of the Arabs, Chinese and Bugis, is very conspicuous. They are in general fair traders; and Europeans acquainted with their several characters can rely on their engagements, and command their confidence. Many of them, particularly the Bugis, are possessed of very large capital.

The Bugis import into Java from the other islands, Malayan camphor, tortoiseshell, edible birds nests, bees' wax, cloths called *sarongs*, of a very strong

texture, their own manufacture, and gold dust, which they lay out in the purchase of opium, iron, steel, Europe chintzes and broad cloth and Indian piece goods, besides tobacco, rice, salt, and other productions and manufactures of Java, with which they return eastward, during the favorable monsoon.

The Arabs navigate square rigged vessels, from fifty to five hundred tons burthen. The Chinese also have many brigs, besides their peculiar description of vessels called *junks*, as well as native built *prahus*. They extend their voyages to Sumatra, the straits of Malacca, and eastward as far as the Moluccas and Timor, collecting birds'-nests, camphor, *bich de mar*,* and other articles, making Java a grand depot for the produce of all the countries to which they resort. Throughout the whole of Java trade is usually conducted by the Chinese; many of them are very rich, and their means are increased by their knowledge of business, their spirit of enterprize, and their mutual confidence.

A very extensive branch of trade is carried on by a direct communication between Java and China, entirely upon Chinese capital, in a description of vessels called *junks*. From eight to ten of these vessels arrive annually from Canton and Amoi, with cargoes of teas, raw-silk, silk piece goods, varnished umbrellas, iron pots, coarse china-ware, sweetmeats, nankeen, paper, and innumerable minor articles, particularly calculated for the Chinese settlers. They are from three to eight hundred tons burthen, and sail at stated periods, generally reaching Batavia with the north-east monsoon, about the month of January. Of all the imports from China, that which produces the most extensive effects on the commercial and political interests of the country is the native himself. Besides their cargoes, these *junks* bring a valuable import of from two to five hundred industrious natives in each vessel. These emigrants are usually employed as coolies, or labourers, on their first arrival; but, by frugal habits and persevering industry, they soon become possessed of a little property, which they employ in trade, and increase by their prudence and enterprize. Many of them, in course of time, attain sufficient wealth to render themselves independent, and to enable them to remit considerable accumulations yearly to their relations in China. As these remittances are generally made in the valuable articles, such as bird's-nests, Malayan camphor, *bich de mar*, tin, opium, pepper, timber, leather hides, indigo, gold and silver,

the return cargoes of these vessels amount to an almost incredible value. P. 205.

We had indulged in more lengthened extracts, but these must suffice, as well to shew the nature and extent of Javan trade, as the importance of the Chinese to such an island. Many other parts of this work might be quoted with the latter view; still the feeling of the Dutch is, and ever has been, hostile to the Chinese settler. Not to mention some extensive acts of cruelty exercised by the government of Java towards these useful subjects, as recorded in the bloody page of history, this feeling has been recently evinced by

— A report of the council at Batavia a short time prior to the landing of the English, which states that, "although the Chinese, as being the most industrious settlers, should be the most useful, they, on the contrary, have become a very dangerous people, and are to be considered as a pest to the country; for which evil," they add, "there appears to be no radical cure but their expulsion from the interior. P. 225.

The *danger* of the Chinese on Java, does not appear, as far as we can discern, to have been at all connected with politics. A long *tirade* against them, by Mr. Hogenorp, given in a note at the page just quoted, scarcely alludes to that topic. "They would," he says, "be quite *indifferent* to the English, or any other nation, driving us from Java." Our historian seems, we think, not sufficiently aware of the infinite importance and value of the Chinese settlers to Java, and seems, in some instances, like the Dutch, to impute blame to them when it is solely attributable to the government. "To what," Mr. Hogenorp exultingly asks, "can this impropriety" (alluding to their being farmers of the Company's revenues, and exempt from certain feudal and personal services) "be ascribed, but to the government of Batavia? The Chinese have obtained all these favours and privileges by making considerable

* A sea-slug dried, in much esteem among Chinese epicures. It is a bulky, offensive and perishable article. Its price in Canton varies from ten to fifty dollars per pikul.

presents, and thus sacrificing the interests of the Company and the nation to their selfishness and avarice."

This, notwithstanding the apparent tendency of the query, is actually set forth as a grand accusation against the industrious, wealth-acquiring, and necessarily wealth-diffusing, Chinese settlers on Java. Not one better reason can we find for these working bees of the Javan hive being called, "a pest to the country, to be radically cured only by their expulsion from the interior." "I undertake to prove," continues Mr. Hogendorp, "that the wealth of the Chinese in that island amounts to ten times as much as the property of all the Europeans added together, and that their profits every year bear the same proportion."

And what proportion, we should like to know, do their industry and usefulness bear to those qualities of the Europeans. Let us hope that the fact of the drones possessing only an estimated tithe of the honey, is not the latent source of their desire to expel the workers from the interior of the hive. We will not think so. But we cannot forget the horrors of 1740; nor the earlier and later aptitudes of the Dutch, when roused into energetic activity by the impulses of commercial jealousy, and the accursed thirst for gold.*

This chapter is replete with interesting and important information respecting the trade between Java, the other islands of the Archipelago, including the vast and rich island of Borneo, Japan, China, Western India, and Europe. But we can do no more than thus to allude to them.

The prevalence of piracy on the Malayan coasts, and the light in which it was viewed as an honorable occupation

worthy of being followed by young princes and nobles, is an evil of ancient date, and intimately connected with Malayan habits. The old Malayan romances, and the fragments of their traditional history, constantly refer with pride to piratical cruises. P. 232.

It is really curious to trace, as may be done, not only the early prevalence of piracy, but the honor and dignity of the occupation, almost all the world over. Though curious, it is easily accounted for. Man, in the abstract, is the same animal every where, and at all times; modified in various ways by external circumstances. But though education may correct, restrain, and extend, it can neither create or annihilate.

On the subject of the revenue of Java we shall be nearly silent. Under the Dutch it had, from various causes (bad management, and the belligerent state of the world being the chief) fallen off to be inadequate to the necessary expenses. Under the English, these causes having been removed—or in course of removal—great increase took place. Although as Englishmen connected with our commercial prosperity, we may not find credit with the Dutch for the sincerity of our wishes, we do yet trust and hope, that, by a continuance of such measures, our rivals, as they then may prove, will endeavour to deserve a continuance of increase.

On taking leave, as we shall here, of the first volume of the history of Java, we have to observe, that various as our necessarily slight notice has been of the subjects forming its contents, a small portion of them only has even been touched upon. They are, in truth, very numerous and important; and are handled in a manner equally skilful and entertaining. All our references hitherto, where not otherwise expressed, are to pages of the *first* volume.

(To be continued in our next.)

* Since this was written terrible tidings of Javan bloodshed have arrived, as more particularly noted in other parts of our Journal. Is the sad reign of terror recommencing on Java? If so, may it be but a *fit*—Ed.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, April 16, 1817.

MANDAMUS PAPERS.

A general court of proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house, in Leadenhall-street, chiefly for the purpose of taking into consideration the Mandamus Papers, as far as the same relate to the conduct of the court of directors in resisting the power exercised by the honorable board of commissioners for the affairs of India in adjudicating disputed pecuniary claims, and in directing the application of the Company's funds for their discharge. Notice had also been given, that, at the said court, a resolution of the court of directors, of the 18th ult. permitting Capt. Solomon Earle, paymaster of the Company's depot at Chatham, to retire from the service, on a pension of £300 per annum, would be laid before the proprietors for their approbation, agreeably to the 19th section of the 6th chapter of the Company's Bye-Laws.

The proceedings of the last court having been gone through,

The *Chairman* (John Bebb, Esq.) stated, that this being the first general court after the annual election, it was necessary that the bye-laws should be read, in conformity with the regulation of sect. 2, chap. 3, of the said laws.

The bye-laws were read short accordingly.

The *Chairman* then stated, that in compliance with section 4, chapter 1, of the bye-laws, sundry papers which had been presented to parliament, since the last general court, would now be laid before the proprietors. The titles of the papers were then read. Amongst them was a list of officers and servants of the Company, to whom pensions, or gratuities, had been granted during a specified period.

The *Chairman* then stated, that the resolution of the court of directors of the 18th ultimo, for granting to Captain Solomon Earle, late paymaster of the Company's military depot at Chatham, a pension of £300 per annum, was now submitted to the general court for the approbation of the proprietors.

PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND.

Mr. *Hume* said, he wished, before they proceeded to the regular business of the day, to ask a question which arose from the papers that had just been read. This was the first opportunity he had of procuring information on the subject to which he alluded, and he begged leave to

avail himself of it. It appeared that one of their directors (Colonel Bannerman) had resigned, and had been appointed to the situation of governor of Prince of Wales's Island. Now, many persons in that court were aware of the manner in which the establishment of Prince of Wales's Island was formed; it was extremely expensive, and it had become a question, for the consideration of which notice had been given in that court, how far it ought to be continued. He wished to know, whether the establishment was to be kept up on the same scale which had existed for many years, or whether a reduction was to be effected in the emoluments of the governor and other officers of the Island?

The *Chairman*. "The hon. proprietor must be aware, that the subject he has mentioned is not regularly before the court; but I have no hesitation in stating, that considerable reductions have already been made in the establishment of Prince of Wales' Island; I hope therefore he will suffer the ordinary business to be proceeded in."

Mr. *Hume* said, it happened that, two months ago, he drew up a resolution which he intended to lay before the general court, relative to the establishment of Prince of Wales' Island; but, in consequence of the appointment of Col. Bannerman to the situation of governor having taken place, he was compelled to abandon it. He regretted that Colonel Bannerman had left the direction, the loss of his services, for he was a man of great ability, could not easily be replaced; but though he (Mr. Hume) stated, that he had abandoned the resolution then, he wished the court distinctly to understand, that a long time would not elapse before the whole establishment of Prince of Wales' Island would be brought under the consideration of the general court.

Mr. *Grant* wished to say a few words on the subject of Prince of Wales' Island. The year before last the whole of that establishment underwent the deliberate review of the court of directors, and several retrenchments had been made; in fact, every reduction which could be effected consistently with the safety of the establishment (which ought never to be lost sight of) had been made; and he believed, that the establishment was now at as low a scale as prudence would warrant.

COLONEL BRICE'S APPOINTMENT.

Mr. *Hume* rose to offer a few observations, which he hoped would be found

not inconsistent with the order of their proceedings. Their bye-laws had just been publicly read, and, by section 17, chapter 6, it was ordained, "that no new officer, either at home or abroad, shall be created by the directors with any salary exceeding the sum of £200 per annum, without the approbation of two general courts to be summoned for that purpose." The proprietors must be perfectly aware, that this bye-law was expressly made for the purpose of protecting the funds of the Company. By the act of the 33d of his present majesty, chapter 52, section 125, the legislature said, (for the purpose of protecting the funds of the Company from being burdened with any improper charges), "Be it enacted, that no new salary shall be attached to an old office, and no new office shall be created with a salary exceeding £200 per annum, without the approbation of two general courts of proprietors." Now he observed on a board in one of the passages of that house, the inscription of "*Colonel Brice's Office*." He asked, therefore, whether a new office had not been formed under that designation? In the Red Book which purported to give an account of those things, Colonel Brice was mentioned as filling the situation of assistant to the military auditor. He now demanded, whether this office was a new one,—and whether the salary of the person filling it did not exceed £200 a year? He asked these questions, because he had reason to believe that the Act of Parliament was not attended to, when the appointment took place.

The *Chairman*.—"The office in question is a branch of the military auditor's office. It is established for the relief and assistance of that officer: Colonel Brice performs a part of the duties attached to the situation of military auditor, and receives a salary of £200—and a further income of £100, from the fees coming in."

Mr. *Hume* said, as he understood the hon. Chairman, this was a new office. It was it seemed a branch of the auditor's office, which was never known before, and which now for the first time was brought into the establishment. He thought it necessary to mention the subject in this court, because, in conformity with their bye-law, no person could receive an allowance of more than £200 a year, without the approbation of two general courts. He submitted to the random of the directors, whether when they took £200 from the right hand pocket, and £100 from the left, they did not, in effect, grant a salary of more than £200 a year without the consent of the proprietors, and whether such a proceeding was not contrary to the bye-law and the act of parliament which he had quoted? It

would be recollected, that in 1809, a new occurrence took place in that court—three gentlemen were introduced to the service of the Company, who had not been regularly brought up in their establishment in that house; and who, according to the rules of the service, which for a long time had never been deviated from, were not eligible to hold the situations to which they were appointed. He was in the court (the first he ever attended after his return to this country) on that occasion; and though he took no part in the discussion, he recollected the feeling that was manifested by the proprietors. A resolution was then moved by his learned friend (Mr. R. Jackson) deprecating the drawing into precedent the case which then occurred—this resolution was carried unanimously; and it was essential to their interests that the principle of granting situations to those only who were bred up in their service, should be attended to, as far as possible. To those who looked forward to a life of respectability—to those who hoped to ensure comfort and affluence to themselves after having long served the Company—it must be extremely galling, to see persons raised over their heads, whose claims were comparatively trivial. It must damp the spirit of those who, being in their service, expected to rise in the scale of office; but who, by the introduction of strangers, in 1809, by the office now formed for Colonel Brice, and by the aptitude which seemed to prevail, for deviating from the general rule and practice of the Company, must now feel very strong doubts indeed, with respect to their receiving that promotion towards which their attention had been perhaps directed for many years. An amendment was moved to the resolution of the court of directors of the year 1809—(which resolution recommended that a military secretary and two assistants should be admitted into the India house, although they had not before been in the service of the Company). It was then stated, in answer to that amendment, that the urgency of military affairs, and the great increase of business justified the alteration which was about to be made. One hon. director stated in very strong terms, and in language, the force of which every person in the court felt and acknowledged, the necessity of granting some additional assistance in the military department in consequence of the great mass of accounts which the auditor had then under his consideration. The urgency of the case was deeply felt by every individual in the court—and, for the purpose of ensuring unanimity, the following resolution was moved and carried—"That this court do further resolve, that, should the court of directors find it expedient to appoint either to the situation of military

secretary, or assistant secretary, a gentleman not regularly bred in the service of the Company, the same shall in no wise be drawn into a precedent for similar proceedings in future." A declaration was made at the same time, stating, in effect, that this should not be considered as a precedent, and the gentlemen belonging to the house were informed, that they had nothing whatever to fear. And though those gentlemen might not have had the military knowledge necessary for filling the particular situation to which Captain Salmon was then appointed, yet, to obviate any difficulty which might in future arise from such a want of information, it was stated, that the servants of the Company should be so trained up as to enable them to undertake any department in which their services might be required; not confining those gentlemen who were in the secretary's or examiner's office, to the mere duties of those situations. It was distinctly stated, that persons reared up in that house, and who manifested ability, should be translated from one office to another, as their talents might appear suited to the performance of particular duties. The proprietors knew that this system had been acted on. They must be aware, that a gentleman had been taken from the examiner's office, and placed in the secretary's department. Now the gentleman to whom he alluded, and who was introduced as an assistant in the examiner's office, should not, he conceived, interfere with the promotion of individuals who had been bred up in that house. A pledge to that effect was given, but directly the contrary of that pledge had taken place. That individual who originally received £600 a year, was now raised to the rank of second in the secretary's office, and would in the course of things, be placed at the head of it. Thus one of those offices to which gentlemen brought up in that house had a right to look, after they had passed twenty or twenty-five years in the Company's service, would be disposed of to one who had not gone through such a probation. If this had already taken place, if the progress of their regular servants had been retarded by the introduction of strangers, he submitted to the court, how far this new *fourth* office, created for Colonel Brice, ought to be tolerated. Captain Salmon was appointed to his situation on a plea of urgency. It was said that the military service required additional assistance. Now, however, that situation was extended; it had become an office in which a number of persons were employed; but even this was not deemed sufficient, for a new appointment had taken place. A gentleman was brought in from India, who was perhaps not acquainted with the service of the

Company; but who, as a matter of course, arguing from what had occurred during the last nine years, would supersede officers who had been brought up under the eye of the Company, and who had a right to expect those situations of which they were now likely to be deprived. This subject was one that deserved the most serious consideration, because it might involve circumstances that would be destructive of the Company's whole system. He admitted that deviations might sometimes be made from general rules; but he thought that the principle of promoting their servants according to seniority, both abroad and in this country, was much better than proceeding on a system which was open to the exercise of influence and patronage. In the present instance, if they suffered a strange individual to come into office, they could not, as formerly, resort to the plea of necessity; for they had already founded a military establishment. He had not seen the report recommending the appointment of Colonel Brice. He hoped it would be satisfactory. He supposed some committee, appointed by the court of directors, must have had the subject under consideration, and that they had made a detailed report on it. Let the court contemplate what the consequence of this appointment might be. In the west end of the town, influence was very extensive, and might be made use of to forward the views of persons in that house. Now, if the directors broke through established regulations and general rules to serve themselves, or to accomplish any particular purpose (at the same time he did not mean to assert that such a course had been pursued), the worst consequences must necessarily follow. The public would mark with jealousy such a departure from principle, and suspicions would be generally entertained of their proceedings. He could see no motive sufficiently powerful to justify the bringing strangers into that house, at a time when a military department had been actually established. He conceived that no case had been made out to authorise the giving employment to Colonel Brice. If this system went on, they would soon have their list of individuals, some taking a £1,000 and some £1,500 a year from the funds of the Company, for services that were not absolutely necessary. The minister perceiving this, might say, "a pension of this kind would suit my friend very well; and as the Company have broken through their established rules in one instance, I think I may try what I can do to serve those who are dependant upon me." He (Mr. Hume) knew what the power of influence could effect, and therefore he wished the Company to guard against it. With this feeling he thought a

rule ought to be laid down which the directors might oppose as a shield against the encroachments of power. But if they themselves made the breach, if they overturned an established principle, it was not to be wondered at, should others attempt to enter, and endeavour to enrich themselves with the spoil. This was the situation in which the Company would be placed by deviating from the wise rule originally adopted; and he was free to say, that, if he were a servant of the Company, looking up for promotion as the reward of his labours, such an appointment as that of Colonel Brice would damp his energies, and he should exclaim, "if this be the way in which situations are disposed of, if they are given to those who have no legitimate claim on the bounty of the Company, it is useless for me to exert myself, since, in the end, my services will be forgotten." He could look round the court and see many persons who had a right to this promotion, and if he had been one of those he would not have sat down silently when Colonel Brice was appointed. He would have taken notice of this infringement of his rights, he would have called the attention of the court to the destruction of his long cherished hopes. When he said this, he begged to observe that he had not consulted any person in the house on this subject. He did not know the sentiments of their servants; but he felt that it was due to them and to the court to notice the introduction of a principle which, if followed up, would prove most dangerous. The danger of such a precedent was clearly manifested, when they saw that those persons who were introduced in 1809 now held high situations, which gentlemen, who had served the Company for twenty, thirty, and even forty years, found it impossible to attain. When individuals who had served them for so long a period, found the door shut against their preferment, it must naturally produce discontent and dissatisfaction. He did not mean by any thing he had said to challenge Colonel Brice's abilities; but he certainly would challenge that unjust principle which distributed rewards to those that had done nothing to deserve them; whilst men who had the strongest claims on their support and protection were treated with neglect. Many of those who were in their service had settled in life, and had connected themselves with respectable families in the hope that their exertions would be rewarded by an increase of salary. What then must be their feelings, when they saw their children growing up about them; when they found their expenses daily accumulating, and were debarred even from the hope of promotion?

What must be their feelings, when they saw persons brought into that house, and placed over their heads, while they were obliged to go plodding on with increased expenses and diminished hopes? The proprietors were bound to see that no unfair conduct was pursued towards those who had served them faithfully. They ought to take care that no plea of necessity or urgency (which he suspected would now be resorted to), should be made use of in defence of a principle that went to injure their servants—and, by injuring them tended to impede the business of the Company. He should say nothing more on the subject this day; but before he sat down, he gave notice that he intended to move "that a copy of the report, recommending the appointment of Colonel Brice, should be laid before the court of proprietors for their consideration." He pronounced this appointment to be contrary to the act of parliament and to the bye-law; and therefore it was proper that it should be fully explained. Would it be believed, that, within a few years, the directors had established a fund, called "*The Fee Fund*!" The meaning of it was this; the directors would not allow their servants, as was formerly the case, to take any fees in their different offices, from those with whom they transacted business. The fees, with respect to them, were done away, the directors having determined to give the individuals at the head of the different offices a regular salary in lieu of them. But what had they done besides? They said, "we will not absolve those who are doing business at the India House from the payment of fees. The ordinary fees shall still be received, and they shall form a fee fund." Now it was most absurd, that, as a body of merchants, they should demand fees; or that those who dealt with them, should pay such imposts. It must necessarily produce a series of additional charges on their trade; for every merchant who dealt with the Company, and paid a fee, would, by one means or another, compel them to repay that fee again with interest. He was, therefore, an enemy to every species of fee which was demanded in the course of commercial pursuits. What had been the result of this new regulation? A fee fund had been established, and he understood the directors assumed the right of disposing of the money constituting that fund, not as the property of the Company, but as the pocket money of the executive body. Colonel Brice it appeared received £200 per annum from the Company's money, and £100 from the fee fund. Would the court believe, that this fee fund amounted to £80,000 a year, or £20,000 per quarter, and that annuities amounting to £6,000

or £7,000 were paid out of it? He mentioned this to shew to the proprietors the dangerous situation in which they might be placed, if such a principle were longer tolerated. The act of the 33d of the king, chapter 52, section 125, expressly provided, in order that the funds of the Company should be protected from being burdened with any improper charges, that no salary, exceeding £200 a year, should be granted by the directors without the approbation of two general courts. Here it appeared that the directors had acted contrary to the statute. He supposed however they could not take upon themselves the disposal of such a sum of money without first having procured the opinion of the Company's law officers. To render the matter as clear as possible, he hoped the directors would not refuse to lay before the court the report on which the new appointment was founded. However he deprecated the system, which preferred strangers to their tried and efficient servants, still, if the reasons adduced in the report, on which the directors acted in making this appointment, were just and satisfactory, he would not interfere further in the business, or give the smallest trouble to the court of directors. But if these reasons were not satisfactory, the court would naturally expect that he should propose some resolution, declaratory of their opinion on the business as far as it had gone. He thought it particularly necessary that the subject of the fee fund should be inquired into, which struck him as being more dangerous than the secret service money, that was annually placed at the disposal of the crown. Here was £80,000 a year, wholly at the command of the court of directors; with that immense sum they might do precisely what they pleased: this circumstance could not be adverted to without feelings of apprehension. He should now conclude, by giving notice, that, before the court broke up, he should move "that the report establishing Colonel Brice's office, be laid before the proprietors;" and he wished to know whether there was any objection to its being immediately produced, without going through the formality of a regular notice?

To this inquiry no answer was given.

PENSION TO CAPTAIN SOLOMON EARLE.

The *Chairman*. "I think we had better now proceed to the regular business of the day, which is, to consider of the resolution of the court of directors, of the 18th ultimo, granting to Captain Solomon Earle, late paymaster of the Company's military depot at Chatham, a pension of £800 per annum."

The clerk then read the proceedings of a court of directors, held on Tuesday the 8th of March, recommending, for the reasons stated in a report of the committee of correspondence of that day, that a pension of £300 per annum should be granted to Captain Earle, provided the general court of proprietors and the commissioners for managing the affairs of India, should concur therein.

The report of the committee of correspondence, referred to in the resolution of the court of directors, was then read. It set forth that Mr. Earle went out as a cadet to India in December 1767, that in 1770 he obtained a lieutenancy, and in 1779 he was promoted to the rank of captain. In 1780 he returned to Europe for the recovery of his health; but having exceeded the time limited for his stay, he could not go back to India. In June 1804 he was placed in the situation of captain and adjutant of the Company's depot in the Isle of Wight; and in April 1814 he was removed to the military depot at Chatham. He was now in the 66th year of his age and was anxious to retire, if an allowance were granted to him sufficient for the maintenance of his large family. The committee taking into consideration Captain Earle's long services in India and in England, his advanced age, the infirm state of his health, and the situation of his wife, who for twenty years had been afflicted with illness, recommended that a pension of £300 per annum should be granted to him.

The *Chairman*. "I move that the court do approve of the said resolution of the court of directors, of the 18th ultimo, granting to Captain Solomon Earle a pension of £300 a year."

The hon. *D. Kinnaird*, said he should be very sorry to urge anything against the resolution now proposed. But since the gentlemen behind the bar did not chuse to avail themselves of the opportunity which his hon. friend had afforded them, for explaining certain points which he adverted to in the course of his speech, he felt it necessary to address the court on this occasion. He thought it would have been wise in the gentlemen behind the bar to have replied to his hon. friend, at least so far as the information which he had laid before the court was capable of being either confirmed or denied. It would have been satisfactory to the proprietors if they had declared, whether any foundation existed for the statements that had been made by his hon. friend. As this had not been done, he must, according to the rules of the court, in speaking on the present motion for approving of a pension of £300 a year, enter into the general principle on which pensions were granted. In his opinion, there was no-

thing more obviously absurd, in point of reason, than the distinction which was attempted to be made between the pension now about to be granted to Captain Earle, and the salary which had already been given to colonel Brice. In the present instance, the bye-law, which required two general courts to approve of the pension, was adhered to. But, in another case, it appeared that a salary of £300 a year was granted without the concurrence of the proprietors. If this were true, it demanded explanation; if otherwise, some hon. director ought to contradict the fact. It was stated that an allowance or salary of £200 a year was granted to colonel Brice independent of an additional hundred per annum which was taken from the fee fund. This he contended was an actual fraud on the bye-law; it was an absolute subterfuge in order to prevent the proprietors from expressing their opinion on the appointment of an officer whose salary really amounted to £300 a year. If this were the fact, he wished to know, why his assent, and the assent of the proprietors in general, was not called for to the salary granted to colonel Brice as well as to the pension now proposed to be given to captain Earle? He put this question in fairness to the court of directors; and, before he agreed to the present pension, it would be necessary that a fair statement, accounting for this dissimilarity of proceeding, should be submitted to the court. He made no specific objection to the pensions now proposed; but, he asked, why were they playing this extraordinary farce—calling for the consent of the proprietors in this case and utterly rejecting it in the other, where it appeared to him it was equally necessary? If no answer were given to this interrogatory, it would be manifest, that, in the case of colonel Brice, a barefaced subterfuge had been resorted to; and indeed it appeared to him that the court of directors had not a word to say for themselves. As he before observed, he was not hostile to the motion then before the court; but, until the circumstances to which he adverted were explained, he would not vote for any pension whatever. The directors ought to state, why the assent of the proprietors was not called for to the salary of £300 a year attached to colonel Brice's situation, while they came forward and requested that assent to the pension of captain Earle?

The *Chairman*.—"The hon. proprietor has occupied the attention of the court rather irregularly. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume) by whom this subject was introduced, stated his intention to move that the report respecting colonel Brice's appointment should be laid before the proprietors; it was, therefore, decent

and respectful to the court, to say nothing on the subject until that proposition was made. The topic on which the hon. proprietor has just spoken is altogether a distinct question from that now under our consideration."

The hon. *D. Kinnaird*.—"My hon. friend stated that he would not go through the form of giving notice of a motion for the production of the report relative to colonel Brice's appointment, if no objection were made to that proceeding. To this observation no answer was returned, and I therefore thought that the court of directors refused the information."

Mr. *Grant*.—"I understood distinctly that the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume) would submit a motion to the proprietors before the court broke up. I for one remained silent, thinking it was more proper to deliver my sentiments, when that motion was proposed. Surely, the regular mode was, to wait for the hon. gentleman's motion, when individuals would have an opportunity of speaking to the question. I think it is more fair to submit a motion to the court, than to go into a long history, quite irrelevant to the subject immediately under consideration. The question is one which may fairly be introduced, and when it is regularly before us, the court of directors will have something to say on it. It ought, however, to be brought forward as a distinct and substantive question; and when it is so introduced, I shall be ready to offer something to the consideration of the proprietors, in the way of explanation, which I hope will be found satisfactory."

Mr. *Hume* begged the indulgence of the court while he delivered his sentiments on the present question, which was one worthy of their most serious consideration. It was always unpleasant to object to a grant of money for specific purposes, particularly when the individual for whom it was intended laboured under circumstances calculated to excite the compassion of the court. He felt this most strongly; but, in such cases, there might be circumstances which would operate against sympathy. For instance, where a deviation from the rule and line which they ought to follow, was evidently contemplated. He was not prepared to deny any part of captain Earle's services—nor would he inquire why that gentleman had remained unemployed for thirteen or fourteen years. What he was anxious to do, was, to view the question on the grounds which he had himself set forth. In the year 1801, the duke of York, in order to save the Company trouble, undertook to raise men for the Company's service. He was to procure whatever number of men might be wanted. In consequence, a depot was established in the Isle of Wight, for the reception of the

troops provided for their service, until they embarked for India; and the following officers were appointed to superintend it:—a commandant every way proper for the situation, with £660 per annum, a smart captain with £400 per annum, a paymaster with £432 per annum, a surgeon with £472 per annum, and an adjutant with £363 per annum. He believed, that both the captain and adjutant were gentlemen who had served the Company in India—who, on account of ill-health had been obliged to come to England—and, having been unable to return to India, were placed in situations here. This was creditable to the court of directors—the principle was a good one—and so far he was satisfied—provided it should appear that such an establishment was necessary. But he conceived that £2,300 per annum for receiving a few recruits, and instructing them previous to their departure for India, was a most extravagant expense. He was happy to find that the Company had again got into their own hands the recruiting of men for the India service—for, he believed, they procured better men, and at a cheaper rate, than government had done. Last year they had recruited nine hundred and twenty-six men, and, in the present, seven hundred, which rendered their military establishment complete. Now he conceived they ought to be extremely cautious how far they burdened the *dépôt* establishment, which was already very heavy—as it stood the Company in upwards of £2,300 a-year. On an average, eight hundred men were yearly sent out to India—and the expense of training and preparing them, before they embarked, was £3 a-head—making a gross sum of about £2,300, which the *dépôt* establishment cost. That perhaps was not too much; but, when they were called on to add to that expense, they ought not to act with precipitation. What were they now going to do? To give a new paymaster £482 per annum, while the old one retired on a pension of £300—making a charge of £782 a-year on an establishment already very expensive. This being the case, the necessity of the alteration ought to be clearly made out. Captain Earle having been in the Company's service for many years, he thought it was a proper feeling to employ him in preference to another. But when that gentleman stated, that he wished, on account of his family, to retire, it struck him as a little extraordinary, that he should be anxious to take £300 a-year, instead of £432, which he enjoyed as paymaster—at the same time, that, by so doing, there was a direct increase in the expense of the establishment, to the amount of the former sum. Before he could admit such a grant, he was anxious to sift the business thorough-

ly. He was disposed to think, that no man, in his common senses, capable of performing the trivial duty of paying a few soldiers, would give up such a situation, unless urged to do so; and Captain Earle must be in a deplorable situation, indeed, if he were unable to perform that duty. He thought, therefore, that there must be some understanding, with respect to the person who was to succeed him; and certainly he had heard that an individual was named for the situation, some time since, in case that court should approve of him. On the face of the memorial of Captain Earle, and of the recommendation of the committee of correspondence, there was nothing that entitled him to a pension of £300 a year. It was stated, that, being sixty-six years of age, was, in itself, a sufficient recommendation. But if, at such an age, individuals were generally incapacitated from transacting business, and were compelled to retire, how many of their most efficient men would they lose? In this instance, it appeared, they had not made those scrupulous inquiries which they did in other cases. Had they acted with their usual circumspection, they would have had the certificates of medical men, declaring that Captain Earle was unfit to perform his ordinary duty, laid before them. With such certificates in their possession, they would have a fair plea for saying, "He is an individual incapable of performing his official duties, is he not, then, a proper object for the bounty of the court?" This they had not done—and he thanked some friends near him for that alteration in the bye-laws by which the court of directors were obliged to report the grounds on which they recommended certain pensions. In this case, it appeared that they had recommended a pension to be conferred on Captain Earle, without having before them any proof that his infirmities prevented him from acting—and, when they considered the expense already occasioned by this establishment, they were not warranted in adding to it, unless under very peculiar circumstances. If Captain Earle were capable of performing his duties, why should he retire on a pension? On the other hand, if he (Mr. Hume) were satisfied that he was incapable, he would not object to his receiving the bounty of the court—but his incapacity ought to be clearly proved. Here he wished to inquire what measure of justice was dealt out to others? By the last act, the 53d of the King, renewing their charter, some regulations were made on this subject. In the 93d section they would find rules laid down, and regulations established, by which they were authorised to grant pensions to officers in India and England, according to a certain fixed scale of service. What did that

scale say? If a servant, under sixty years of age, having served the Company faithfully for seven years, be found incapable, from infirmity of mind or body, to perform the duties of his office, it may be lawful to grant him a pension, not exceeding one-third of the salary and allowed emoluments of his office. Was Captain Earle in that situation? No—he was above sixty years of age. How then did the law apply to his case? The scale said, “If the servant be above sixty years of age, and has been employed by the Company for fifteen years, then it may be lawful to grant him a pension not exceeding two-thirds of his salary and emoluments.” Now it appeared that Captain Earle was, in reality, only a servant of twelve years standing—and yet the court of directors proposed to give him, not two-thirds of his salary, as paymaster, but three-fourths of it—£300 per annum out of £132, which the paymaster annually received; while the man who had served fifteen years, whose services were equally meritorious as those of Captain Earle, could only receive two-thirds of his salary as a pension, for the act prohibited a more extensive grant. His object in making this remark was, that equal justice should be done to all their servants, when they were no longer able to discharge their duties. If the law prohibited them from giving to any servant, however faithfully he had acted for them during fifteen years, more than two-thirds of his salary on his retiring, by what rule could they grant three-fourths to Captain Earle? The Act of Parliament farther stated, that where a servant was sixty-five years of age and upwards, and had served the Company forty years, then it would be lawful to allow him three-fourths of his salary; and here they were about to grant Captain Earle, who had served but twelve years, three-fourths of his annual income—and that too without having any proof that his infirmities are such as render him unable to discharge the duties of his office. Under these circumstances, he submitted to the candour of the court of directors (for no individual was more anxious than himself to meet a case of real distress with the most humane feeling) whether, when there was no evidence of incapacity before them, and when they were acting against the letter and spirit of the law, it was not his duty to advert to the subject, and to call on the court to pause before they decided? If a case could be made out, where, as a great body, they were called on to grant this boon, nothing could be more meritorious than the concession of it. But no documents were adduced to shew that Captain Earle was a more efficient servant than those whose pensions were regulated by the clause in

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the Act of Parliament. Many pensions were granted for twenty, twenty-five, thirty, and forty years service. There was an instance of a gentleman retiring, who had served the Company for fifty years. The act said, if the servant be above sixty-five years of age, and has served fifty years or upwards, then, and in that case only, his pension may be equal to the whole of his salary. But all these cases were regulated by the Act of Parliament. Now, if they gave to Captain Earle £300 out of £132 per annum, he having served but twelve years, it was more than they would be authorized to grant to any man in their establishment, unless he had served for forty years, therefore, he contended, the law did not warrant them to vote so large a sum. He was unwilling to move any proposition that would mar the resolution altogether—but he thought a little time should be given between the present and the next court, in order to examine whether a necessity really existed for such a grant. When they had such a staff as he described, were they not bound, before they increased the expense, to investigate the duty which Captain Earle was called on to perform? They ought to inquire whether he was obliged to go out of doors? Whether he was compelled to drive from place to place? In short, they ought to understand his duties accurately. He (Mr. Hume) acted, for a considerable time, as paymaster. For several years he paid twenty thousand men, almost without moving from his desk. The adjutant mustered the men, and the paymaster had scarcely to rise from his seat. If Captain Earle were so gouty and so infirm as not to be able to move from one room to another, still, if he could sit in his chair, he might be capable of performing the duties of his office. This being the case, he hoped there was proof before the court of directors, to shew that Captain Earle was utterly incapacitated from discharging such easy functions. Humanity often sanctioned that which law would not countenance—and, therefore, he was unwilling to move a negative on the resolution. But as there was no proof that pointed out the necessity of giving Captain Earle £300 a-year out of a salary of £132, his wish was to move, at the next court, that the sum should be reduced. He should be glad to know, whether the proceedings of the present day would debar him, on a future occasion, from moving that the grant proposed by the resolution, should be lessened—or whether he should by the forms of the court, be compelled to oppose the resolution altogether, when they were convened for the purpose of confirming it? He asked this question, because he intended, on the present

occasion, to move an amendment, by way of addition, to the resolution. He would do this for the purpose of placing his sentiments on record, and of shewing that the question had not passed *sub silentio*, or without due notice. He felt it necessary to act in this manner, because, on a late occasion, some of his friends were reproached, as if they had not been present, in consequence of their not having placed their sentiments on record. It was said, indeed, that they were not opposed to the measure then brought forward, because their sentiments did not appear on the minutes; than which no assertion was ever more fallacious. To prevent the occurrence of such an error on this occasion, he should move that the following words be added to the resolution:

"And that this court, viewing with alarm the large and increasing pension list of the Company, doth recommend to the court of directors, the utmost vigilance and economy, in every application for a pension brought before them; and also that they will not, except in very urgent cases, deviate from the spirit of the law," (I might almost, observed Mr. Hume, say *the letter*), "as laid down in the act of the 53d Geo. III, cap. 155, sec. 93, which directs pensions to be granted according to the length of service of the Company's servants."

He wished to ascertain, from the legal authority present, whether he should be debarred, in consequence of this amendment, from moving, at the next court, that the grant specified in the resolution should be reduced? He did not himself consider that he should so bar himself, because he thought when the matter was again submitted to them, it might be treated as a new question. If there were any feeling in the court, that he should not have that privilege, he should be glad, if it met the wishes of the hon. Chairman, to refer the point to the legal officer. The question was, whether the amendment he was about to propose to-day, would debar him from moving, at the next court, another amendment, lowering the sum which they were now called on to grant to Captain Earle?

The *Chairman*.—"I understand the hon. proprietor desires to know, whether, if the present question shall pass, with the approbation of the court, he can, when it comes before the next court, for confirmation, move another amendment? I beg leave to refer the point to our counsel, who is at hand."

Mr. Serjeant *Bosanquet*.—"I see no difficulty in the case. The present amendment does not amount to an approbation of the original resolution—it merely contains a monitory observation—and, therefore, pending the confirmation of the

resolution, the hon. proprietor is at liberty to move an amendment, altering the original proposition."

Mr. *Hume*.—"I should wish to be informed, whether, on a future day, I may be allowed to lower the amount of the proposed grant? I know I cannot move an increase, without giving due notice—and I am also aware, that, on the principle of *omne majus continet in se minus*, it was held, in this court, that a motion for reducing a grant may be made, without previous notice—but the question here is, whether my offering an amendment this day, will operate as a bar to my moving, at a future time, the substitution of a smaller sum for that now proposed?"

Mr. Serjeant *Bosanquet*.—"I am not aware of any rule established in this court, which can preclude the hon. proprietor from proposing such an amendment."

Mr. *R. Jackson*.—"The question is simply this—whether, if one amendment be moved this day by my hon. friend, he shall, at the next court, be competent to move another of a pecuniary nature—namely, for the purpose of lowering the intended grant?"

Mr. Serjeant *Bosanquet*.—"It requires two courts to approve and confirm the resolution—and, at the second, such an amendment may, I think, be proposed."

Mr. *R. Jackson*.—"I am of opinion, that the apprehended difficulty does not exist."

Mr. *Hume*.—"I now beg leave to hand up this, as an amendment. In doing so, I hope the gentlemen behind the bar will not suppose that I mean to pass any censure upon them. They have, however, certainly departed from the spirit of the law, as laid down in the 53d of the king."

The *Chairman*.—"The hon. proprietor may qualify his meaning as he pleases; but the words which he wishes to be added to the original motion, do, in fact, convey a censure."

The amendment having been read—

The *Chairman* rose. "I beg leave," said he, "to offer a few words on the merits of Captain Earle's case. He is stated to be sixty-six years of age, which is not denied. His infirmities are certainly very great; and, if he were brought into this court, his appearance would indicate, that everything which was stated respecting him was perfectly true. With reference to the law which has been adverted to, I beg leave to say, notwithstanding the statement of the hon. proprietor, that the court of directors, in proposing this grant, do not, in any way, infringe the act of parliament which he has noticed. If the fact be otherwise, I shall doubtless find gentlemen who will set me right."

Mr. *Dixon* said, when the hon. proprietor considered the nature of the amendment, he would, perhaps, rather wish to withdraw it—because there was an expression in it which, he conceived, the court of proprietors could not sanction. It was, by inference, admitted in the amendment, that the court of directors might, in what they considered urgent cases, depart from the letter and spirit of the law. This he considered highly objectionable; and, as it was not intended, on that day, to oppose the motion of the court of directors—as it was not intended, on that day, to recommend a smaller sum, as this amendment would not retard or forward the question in any point of view, as it could do no manner of good whatsoever, he begged of the hon. proprietor not to persist in a proposition, which did not contradict the necessity of the grant now called for.

Mr. *Hume*. “I will explain, in one word, what I mean. The spirit of the act of parliament is this—that no individual, in the Company’s service, shall be entitled to receive a pension, equal to three-fourths of his salary, unless he be above sixty-five years of age, and have served the Company for forty years; and I wish my amendment to stand on record, in order that the court may not, in future, deviate from so wholesome a regulation.”

Mr. *E. Parry*. “The present case does not come under the provision quoted. Captain Earle’s situation is different. The court of directors brought it under the consideration of the proprietors, as a case of compassion. Captain Earle is totally incapable of doing his duty, and if kept in the situation, some other person must be employed to officiate. He had served the Company for nineteen years in India, and though he stated his age to be sixty-six years, it was not this advanced period of life which rendered him anxious to retire, but his extreme infirmity. I have known him for forty years, and I am sure that his services in India were most meritorious. He has no retiring pension, because he left India before the list was established. He has served the Company at the depot for many years, as faithfully as any individual could do; and, I am sorry to say, he is not likely to live a twelvemonth longer. Under these circumstances, the court of directors lent a favorable ear to Captain Earle’s case, and it is now for the court of proprietors to decide on it.”

Mr. *D. Kinnaird* said, he was more satisfied by what fell from the hon. gent. who had just addressed them, than by anything that had previously been stated to the court. If Captain Earle was absolutely incapable of performing

those very small duties, he was quite sensible that a case was made out to convince the proprietors of his being well worthy of their humane consideration. When he saw a gentleman who had served the Company in so deplorable a state as not to be able to sign his name, he would not hesitate a moment to grant him a pension, which was only to afford him the common comforts of life. The conduct of his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) was kind and conciliating. He did not mean to oppose the motion, but was merely anxious that his sentiments might be put on record; and that something like a rule should be laid down for the conduct of the court of directors, in dealing out the liberality of the Company to different claimants. He trusted, therefore, that the motives of his hon. friend and of himself, if they persisted in placing the amendment on record, would not be misunderstood or misrepresented. The scale laid down in the act of parliament was, in his opinion, judiciously alluded to, as a fair and proper rule to guide them on such occasions. He confessed that he should object to the amendment altogether, if the words quoted by an hon. proprietor (Mr. Dixon) were omitted. Where the case was of an urgent nature, he would go beyond the rule—and this was, undoubtedly, a case of peculiar urgency. He was, therefore, desirous of marking it as an urgent case, by the adoption of the amendment—for nothing short of Capt. Earle’s being in a state of incapacity, unable even to sign his name to an account, could justify the proposition made to the court.

Mr. *Hume*. “Should there be any expression in this amendment, which the court may think improper, I will, with the greatest pleasure, make the necessary alteration.”

Mr. *Lowndes* was happy to give his vote in favor of a resolution which went to reward the meritorious exertions of an old servant. Careful as he was of the purse of the Company, he would always open it when an old servant claimed relief; but he should ever oppose sinecures and useless pensions. He never would countenance the frittering away of the Company’s money, by giving it to persons because they had influence in that house. Persons of that description he should always set his face against—for he considered grants made to them as connected with the basest corruption. But where, as in this case, an individual had served them faithfully for nineteen years, there was a very good reason for rewarding him.

The Deputy Chairman (James Pattison, Esq.) said, he rose to make a few observations merely with reference to the words proposed to be added to the orig-

nal motion. The hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) stated, that there was not the slightest intention, on his part, to convey any censure on the court of directors, but that, as this was a special case, which deserved the notice of the court, he wished to shew, by placing his sentiments on record, that it was not passed over silently. He (Mr. Pattison), giving every degree of credit to the intentions of the hon. proprietor, hoped, however, that he would withdraw words, which, in some slight degree, did convey censure. The amendment recommended to the court of directors, "the utmost vigilance and economy, in every application for a pension;" and also, "that they would not, except in very urgent cases, deviate from the spirit of the law." If this were put upon record, it would seem as if they had not in *all* cases used "the utmost vigilance and economy;"—and it might also be inferred, that they had "deviated from the spirit of the law."

Mr. D. Kinnaird—"Perhaps it would be better if it were altered to, 'except in similar urgent cases.'"

Mr. Pattison proceeded.—There was another point on which he should now make an observation. He alluded to the amount of expense which the Company would incur by granting this pension, as the hon. proprietor had in some degree misstated it. The amount of the retiring pension, if granted, would be £300 a year, and the salary which Captain Earle's successor would receive, would be £250 per annum, making a gross sum of £550 a year. The charge from which the Company would be relieved by his retirement, was £432. 10s; therefore, the additional expense, created by the provision made for Captain Earle, and by the salary of his successor, would, in fact, be only £118. 10s. Captain Earle had been in the service of the Company, (with the exception of a few years; from the year 1767. He returned from India in 1786, after nineteen years military service. In 1804, he got a situation in the Company's depot, so that, adding the two periods of nineteen and thirteen years together, he had actually served the Company for thirty-two years. It was not his age alone which induced him to retire, but his extreme infirmities, the reason stated in his memorial. The necessity of the grant was still farther supported by the unfortunate state of his domestic circumstances, which, he hoped, would never be left out of the consideration of a Company, that had ever acted with kindness and humanity to their servants. Under all these views, he trusted the hon. proprietor would be induced to withdraw what seemed to be a species of opposition to a measure so truly honorable and praise-worthy.

Mr. Hume said, as he was called on by the hon. director, he wished the court to see clearly what he meant. His object was, not to oppose the motion now, and perhaps not ultimately; but he thought it incumbent on him to place his sentiments on record, when an individual, for thirteen years service, was going to receive far more than the scale laid down in the Act of Parliament entitled him to. As to the nineteen previous years they could not be taken into the account—for Capt. Earle came home as a civilian now did, without any claim on the Company. If the pay and allowances of Capt. Earle's successor were only to be £250 per annum, then certainly the increased expense of the establishment would be merely £118; but he did not understand this. He supposed that the gentleman who succeeded Capt. Earle would receive the same salary which the captain had received. The circumstance stated by the hon. director was not mentioned in the report, and he, therefore, knew nothing of it. If they did not pay Capt. Earle's successor less than that gentleman received, it was obvious that there would be an increased charge of £300 per annum, instead of £118. He hoped the court would excuse him in persisting to place his amendment on record, in order to shew that this was one of those urgent cases which the liberality of the court would always consider favourably—at the same time that it did not come under the provisions of the Act of Parliament. To prove that the court were cognisant of this latter circumstance, he was desirous that his amendment should be recorded. It would thus appear hereafter that the circumstance had not passed without observation.

Mr. Pattison said, Captain Earle had £250 a year as paymaster, and his other allowance of £182. 10s. was the pay of a captain, which he was not now to claim. The gentleman who succeeded him would come in on £250 per annum.

The Chairman. "I beg leave to say a few words on the merits of the amendment proposed by the hon. proprietor. He recommends the 'utmost vigilance and economy' to be exercised on every application for pension that may be brought before the court of directors. I beg leave to inform the court, perhaps unnecessarily, that, on every occasion of this kind, the feelings of the executive body are most sensibly alive to an economical disbursement of the Company's money. A severe and vigilant scrutiny takes place before the directors come forward with a recommendation to the court of proprietors; I think, therefore, the recommendation contained in the amendment is wholly unnecessary, because it asks that to be done which, I confidently assert,

the court of directors have always most solemnly and conscientiously performed."

Mr. *Lowndes* said, perhaps the opposition of the hon. proprietor arose from his supposing that the increased charge would be £300, instead of £118 a year. That had been explained, and it made a great difference.

The *Chairman*. "Will the hon. proprietor persist in his amendment?"

Mr. *Hume*. "Yes, certainly—the court will excuse me."

The Hon. *H. P. Elphinstone* said, the amendment evidently conveyed a censure on the court of directors. If their recommendation, in the present instance, was wrong, there would be some shew of reason for such an amendment; but, when the general feeling of the court was, that it was highly proper, why should a proposition of this nature be made? It surely cast a reflection on the court of directors, for it implied, that they had not adopted a system of vigilant economy. He would venture to say, if the matter were looked into, that the interest of the Company was as carefully and conscientiously attended to in the other room as it could be by any body of gentlemen, however strict, and however zealous. A direct censure was not cast on the executive body by this amendment, but, by inference, a severe reflection was thrown out against them.

Mr. *K. Smith* hoped the hon. proprietor would not divide the court on this occasion. As there was no necessity for the amendment, he trusted he would waive it.

Mr. *Lowndes* was always happy when he could agree to the propositions of his hon. friend, but he conceived the present amendment to be unnecessary.

The amendment was then negatived by a large majority—after which, the original question was carried unanimously.

MANDAMUS PAPERS.

The *Chairman*. "I have now to acquaint the court, that it is made special at the request of certain proprietors, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Mandamus Papers, as far as the same relate to the conduct of the court of directors, in resisting the powers exercised on that occasion by the honorable the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, in adjudicating disputed pecuniary claims, and in directing the application of the Company's funds for their discharge."

The requisition, which was dated the 18th of March, having been read—

Mr. *Howarth* rose and observed, that the Mandamus Papers had for a long time been in the hands of the proprietors, who, he hoped, had perused them with that attention which their importance demanded. Many circumstances had con-

curred to postpone the consideration of this interesting subject, some of private and others of public convenience. When the requisition was signed he was in a state of convalescence, and hoped he should have been able to attend on the day selected for the discussion; he was, however, disappointed in consequence of illness—and indeed he was now in that delicate state of health which rendered it extremely difficult for him to discharge the duty he had undertaken; but, feeling most anxious that the question should be considered maturely, being extremely unwilling that any circumstance should operate to set it aside—believing, as he did, that the subject was most materially connected with the interests of the Company, he was induced, incapable as he was, to bring it forward.—(*Hear! hear!*)—He would not, however, run the risk of weakening so good a cause by the incapacity of its advocate, but for one expectation,—namely, that his defects and errors would be supplied by the superior talents and abilities of others.—(*Hear! hear!*)—The court would now allow him to make two or three preliminary remarks before he stated the case. In the first place, it had been said, that the matter was completely at rest; that the case of Major Hart had been decided; that much had been done to prevent the court of directors from again coming into collision with the board of control; and, in short, that the business had entirely gone by. Undoubtedly, the case of Major Hart had been decided, and that too by a tribunal from whose decrees there was no appeal; there was, therefore, no use in canvassing it; but he never could consider the question as entirely gone by, while the principle recognized by the Act of Parliament remained, and while that precedent was established by the privy council which now stood acknowledged. He thought it would be important for them to consider, whether they were tacitly to acquiesce in the principle that had been so recognized, and whether they should, or should not, complain of the precedent. It had been said, that they (the proprietors of East-India stock) were setting themselves up as interpreters of the Act of Parliament, as expounders of the law, in opposition to the judges of the Court of King's Bench—and it had been asked, whether they would place their political knowledge, as statesmen, against that of the privy council? They could have no such presumption; but legal decisions led to legal results,—and, as the result in the present case bore hard on the Company, they could not sit down without expressing an opinion. Legal decisions, it should be observed, were subject to revision, and sometimes to reversal. The judges

of the Court of King's Bench, in their judgment on the subject in question, have stated the grounds on which they formed their opinion. In giving an opinion on the act of parliament, they stated the terms which they had selected from that act, and on which their judgment was formed; and, in so much as publicity attended their decision, so far it was satisfactory; but, with respect to the decision of the privy council, they were left completely in the dark. None of its members had given them any hint on the subject; all they knew was, that the decision had produced this effect—it had converted the controlling power into the executive power. The decree had taken out of the hands of the trustees, appointed by, and responsible to the proprietors, the power of appropriating the Company's funds, and placed it in the hands of persons over whom they had no control whatever.—(*Hear ! hear !*)—It, in effect, directed applicants to lay their claims, whatever they might be, before the board of control, who would decide on them as they thought proper, notwithstanding any opposition of the executive body. He thought it was necessary to premise, that the question was not taken with any feeling of hostility towards the board of control. The noble Lord, who presided at the head of that board when this question was first stated, was now no more, and no wish existed to cast any reflection on his memory. If any desire were felt to act with hostility towards the board of control, it would not be wise to indulge it; it would not be prudent to venture on war with such unequal powers; for all great public bodies must feel how important it was to have a mutual respect for each other; and, he would say, that public interest was never better consulted than when public duties were discharged with firmness, but at the same time with moderation.—(*Hear ! hear !*)—It might be supposed, by those who did not know him, that he was lending himself on this occasion to flatter and compliment the executive body; this was not, however, the fact; he believed the tendency of his mind rather was a jealousy of power,—experience proved that unrestricted power could not safely be entrusted to human nature; there was a tendency and bias in power to enlarge its authority; it always endeavoured to increase itself—to extend its boundaries; and the records of that Company would shew, that the board of control had been ever seeking to enlarge its authority. Then, he would ask, what protection, what shield, what defence, could they oppose to this spirit of encroachment? There was none that he knew of, except the firmness of their executive body.—(*Hear ! hear !*)—And it

was therefore wise in the proprietors, when that firmness was manifested, to encourage it.—(*Hear ! hear !*)—It was no less just than it was wise to do this; for, if they exercised their undoubted right to oppose the executive body,—to check it, when its conduct called for a check,—surely, it was no less just, when the proprietors saw them acting in a way that deserved approbation, to bestow on them, in the fullest manner, the applause they merited.—(*Hear ! hear !*)—He was certainly very glad to mark the unanimity with which they acted on this occasion; he was rejoiced when he beheld them giving up every private feeling, and opposing, one and all, this most arbitrary measure.—(*Hear ! hear !*)—Surely, when their conduct was so honorable the proprietors could not in justice refuse to them their entire approbation.—(*Hear ! hear !*)—The question which they were about to stir was evidently a question of power; it was not whether, in Major Hart's case, but whether, in any case, it should be permitted for the board of control to direct a payment out of the funds of the Company, beyond what the executive body thought the claimant, whoever he might be, should receive? or, whether the Company's funds were to be placed at the disposal of their own trustees, or at the command of the board of control? Any question respecting Major Hart must be of a purely personal nature. The merits, or demerits of Major Hart—whether he acted rightly at Seringapatam—whether the committee that sat on his conduct proceeded on proper grounds—whether the governor-general took a just view of the case—whether the court of directors, in receiving certain impressions from the dispatches sent from Madras, acted liberally or fairly—all these questions might be worthy of consideration when Major Hart's case came before the court; but, on the present occasion, he thought it was proper to abstain from mixing individual interest with matters of a public nature; at the same time, he could not help expressing what he felt on this subject, and it did appear to him that there were circumstances in Major Hart's case which ought to place his conduct under a lenient consideration in future, should it be necessary to go into it. He should now proceed to state the case as it stood. It appeared that in August, 1803, a letter was sent out by the court of directors to the government of Madras, directing payment to be made for the rice delivered at Seringapatam, for the use of the army. That letter was laid before the board of control—was approved by them, and was sent out without any qualification; and it accordingly arrived at Madras: and he was persuaded that had that government understood the

directions of the letter, it was probable that this court would have heard no more of this unfortunate business: but not comprehending the order contained in the letter, they referred the matter back to the court of directors for explanation. The court of directors proposed to send out an explanatory letter, dated 27th August 1807, which was laid before the board of control for its approbation. The board of control, notwithstanding the act which provided that within fourteen days any alteration in the Company's letters should be returned to the court of directors with the reasons for the alteration, detained the letter an unusual length of time. He did not mention this as a circumstance of any very great importance, but the letter was in fact kept from the 27th August to the 15th December following, and upon the 15th December the paragraph was returned. Six days afterwards, namely, the 21st December, a letter came again from the board of control, desiring that the paragraph might be sent back to them for alteration. From the 21st of December they kept it in their hands until the 30th of May in the following year, being an interval of four or five months, and it was then returned finally altered. He was a little particular in dates, and therefore had put down every one, for a very obvious purpose; because it struck him, that in the whole of this extraordinary transaction, from its commencement to its conclusion, there had been a peculiarity of demeanour wholly irreconcilable with the usual forms of public business. However, the paragraph was returned finally altered on the 13th May, 1808. In consequence of this, a correspondence took place between the board and the court; but he did not mean to enter into the particulars of that correspondence. Much argument was used, in order to procure the alteration of the paragraph; and, in short, to adjust the thing to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. In the interim the court of directors thought proper to take counsel's advice upon the subject; they laid the matter before Mr. Serjeant Shepherd, (the present solicitor general), Mr. Adam, and Mr. Wilson; and the opinion that those gentlemen gave, was, that the board of control was not authorized to direct the Company to pay this debt, any more than any other debt contracted in this country. With this opinion in their pockets, the court of directors held a conference with the board of control, and had communication with the present lord Melville. And although what passed between them did not appear, yet the result was very remarkable; for during the whole time that lord Melville was a member of that board, he was so convinced upon the subject, or was at least so qui-

escent upon it, that he never interfered further. Certainly from the 18th February 1809, until the 25th June 1812, no further notice was taken of the transaction by the board of control. But on that day, a change having taken place in that board, a letter was written to the court of directors, inquiring after this paragraph. An answer was returned to that letter, but it did not appear that any proceeding took place upon it. It was, however, fair to presume, (and there were some good reasons for believing) that some conference was held with lord Buckinghamshire on the subject, as there had been with lord Melville; and the result was, that for upwards of two years longer, lord Buckinghamshire did not think proper to interfere in the matter. On the 23d June 1814, another letter came from the board of control to the court of directors, again inquiring after the paragraph. The court of directors, in answer to this letter, stated that they had not transmitted the paragraph to India—that they had taken legal opinions upon the subject, which justified them in believing that it was not necessary so to do—that they had held conferences with the late president of the board; and concluded, that the matter having been suffered to remain dormant for upwards of five years, they were allowed to consider that no further proceedings would be taken, and that the matter was suffered to pass by altogether in silence. They transmitted the opinion of counsel, which they had taken in 1809, to the board of control as an accompaniment to this letter. The board of control, upon receiving it, thought it their duty also to take the opinion of counsel, and they accordingly wrote to the court of directors acquainting them that they too had taken legal advice; and the opinions of counsel which they had received, convinced them that this was a matter so connected with military government as to be under the superintendence of the board of control, according to the terms of the act of parliament; and they therefore informed the court of directors, that unless they transmitted their despatch, or appealed to his majesty in council, the board would consider themselves compelled to enforce the transmission of the paragraph.—In this state of things, the court of directors had recourse to further opinions of counsel, and accordingly in 1815, they consulted Sir Arthur Pigott, Sir Samuel Romilly, and Mr. Bosanquet, gentlemen who were admitted to be legal authorities of the first repute in the country. The opinion which those gentlemen gave, was, that the directors were not bound, (according to the true sense and meaning of the act) to forward the despatch so altered; and that a *manda-*

mus could not properly be issued to compel them. Fortified with this opinion, the directors came to a resolution, not to send out the paragraph:—and here he (Mr. H.) must think that it would have been impossible for the court of directors, under such powerful legal opinions as they had received, without a dereliction of their duty, to do any thing but refuse to comply with the order of the board of control, even though they had a *mandamus* staring them in the face.—Indeed it would have been impossible for them, without abandoning the line of conduct they had previously pursued, and deeply as they might deplore the disreputable consequence of the compulsory process with which they were threatened, to have acted otherwise. It did not appear how they could, consistently with a faithful discharge of their duty to their constituents, either compromise or avoid resorting to the risk of a *mandamus*; and, therefore, under the legal opinions they had received, they refused to transmit the altered paragraph. Many proprietors whom he (Mr. H.) knew, had certainly thought, that that was a proper period for the directors to have come to the court of proprietors, for their advice and assistance. Upon this point, however, he should say nothing. The directors determined to resist the transmission of the paragraph; and when the board of control sent a very short and pithy letter, telling them, “that unless they should determine either forthwith to transmit the said paragraph to India, or avail themselves of the right of appeal to his majesty in council, the board must consider themselves compelled to enforce the transmission of the paragraph.” The directors became still more determined in their resistance; and positively, and in express terms, refused to comply with the mandate of the board. In consequence of which, the board of control applied to the court of king’s bench for a *mandamus*; and then the Company joined issue. In the king’s bench the argument turned upon two points. The first was whether the altered paragraph, did or did not relate to matters connected with the civil or military government? upon which point the judges could not entertain any doubt. They refused to entertain the question, and they said, that the privy council were the proper visitors upon an occasion of that nature:—and that they would not interfere, because they thought it their duty to abstain from its discussion. The second point was argued with considerable ability: that point was—whether, under the term *allowance* or *gratuity*, the board of control were not interdicted by the express terms of the act of parliament, from sending out any direction upon that particular subject? The court, however,

determined, that under the strict literal construction of the act, that the terms *allowance* or *gratuity* were not comprehended in the intention of the legislature; and, therefore, they decided against the case. But in the course of that argument, a curious question was put to the lord chief justice (Ellenborough), which was of this nature:—“Will your lordship then conceive it was left in the board of control to put any one sixpence into the pocket of any individual in India, be he officer or be he not officer, on account of service rendered to the public, or any other account, which had not previously been proposed by the directors?—If on a strict construction of these sections, it should be ascertained that it is unprovided for, it is most unfortunate; because nobody doubted that the board was so controlled by these clauses, that they could not by any possibility put any sum of money into any man’s pocket.” Lord Ellenborough then made this remark upon that part of the subject. “We cannot go beyond the terms of the act of parliament. If there was a mischief which it became the legislature to apprehend, and they did not, we cannot supply that.” From this observation it was fair to infer that the noble and learned lord thought this was a mischief which the legislature had not foreseen, and therefore had not provided for. The court of King’s Bench, however, saw sufficient ground to enlarge the rule, in order to give the court of directors time to appeal to the king in council: an appeal accordingly took place, and a solemn hearing came on before the privy council. The directors had no alternative, the judges having declared that this was a case in which the directors must necessarily appeal. The question before the privy council was argued with an ability, the most extraordinary that could be imagined. Every topic was touched upon, and every argument advanced that human ingenuity could suggest; and not one of them, as he (Mr. H.) conceived, was fairly met, or fully answered. However, in the result, the privy council was determined to support the board of control, and thus after thirty-two years, during which time, not a single instance had ever occurred of an appeal to the privy council, the board of control and the court of directors had come to an issue upon their respective rights. The privy council, in supporting the board of control, verified the prediction of Mr. Fox, in a very singular and extraordinary manner; for Mr. Fox, in arguing against that clause in the bill, which provided for an appeal to the privy council, pointedly observed, “that this was nothing more or less than an appeal from the minister to the minister, from the privy counsellor to the privy

council; from the advisers of the crown to the advisers of the crown," and in truth, as Mr. Fox said, "an appeal to the privy council was little more than a fallacy and a farce."

It could not easily be expected that the court of directors should have foreseen, by any possibility, that when they submitted the case to an enlightened body of statesmen, like the privy council, they would not have the whole of the subject under their view, and that in considering the terms of an act of parliament, they would not have lost sight of the spirit, the policy, and the objects with which the legislature passed these enactments. They could not reasonably have foreseen what would be the result; for the directors were, in truth and in fact, the executive body of the East-India Company. Their authority belonged to the constitution of the Company, and to destroy their authority was to destroy its constitution. Could it be foreseen, that the privy council, as a body of statesmen, would degrade and diminish that authority, which was held up to India as the head of the government? Could it be supposed that the privy council would weaken and render inefficient by one single decree, that instrument, which the legislature had pronounced the fittest for the executive government of India? Surely this was what no one could have foreseen. Now, he would really ask one question: suppose the directors had, after this proceeding, still further persisted in refusing to transmit this altered paragraph, and there were many who thought that they ought to have done so, what would have been the consequence? The consequence would have been, that the representatives of the sovereignty of India, in whose hands were placed territorial possessions producing an annual revenue of seventeen millions, in whose hands were placed the government and protection of sixty millions of people, who had in their pay an army of sixty thousand men—all these great potentates would one and all have been sent close prisoners to the King's Bench prison, and their worthy secretary Mr. Cobb, would have been the only representative of the *Great Mogul* in this country; and all this, upon a disputed account, whether the rice should be paid for at the rate of *one*, or *two* shillings per pound. This might appear perhaps of little consequence in our own country; but when the effect, which it was likely to produce in India, was considered, the consequence would be most alarming. Had the directors gone to this extremity, (and there were many proprietors who thought they ought to have resisted to the last, and even have gone to prison,) what would have been the probable consequences in India? He (Mr. H.) defied

any man, who knew the nature of that country, to look to the probable consequences without shuddering. The decision of the privy council brought to his recollection the words of Mr. Burke, who was not frequently in the habit of defending the court of directors; but upon an occasion in the House of Commons, when a sneering sarcasm was thrown out against the inefficiency of merchants to be statesmen, he made this remark: "*I have known merchants with the sentiments and abilities of great statesmen; and I have seen persons in the rank of statesmen with the conceptions and characters of pedlars.*"—(Hear! hear! hear!)

—In order to be able to judge correctly of the intentions of the legislature, in instituting the board of control, it was necessary to go a little further into the parliamentary proceedings of that day, to see with what spirit they were entered into, and upon what grounds, and with what objects that board was instituted. It was a notorious fact, that soon after the Company became possessed of their territorial possessions, clamours were raised in this country against the Company's servants in India, to a degree, that to be called a *Nabob*, was to be called everything dishonorable and disgraceful. The clamour became so great, and perhaps there was pretty good ground for it, that it attracted the notice of parliament. Accordingly committees were appointed to inquire into the alleged abuses, and to find out a remedy for them. There were two committees appointed, and by their labours a most instructive and important body of information was produced to the public. The select committee had Mr. Burke, and by the labours of that gentleman the most important and voluminous reports were brought forward. The other committee, called the secret committee, of which Mr. Dundas was the president, produced several resolutions, which were laid before the house of commons, and passed there; and those resolutions were, in truth and in fact, the ground work of the institution of the board of control; both committees came to one conclusion upon the subject; namely, that the abuses which gave cause to the complaint, were in the misconduct of the servants of the Company in India, and the inefficiency of the court of directors at home to check and control them. It was upon this principle and for this purpose, that the board of control was instituted. The struggle for ascendancy, which took place between Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt in those days, certainly had no other bearing upon the present subject, than that the court of directors and court of proprietors, siding with Mr. Pitt, would naturally account for the latitude of terms which found their way

into the bill, which instituted the board of control. In order to judge of the intentions of an act of parliament, he (Mr. H.) thought the court could not have better authority than the declared opinion of the framers of it: and, accordingly, he had selected two or three observations of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas, which would shew what their intentions were in framing the bill, and what was declared by Mr. Pitt to be the groundwork upon which it was built.

In 1784, in one of the early debates, Mr. Pitt said "that the board should be a board of *political control*, but *not of political influence*: that it left to the Company the uncontrolled possession of their commerce, of their treasury, their patronage, their contracts, and their appointments of writers and cadets."—(*Hear! hear!*)—Mr. Pitt, in the further progress of this bill, pressed by the vigour of Mr. Fox, said "I defy any man to contradict me when I assert, that while there is every possible guard against patronage, the crown's rigorous, effectual, and authoritative command over the politics of Hindostan, is the main object of every line in this bill." Mr. Pitt then went on to say, "to give the crown the power of guiding the politics of India, with as little means of corrupt influence as possible, is the true plan for India, and the true spirit of this bill." In recapitulating the powers of the board, Mr. Pitt said, "the principal powers of the board would consist in directing what political objects the Company's servants were to pursue. It would have no power to appoint nor any patronage: consequently it could have no motive to deviate from its duty." Mr. Dundas expressed his sentiments upon this subject, in the most unqualified terms. He insisted "that nothing was taken from the Company by this bill which ought to be left with them: that the determination of great political questions, relating to peace and war, was indeed to be taken from them; but that was all. In all other respects the powers of the Company would be the same after the passing of the bill, that they are now."—(*Hear! hear!*)

Could any man entertain a doubt, that the framers of this bill intended to make the board of control a board of *political control*; to place the politics of India entirely under their superintendence; all affairs of state, and every thing which could be considered as properly belonging to a government: but having given a controlling power to the board, the executive power was left in the hands of the company: all the details were left to the directors, and in the most unqualified terms had Mr. Pitt declared, "that he left the Company in the uncontrolled pos-

session of their *treasury*."—(*Hear! hear!*) Now, he would really ask what would be the effects in India, if cases of this nature were to go out to that country? What effects must such ill-judged decisions produce, not only upon the servants but upon the natives of that empire, if the real situation in which the Company stood were known? Undoubtedly the Company were the nominal and the actual governors of India; but the effects of such proceedings as these must produce a weak and a wavering system, inasmuch as they tended to degrade the executive power of the Company, they must produce a certain degree of insubordination in the service; for would any man doubt that every person in India, who had a disputed claim, would not attempt by some ingenuity or other, to bring his claim under the cognizance of the board of control, in the hope that he might, by some means or other, obtain by influence there, what he could not get from the government of India? Would it not be the inevitable consequence, that such persons would rather seek redress by such means, than resort to the legal and constitutional government of India, where his claims might be adjusted upon principles of equity and fair dealing? Who could doubt, that the intervention of such an authority on the part of the board of control tended to destroy the very foundation upon which the Company stood, namely, their *property*, and the control which they had a right to have over that property? In short, it seemed to him, that the placing of such matters in the control of the board, was subverting at once all the constituted authorities of India. If the tribunals of justice, in determining matters of property, were set aside, and if such matters were placed at the arbitrary disposal of any set of men, an incalculable violence would be done to every law, which the constitution of this country had provided for the protection of property.

He feared that he had now exhausted the patience of the court. He felt that he had exhausted himself, and he must therefore conclude with intreating the court, that if they thought the court of directors had done their duty in their resistance to this arbitrary act; if they thought it important to guard against a further attack upon the Company's rights; if they felt disposed to shew a vigilant attention in controlling and protecting their own property against encroachments; if they thought it wise to give encouragement to the court of directors in the discharge of most unpleasant duties, they would concur in the motion which he had now the honor of submitting to their consideration.

"That this court having maturely con-

"sidered the proceedings between the court of directors and the honorable commissioners for the affairs of India, relating to the power claimed by the said commissioners of adjudicating a disputed claim, and enjoining the payment of a sum of money out of the Company's treasury, in liquidation of the same; and finding that the power so claimed was resisted by the court of directors, until compelled to submit by a mandamus; this court doth approve of the conduct of the said court of directors, in maintaining the chartered rights of the Company, and doth, therefore, return thanks to the executive body.

"The court viewing with sincere regret the attempt to recognize a principle and to establish a precedent, conceived to be arbitrary in its nature, dangerous in its consequences, and subversive of the vested rights of the Company, doth further recommend to the court of directors to exercise their utmost vigilance against every infraction of the constitutional rights of the proprietors, and to oppose their most strenuous efforts against every attempt to subvert them, assured that their constituents will cordially co-operate with them, in any measures that may be found necessary for that purpose."

The hon. gentleman concluded by stating, that he had purposely abstained from inserting anything in his motion respecting an application to parliament: but that should the court of directors think this subject required such an application, he hoped and trusted they would persevere in their exertions.

The motion being read by the clerk,

Mr. Hume rose to second it: and in rising to do so, he said it might not perhaps appear extraordinary to those gentlemen who knew the part which he had taken on a former occasion, with respect to the mandamus papers, that he should now feel anxious to support the motion which had been just submitted to their consideration.

The court would observe that the question now before them was not one originally brought forward by the court of proprietors themselves; but that it was submitted to them, in consequence of the unanimous resolution of the court of directors, "that the subject was worthy the consideration of the court of proprietors." At the time that these papers were submitted by the directors to the court, from what he (Mr. Hume) had heard connected with the transaction itself, he thought it a case which required the most serious consideration of every proprietor interested in the welfare of the Company, and interested in preserving a due line between the directors and the

board of control, as far as power was a matter of interest;—and interested in drawing that distinction which only could lead to the proper conduct or affairs of so much magnitude, as those in which these two bodies were concerned. Thinking, as he did, that such a line was necessary to be drawn, and considering that that line, as circumstances now existed, was not sufficiently drawn, he had moved, that the papers which the directors had submitted to the proprietors should be printed; meaning thereby, that whenever the question should come before them, every individual might come prepared with a full knowledge of the question, and be possessed of every requisite information, necessary to the due consideration of the subject. He regretted with his hon. friend, that the question had not been submitted to the court before. Delay, in many instances, defeated the object, even of the wisest propositions: and although, in this instance, the delay which had taken place, might in some degree lessen the effect of the resolution (which he had no doubt would be unanimously acceded to), yet he hoped it would not altogether do away the benefits which ought reasonably to be expected from so important a proceeding. But really, in his opinion, it was incumbent on the part of the court of directors, who thought proper to place these papers before this court, to have followed them up by some resolution or other of their own, similar to what was now proposed, affirming the propriety of their own conduct, and condemning that of the board of control. He, for one, had certainly to regret that this had not been done.

The last paper printed upon this subject, was the directors' protest against the proceedings of the board of control: and in the commencement of his (Mr. Hume's) observations upon this subject, he must say he thought that that protest, if there were no other paper under consideration, would fully and fairly warrant the court of proprietors, in deviating from the line which his hon. friend had prescribed, namely, that of keeping the subject which gave rise to this question separate from the merits of Major Hart's dispute. If any paper could have more strongly than any other implicated and contounded the two questions, it was the directors' own protest; for there, instead of simply stating what he (Mr. Hume) apprehended to be the true view of the subject, namely, the dispute upon the question of power, between the court of directors and the board of control, they had indulged themselves in a detail upon the merits of Major Hart's particular case. Instead of simply protesting against that controlling power which the board of control had assumed over the order sent

out to India for the payment of money to the Company's servants, which all along had been considered as the ground of dispute between those two bodies, they launched out into a course of argument and of detail, than which nothing could tend more to confound the two questions, namely, the situation of Major Hart and the question of power assumed by the board of control. Their own protest, therefore, would have justified the intermixture of the two cases: but, however, as the case of Major Hart was a very different thing from the question now before the court, he could not but think that the recommendation of his hon. friend to keep the two questions separate, ought to be adopted. But he could not help saying, that it would have been pleasing to himself, personally, and, he believed, to many other proprietors, if the question relating to the state of Major Hart's claim was now brought before the court. He professed himself to be totally unprejudiced in that question, and to be totally uninfluenced by any other feelings than those which a sense of justice must dictate; and whenever that case should come before the court, he should simply be guided by the real merits of the transaction, as they were generally known. Undoubtedly, it would have been satisfactory to him, if the court of directors had thought proper, in their wisdom, to review the proceedings connected with that gentleman's case, and had come to some determination, before this question, which arose out of it, had come before the court. He had no wish to enter into the merits of Major Hart's case on the present occasion, because most probably, ere long, the court would have an opportunity of reviewing the whole of that question. But he was most anxious to state, as the result of a careful consideration of the whole of the documents, that the case of Major Hart, as it stood now, was not the case of Major Hart as it stood some years since. Documents had been laid before the court, and before the public, of a nature so extraordinary, that he would venture to say, no individual in the court could produce their parallel in any other case; documents which made such a decided alteration in the case of that gentleman, as to place his claims upon quite a different footing. It was impossible to look over the contents of General Macaulay's letters, without finding abundant matters for excusation and apology in favour of Major Hart; without being satisfied that substantial justice was not done to that gentleman. He mentioned this generally, because he considered that if Major Hart had behaved ill (which he would not call in question, because that point

had been already adjudicated upon), still he ought not to be treated with greater severity than the justice of his case required. Surely if he had sinned, he had already suffered most severely. He had been punished to a considerable extent; and it now became a consideration with the court of directors, whether they would follow up the punishment to the very last degree, and keep the rod hanging over his head. He (Mr. Hume) only hoped, that that circumstance would induce the directors, in the course of time, whenever they should think proper, to take that gentleman's case under their favorable consideration, and that they would, in their wisdom, do what they thought right. For his own part, he would venture to say, that in his conscience, he thought Major Hart was a hardly used individual.— (*Hear! hear!*)

The *Chairman* here interposed, and said he was sorry to interrupt the hon. gentleman; but he hoped that the line which the honorable member of the question had suggested, might be followed, namely, to consider this solely as a question arising between conflicting authorities; the court of directors having resisted the power above them, thinking that that power was inconsistent with the vested rights of the Company. They had persisted in resisting that power to the utmost, upon the principle that they were acting legally, until they had been compelled to yield by the mandamus of the king's bench. They had thrown their conduct upon the judgment of the general court; and the hon. gentleman who brought forward the motion having, himself, particularly requested that the question might be considered purely upon its own merits, without reference to the circumstances which gave rise to the question, he (the hon. chairman) trusted that the hon. gentleman would confine himself within this rule, without considering the case as that of Mr. A. or Mr. B. which was a matter totally irrelevant to the point now under consideration.— (*Hear! hear! hear!*)

Mr. Hume said he was glad the hon. chairman had said this: he had only repeated the words with which he (Mr. H.) had set out. He thought, however, that he was not trespassing beyond the line prescribed by his hon. friend, by incidentally expressing, in his opinion, what should be the line of conduct to be adopted, with respect to the individual case; which he hoped would soon be taken up for the purpose of doing substantial justice to that gentleman.

The object was now to consider this as a question of power; and although his hon. friend had very ably stated the case before the court, and pointed out the great importance of it, yet he had not taken

the only view which he (Mr. Hume) was disposed to take of it, and the only view which he thought the court was authorized to take of it. He was free to say that there was a difficulty in determining what was the precise nature of the power claimed by the board of control: because if the express letter of the law was taken it might lead to different interpretations. For the purpose therefore of obtaining, if possible, what was the true intent and meaning of the framers of the act of Parliament, by which the board of control was established, the court were bound to take a general view of the principle laid down and established by them, and to shew that, in point of practice, that principle had been maintained very generally from that time to the present: with that view he hoped the court would excuse him for entering a little more at large into the subject. It appeared to him that up to year 1781, the Company had conducted their affairs in a manner not at all to be questioned: at least those affairs were far from being ill managed, as far as respected the general concerns and interests of the East Indian empire. In that year, in consequence of the reports made by the house of commons to the public, and which he (Mr. Hume) for one must think were very much exaggerated; for he had perused the various documents upon which their reports were founded, and in his opinion they were not warranted or authorized in making that unfavorable report of the state of India, which they did, to the public: and he hoped when these matters were considered with more calmness, it would appear so to the world; for he was one of those, who thought, that whatever the conduct of the Company might have been (and certainly here and there, there were acts of violence and injustice), yet taking their government generally, no government at such a distance from the parent state, (as far as he was acquainted with the practice of it) had exhibited fewer acts of arbitrary power than that of the East India Company: and he trusted that, in a short time, those who had an interest in this subject, would have an opportunity of seeing an impartial history of their own transactions, both commercial and political, in which the conduct of the Company would appear in a very different point of view, from what it had hitherto been held out to the world. He was most anxious to state this for the satisfaction and information of all persons interested in the affairs of India: and as far as he could judge of the production which he had seen upon this subject, it certainly did ample justice to India. A work of this description was now preparing by a gentleman named *Mills*, who had been more than ten years occupied in writing the his-

tory of India. It was now in the press, and would be found to give a very different complexion to the history of India from what Mr. Burke had painted. However, in consequence of these reports to which he alluded, the directors had their power contracted within certain limits, and were directed to report from time to time a full matters connected with their territorial and political authority. But all questions connected with their revenue were preserved expressly for their own consideration; therefore the directors were their own masters up to the year 1784, when the great act of the 24 Geo. III, cap. 5, was passed. The rights of the directors were unimpeded by that act. The power of the board of control was established; but at that time it was distinctly stated, that the power given to the board related only to those points connected with political objects,—that the power of the board of control was to be confined to those points which related to civil and military government and revenue. And here he must say, that the line of defence taken by the learned counsel for the Company, though exceedingly ingenious, and extremely to the purpose, yet was not so comprehensive as the whole course of the subject would have justified and required. Perhaps he might be permitted in that place to say, that he thought the Company might have availed themselves with considerable advantage of the abilities of an hon. and learned friend of his, whose talents, though not equal perhaps in many points with the gentleman employed for that purpose, yet being thoroughly acquainted with the history of the East India Company and every thing connected with their interests, had a pre-eminent claim to employment upon such an occasion. He meant his hon. learned and worthy friend Mr. Jackson. He (Mr. Hume) for one regretted, that when the papers were produced that hon. and learned gentleman's name did not appear amongst the number of gentlemen employed to advocate the cause of the Company. This was the more extraordinary when the past services of that gentleman were considered. He who had, without fee or reward, stood up to defend the rights of the Company:—who had exerted his eloquence and his talents at all sea ons, and on all occasions, for their interests, and he who alone stood in the gap, was forgotten on this momentous crisis, and had not the solitary compliment paid him of being called upon to exert his talents upon the trial. Surely upon the score of justice, if not of gratitude, that hon. gentleman ought to have been enrolled amongst the professional advocates of the Company. He (Mr. Hume) felt satisfied that his hon. and learned friend would have taken that view of the subject which he himself

would now venture to lay before the Court.

What was the consequence of this encroachment upon the rights of the Company? Within a few months after this act of 1781 had passed, by which the Company were relieved from any control over their civil and military affairs, the board of control proceeded to act in a manner most unjustifiable and most illegal. The act had scarcely passed when that very board of control, who were declared to be *only* a board of control, took upon themselves to act in a most extraordinary manner, against the 37th section of that act, which began by stating, "Whereas certain debts are due to the creditors of the Nabob of Arcot, &c." and directed the Company to inquire into the affairs of that prince, and to settle his debts as they should be found justly due. Within six months after the passing of the act, the board took upon themselves in the most unjustifiable manner, (for he differed from the learned counsel, who said, that the present was the *first* instance of interference on the part of the board of control), upon the authority of this section of the act of parliament, to act in violation of the spirit of the law itself, and in contravention of the vested rights of the Company. Within those six months they had altered two paragraphs (of which the learned counsel had taken no notice in their arguments) in the despatches sent to India, upon the subject of the claims against the Nabob; and certainly, had the court of directors, consistently with that act, directed a proper inquiry into the demands of every one of those claimants, earlier means would have been found to repress the arbitrary proceedings which were adopted by the board of control upon the supposed authority of that act; but however, the fact was, that, notwithstanding the admission that those debts were doubtful in amount, and notwithstanding that they did not amount to one-twentieth of the payments actually made, as subsequently appeared, the Company was ordered, in the most unjustifiable and arbitrary manner, to adjust those debts without inquiry. He (Mr. H.) was sorry that he had not the originals of those paragraphs, but indeed they could not be got at. But what did the board of control do? Why, directly contrary to the act of parliament, they put their hands into the Company's pocket, and directed them to admit a debt of £2,500,000 on all good and valid claims of the Nabob of Arcot, to be paid, before they themselves should be satisfied of the validity to such claims. Resistance was undoubtedly made by the court of directors to this most unwarrantable proceeding, and the point was also submitted to the court

of proprietors; but, in the end, that resistance was without avail: and sorry he was to say, that although Mr. Fox brought forward a motion in the house of commons for the production of these papers, for the purpose of shewing just grounds for censure and of condemning the manner in which the law of the land had been so violated, yet his honorable exertions were overwhelmed by the opposition of numbers, and the house of commons, after very able speeches on the part of those who took the part of the Company and sided with the directors, thought proper to screen these delinquents. Their misconduct and outrageous proceedings were permitted to pass without the least censure from the house: not but that public opinion was of a very different complexion; but the vote of the house covered their delinquency, and thus, by the act of Mr. Dundas, no less a sum than five millions and a half were placed to the debit of the Company. True it was that the directors made every representation in their power in resisting this proceeding, but without any effect. The board of control claimed the same power *then* which they *now* claim; and, after having established the precedent, they thought themselves justified in proceeding to any measure of hostility, which circumstances and their own love of aggrandizement might suggest. The rank injustice and oppression imposed upon the Company with respect to the debts of the Nabob of Arcot, were the more galling, because they who had taken upon themselves the management of the revenues of that prince, and who had paid money for the purpose of supporting that very government, instead of deriving any advantage from those revenues, had the vexation of seeing them appropriated to other persons.

Mr. Lowndes. "Rank corruption!"—
(Calls of order! order!)

Mr. Hume. He had stated before, that if the court of directors had been permitted to pursue the mode which the act of parliament had directed, and if any examination had taken place, or what could be considered a substantial examination, they never could have been subjected to the payment of any more debts than about £266,000, which would have been the whole sum coming to the claimants, instead of the enormous sum which this board of control compelled them in the most arbitrary and illegal manner to admit. What had been the consequence of this?—Why, subsequent to that, no less than twenty-nine millions of claims had been made up to the month of February in the present year, and the whole amount of the adjusted claims was £25,978,000; but out of that, the commissioners, even to this day, had been

unable, from the lapse of time which had occurred, to discover the fraudulent measures by which these claims were attempted to be supported. They had, however, disposed of twenty-six millions of the claims; so that, in fact, there was now found to be due only £1,174,000. What then could be expected as the result of an act so contrary to every thing that the law intended to give in the way of power to the board of control. This was the first attempt to invade the rights of the Company, and it was natural to expect that it would not be the last; for although that act was resisted to the utmost, yet such was the effect of Mr. Burke's speech, and the speeches which followed Mr. Burke's motion, that, in 1788, the East-India Company were directed to support the expense and the pay of four regiments of infantry. But, on that occasion, even Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas came forward and declared, that as the law then stood the board of control could not interfere with the revenues of the Company; and they declared, that the only way of carrying the proposed measure into effect was to have an act of parliament; and accordingly an act of parliament was brought in, in 1789, the propriety of which was much discussed. But what were the clauses of that bill? They were extremely simple. The preamble of the bill was declaratory to this effect: "whereas doubts have arisen whether the board of control have any power to direct the East-India Company to pay the expenses of troops going to India, be it therefore enacted, that the board of control have the power to do so and so." What did the parliament then do? why, they introduced a clause, declaring that the board had no power beyond that for which the bill was expressly introduced, namely, to pay the expenses of transporting the regiments in question to India, but for nothing else; and then they added a clause which was to the effect of prohibiting the board of control from giving any orders of any kind, or on any account whatever. This therefore justified him (Mr. H.) in the opinion he expressed, that the interference of the board of control in this instance was contrary to the general meaning and spirit of the act for establishing the board; and therefore that the Company ought not, as on this occasion, to have acquiesced in the appropriation of a single penny of their funds. It appeared then that the Company had had the advantage of hearing it declared, not on a single occasion, but on several, and that in the strongest language possible, that the board of control were not, on any account whatever, to interfere in the details of the Company's treasury. Now, he would ask any man what was the interpretation to be drawn from the

line of conduct pursued by the board of control. Why, the most stupid and unintelligent person must see that their intention was to take from the Company's treasury sums of money which they thought they ought not to pay. It signified nothing to say that the money ought to be paid, as a matter of justice and right, to the individual, because the argument of the Company was, "Suppose we admit that the money ought to be paid to Major Hart, although we doubt the justice of the claim, yet the justice of it will not warrant you, the board of control, in commanding us, right or wrong, to pay the money. What we complain of is, the interference of the board of control in directing the conduct of our government against our will—in ordering us to admit a higher right in them than the legislature ever intended to establish. We say, that this is assuming a power which all the speeches and all the ingenuity of the board of control will not justify." Surely, the exception introduced, in the year 1788, could not warrant the establishment of a general rule contravening the law previously established; that exception could not warrant the board in drawing a general conclusion, which was never intended by the founders of that institution. He (Mr. H.) would venture to say, that it had never been asserted, directly or indirectly, from that period down to the present, that the board of control had a right to interfere in the manner which they had now interfered. He (Mr. H.) would not challenge the legal interpretation which had been recently put upon the authority of the board of control, because, whether right or wrong, it ought now to be set at rest. Undoubtedly there was great difference of opinion as to the propriety of that decision, but no man could doubt, from the manner in which the question was put, and that in which the answer was given by the legal authorities, and the way in which the decision was carried into effect, that this court were now imperiously called upon to come forward to declare their opinion upon the subject; to declare, that if the interpretation given by the law authorities should be the real interpretation of the act of the legislature, although that interpretation was decidedly against the whole tenor and meaning of the act and the declaration made by Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas, the act itself ought to be amended. They were bound, as a court of proprietors, to protect their treasury, and guard their property against the undue influence which this transaction sought to establish; they were bound in justice to come forward and declare their opinion upon such an interference, with a view, if possible, to prevent further measures of the like ten-

agency being carried into effect, and to maintain, that if such a power were continued in the board, it would be highly improper and dangerous to the constitutional rights of the Company.

It appeared to him (Mr. H.), that the interpretation of the law, insisted upon by the Company's learned advocates before the king in council, was a just, a fair, and a legitimate view of the subject. That was the view which he (Mr. H.) took of it; and he conceived that the court were well warranted in now reviewing the transaction, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments upon proceedings so dangerous to their own interests; therefore, having this view of the subject, he had felt great pleasure in coming forward to second the resolution of his honorable friend. But, in seconding this resolution, some observations might very fairly be made by himself, for the purpose of justifying the conduct he had pursued on a former occasion. At the period he alluded to, he had foretold, with something like a prophetic spirit, what would be the consequence of this disposition to encroach upon the rights and privileges of the Company. The court must recollect the proceedings of the 9th June 1814, when he had the honor of proposing a resolution protesting against a grant of £20,000 of the Company's money to Lord Melville, upon the mere *dictum* of the board of control. He would not disguise the motives which induced him to adopt that proceeding; on the contrary, he felt a wish to explain why he was anxious to put such a resolution upon the records of the court. He was led to this, because he had before stated, that he did not think the court of directors had always been so attentive to the interests of the company as they ought to have been. This was his own private opinion, and he could not help applying to their conduct an observation which Mr. Dundas had applied to the board of control. Mr. Dundas had stated, in the house of commons, that the board of control should be answerable for what they did, as well as what they did not do; and, therefore, taking the same view of the same subject, he (Mr. H.) thought the court of directors were also answerable for what they did, and what they did not do. It was upon this principle that he resisted the appropriation of the sum of £20,000 under the direct influence, if not command, of the board of control. It would be in the recollection of every body, that he did every thing he could to persuade the court not to agree to that proposition. He was anxious to call to the attention of the court, that he then implored and besought them, in the strongest manner he was able, to make a stand against this

incipient influence of the board of control; and that he had stated, that if the court of directors permitted such a proceeding to pass in the manner it did afterwards *sub silentio*, it would lead to consequences such as the court had now but too much reason to deplore. On that occasion, when the question was laid before the court of directors, instead of manfully resisting the influence then attempted to be imposed upon them, instead of protesting against so dangerous a line of conduct, they declined giving any opinion whatever upon the subject, although they were called upon so to do, and told what ought to be their line of conduct; and they finally yielded to the subjugation of the board of control. Had they on that occasion manfully stood forward, as he had intreated them to do, and declared, that this attempt on the part of the board of control to interfere with the Company's treasury, was a proceeding which could not be endured; had they stood forward and said, that they would resist, by every effort in their power, an influence so hostile to the independence of their own body, the events which had since happened could never have taken place. Feeling, as he did, what the course was which ought to have been pursued, he had himself volunteered, on the 9th of June, to give the directors an opportunity of asserting their own rights and privileges; but, unfortunately, his resolution of that day was negatived, by means of that influence which it was but too well known the court of directors, when united, had in the court of proprietors. He (Mr. H.) himself had found the effect of that influence, and he had protested against it in the strongest manner; but, notwithstanding his humble exertions to persuade the court not to yield to the dishonor, for such he must call it, which had been attempted to be put upon them, by voting a sum of £20,000 without an inquiry, and that under the direct authority of the board of control, his efforts met but with disappointment; and, although he was one of two hundred and twenty-five who voted for the resolution, yet it was negatived by two hundred and eighty. Had the court of directors protested against Lord Buckinghamshire's measure, which could only be construed into a command to that body, and which was in direct defiance of the act of 1788, they had not now subjected themselves to the disgrace of being compelled to submit to a *mandamus*, because proceedings of a very different nature would have been had from those to which they had since been obliged to yield.

It was a very strong circumstance that in the year 1809, when the present question was first stated, the Company's counsel gave a clear legal opinion upon the

subject—for as to the opinion of 1815, he could make nothing of it; but at the former period the court would find in the forty-third page of the printed papers a very clear and distinct opinion of counsel, declaring, that the board of control had no authority to direct the Company to pay any debt contracted by them, either here or in India, if it did not concern the civil or military government or revenue of their Indian possessions. But with this opinion in their pockets, they did not chuse to go on; for after they had held a conference with Lord Melville the result was, that during the whole time of that nobleman's remaining president of the board of control, being for a period of two years, they never stirred the question again. What then was the result? Did the court of directors then evince a determination to resist the encroachment upon their power and authority?—No: for when the subject was again resumed the same temporising spirit was exhibited. What was the next proceeding? Why, in 1814, (and he begged the court would attend to dates, for they were very important)—Lord Buckinghamshire wrote a letter, which was attempted to be called *private*, but which was, in truth and in fact, a public letter, recommending a payment of £20,000 out of the funds of the Company. Lord Buckinghamshire's letter was dated in June 1814; and although he (Mr. Hume) endeavoured to raise the spirit of the court of directors and to awaken them to a sense of their own honor and character, yet they took no notice of this most extraordinary proceeding:—they wilfully shut their eyes to the danger which was likely to arise from allowing the interference of the board of control with their treasury. He (Mr. H.) had brought the subject forward on the 9th of June, and he held forth in the strongest language he could use to the eyes of the court, what would be the consequence of a tame acquiescence in such an interference. The court proved the truth of his prophecy; for the debate having taken place upon the 9th, on the 23d a mandate came down to the court, calling upon them to pay out of their funds the enormous sum of £20,000, in defiance of law and of the constitution of the Company: and notwithstanding every argument that could be used to awaken them to a sense of their danger, they quietly acquiesced in the interference and actually paid the money. This took place on the 23d of June; and would it be believed that on the 28th a letter came down from the board of control for renewing the recollection of the court upon the subject of the letter of the 12th June 1812, relative to the altered paragraph? Would it be believed that in five days after this sum of £20,000 had been paid, and after the

lapse of time which had been suffered to go by, that the board of control should then write a letter to the directors, telling them that it was no longer of any use to dissemble; and that if they did not send out the altered paragraph to India's compulsion must be used. They called upon them, in peremptory terms, to say whether they did or did not intend to send out the paragraph, and advised them, that if they did not attend to the orders they had received, they should be compelled to do so by hostile process. Such then was clearly the consequence of the previous complaisant and submissive disposition of the directors. But had they at that moment called upon the court of proprietors for their advice and assistance in the extremity of the case, he (Mr. H.) had no doubt, that a sense of public shame would have induced the directors to restrain their headlong acquiescence in the over-reaching authority of the board; and sorry he was to say, that on this and on many occasions they had allowed themselves to be trampled upon by an authority which should be brought to support them against tyranny and oppression. He (Mr. H.) should be grieved to call in question legal authority: but surely it became the court to resist a power which was assumed merely under the colour of law. In all events he would say that the law upon which the board of control acted was at least equivocal; and under such circumstances, if the directors had made a stand in defence of their own rights, public opinion and public confidence would have upheld them in the pursuit of so laudable an object; for it was not to be disputed that on many occasions a sense of public shame would do that, which law itself could not effect. The directors had now no excuse to offer, because they had been fairly warned and foretold of the consequences that would ensue from a passive submission to this interference. To this inactivity must necessarily be ascribed the hostile proceeding by *mandamus*. He should not be taking a rash view of the conduct of the directors, if he were to propose an amendment to the motion of his hon. friend, declaring that they had not upon all occasions exerted that vigilance, which they were in duty bound to exert, in protecting the rights of their constituents; because he must say, that the passive submission of the directors had led to the proceeding of *mandamus*. But at the same time that he condemned their remissness in not standing up against undue influence, he could not but admire the spirited manner in which the motion of his hon. friend spoke of the proceedings of the board of control; for he perfectly concurred with his hon. friend in thinking that they were illegal and arbitrary, and

that not a single letter of the law would bear out that interpretation which they had so violently fixed upon its enactments.

He did not wish to say a word upon the subject of the appeal to the privy council; but he could not help considering it was quite a farce, to suppose that the privy council would be an impartial tribunal upon a question of this nature. Indeed the same objection pervaded all the offices of government. What was an appeal from the admiralty or the navy board to the privy council? It was nothing more nor less, than an appeal from the minister to the minister. Perhaps it was idle to attempt the reformation of the principle, which obtained in every department of the state and was interwoven with its very structure. It was impossible to alter it. But he only mentioned this as shewing the fallacy of looking to an impartial decision from the ministers of the crown in an appeal from the board of control. He certainly could not cast any direct blame upon the part which the minister had acted; although he thought there was something improper, as an abstract principle, and inconsistent with the notion of justice which had obtained in this country, in an appeal from the minister to the minister. With respect to the protest of the court of directors, he certainly thought it might have been worded in a different manner. That protest seemed to him, to put a constructive blame upon the proceedings of the privy council; and he thought the directors had rather gone too far in their construction of the conduct of the members of council. First it was stated, as a prominent feature of their protest, that six out of twelve of the members had a direct interest in the question; and in consequence of this it was insinuated, that a different conduct was observed towards them, from what would have been observed towards all other men. Now he (Mr. H.) had no hesitation in saying, that he had himself been the instrument in recommending two or three appeals from public boards to the privy council. But it was quite notorious that an appeal from the decision of the admiralty or any other public body, was no more than an appeal from the minister to the minister; and it would be invariably found that if an answer was desired upon such occasions from the minister, the original decision would inevitably be affirmed. Therefore, from whatever department an appeal came, this rule of conduct was always followed. The court of directors then must not consider that any hardship or any unfair conduct was peculiarly used towards *them*, in their appeal to the king and council.

Having said this, and putting aside his own opinion upon their original conduct,

he must admit that the court of directors were entitled to the thanks of the court of proprietors for making *this* part of their resistance to the authority of the board of control. But he could not help observing that he differed from them in opinion as to the mode of their resistance; and without being disposed to blame them, he thought it would have been more wise if they had not carried their opposition to such an extremity as inevitably involved an open breach between them and the board. It appeared to him that the court of directors would have done enough for their own character and honor, in simply protesting against such an interpretation of the law as had been given by the board; because it yet remained to be made out to his satisfaction, how far it was prudent for the court of directors, as sovereigns of a great empire, to have resisted the decision of a competent tribunal to whom they had submitted their case, and wait until the compulsory process of a *mandamus* issued in order to enforce their obedience to a legal decision. It was a question of very serious importance, whether their example, in this particular, would not have an injurious influence upon the conduct of those who were subject to their own administration; for it required very little ingenuity of argument to demonstrate, that the example of disobedience in the governors, would leave a baneful effect upon the allegiance and submission of the governed. It appeared to him, therefore, that the wiser course for the directors to pursue, would have been to have submitted to the decision upon the question of law, when it appeared to be against them, and resort to Parliament for a remedy against the repetition of the proceeding which had given them so much uneasiness. Had he to advise them upon the subject, he should have recommended them to submit with cheerfulness; because in doing that, they would have done their duty. It was true they might have a very unpleasant power imposed upon them; but, at the same time, they would have the credit of having acted conformably to the declared law. If they had thought there was any imperfection in the act of Parliament itself, they could have appealed to that tribunal which was alone competent to afford them redress. In all events, it was the safer course for them to have submitted, rather than await the disgraceful proceeding of being compelled against their will to obey. This acquiescence in the decision of the constituted authorities, even if they felt themselves aggrieved by an unfair and improper interpretation of the law, would not have deprived them of the privilege of applying to the legislature to correct the law, and prevent in future such an interpretation as had been given to the act of par-

liament; and if this had been the course adopted, they would at least have had the satisfaction of seeing that the public approbation went with them. It was the interest, not to say the duty, of the directors, when they found the decision to be against them, to have immediately ordered the payment of Major Hart's demand, however galling or offensive such a compliance might have been to their feelings; because they must have been aware what influence their example would have upon the conduct of their own servants. With what propriety could they proceed to the punishment of disobedience in their servants if their own example evinced a contempt of all legal authority? In illustration of his argument he would "take a leaf out of their own book;" for he found that in the year 1782, articles of impeachment were exhibited by the court of directors against a gentleman named White, a member of the council at Madras, for treating with contempt the authority of the directors, by acting in the conscientious discharge of his duty; but in doing which he had disobeyed the orders sent him from his superiors. Upon what principle, then, were such proceedings adopted towards that gentleman, if it was not from a conviction that his contemptuous conduct would hold out an alarming example of disobedience to lawful authority? He was afraid therefore, that the example of the directors in the present case might tend to unhinge that respect for law and order, which was so necessary to the establishment of every well organized government. It would have become the dignity of the Company, however unmerited the treatment they had received from the board of control, to have submitted to their authority under all the circumstances of the case. They should have borne in mind that the allegiance of their own subjects was threatened, and became endangered by their own example. They should have recollected that their ministers abroad looked to them for support in their commands, and that if they themselves held out an example of disobedience to superior authority, it was impossible they could expect submission to their own decrees. To him, therefore, in this point of view, the ulterior resistance of the directors to the decision of the board of control was extremely imprudent, because it endangered their own authority. To say the least of it, they had acted injudiciously, because he thought their own authority would be best supported by an example in themselves of a cheerful submission to the decision of higher powers.

Having detained the court so long he should now content himself by a simple declaration that he intended to support the

motion of his hon. friend.—(*Cries of question! question! question!*)

Mr. Lowndes said he could not give a silent vote upon this subject. He considered that this was a question purely of power, and as a conflict between the interests of two public bodies. It was the clashing of interests of the East-India Company, who had certain vested rights, against an attempt on the part of the board of control to over reach those rights, which were given to the Company by the law of the land. Of what use, he would ask, was an act of parliament, if it was in the power of any body of men to subvert its authority and set it aside as a dead letter? It seemed to him that this was nothing more nor less than subverting the rights of parliament and setting the authority of the legislature at defiance. This was a case in which he trusted that the directors would be supported by all the proprietors of the East-India Company. In all public bodies there would be clashing interests and conflicting opinions: but there was one point to which all men's minds, whatever their sentiments might be upon particular subjects, would converge with unanimity and harmony. He meant the subject of property, for he considered this solely as a question of property; and he must consider the present as an insidious attempt on the part of the board of control to grasp at the property of the Company: but he trusted that the court of proprietors, like true Englishmen, would manfully stand up to defend their rights. Never was there a more gross attack made upon the Company than on the present occasion. What was it? It was an attack upon the public purse of the Company, the ways and means of the Company,—without which it was impossible for them to go on for a moment. Property to them was like oil to the wheels of an engine; it was that which made all their movements glide so smoothly as it must be acknowledged they did. It may have been observed that their affairs did not proceed so regularly as they might: but he ventured to say that, notwithstanding all the aspersions and all the insidious attacks which had been made upon them, and all the charges of their being an over grown, arbitrary, monopolizing Company, there was nothing to impeach the honesty and fairness of their transactions, and still less to question the legality of their proceedings, sanctioned, as they were, by the authority of an express act of parliament. What pretence had the board of control, or any other body of men, for invading their lawful privileges, so long as the act of the legislature by which they were incorporated was of any force? The East-India Company had courts of justice and judges of their own

to decide all questions of dispute between them and the persons with whom they had any dealings; and what right had the board of control to venture beyond those limits assigned them by the legislature. But there was "a snake in the grass;" and the plain matter of fact was that commerce having a little declined, it was thought that the East-India Company would submit to allow an encroachment upon their privileges. It was now very well known that a considerable private trade was going on in India; but he trusted that the court would take care that private trade should not trench upon the commerce which was vested in them by their charter: but above all, he trusted that the court of directors would adopt measures immediately to do away that unfortunate impression which recent events had made upon the court of China.

The *Chairman* here interrupted the honorable gentleman, and requested he would excuse him for calling him to order. He was now going into a subject which had nothing to do with the question before the court. He would have the goodness, therefore, to confine his observations to the subject under consideration.

Mr. *Lowndes* said he could only say, with respect to the question of *mandamus*, he thought there could be but one opinion upon the subject; and though his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) was pleased to observe that the court of directors had acted wrong in voting a grant to Lord Melville, he could not agree in the justice of his hon. friend's remarks upon that particular point. He acknowledged that his hon. friend was a prophet; but he was, also, like other prophets on other occasions, who foretold things after they had happened. (*A laugh*.) He had heard of many prophecies which never produced any thing. It seldom occurred that prophets took merit for their prescience until after the events they had foretold had come to pass: and it was probable that his hon. friend would never have plumed himself upon his prophetic skill, if accident had not brought about the event which he prophesied. For his own part he never had any faith in such prophets. Now, though the hon. gentlemen might have been pleased to vote against the grant of £20,000 to Lord Melville, he (Mr. L.) could not concur in the ground of his opposition. That noble lord, during nine years of active service, had only £2,000, whereas his successor had £5,000, and when he contrasted the abilities of the noble lord, transcendent as they were, with those of his successor, he saw a wonderful difference between the merits of the two individuals. No man could doubt that Lord Melville was a man

of superior abilities. He had died extremely poor, and the directors had a right to take into consideration his past merits and services: and it struck him (Mr. L.) that however exalted the noble lord's situation might have been in his life time, still though he were dead he was a proper object for consideration.

The *Chairman* again called the hon. gentleman to order, and requested him to confine himself to the question before the court.

Mr. *Lowndes* resumed and said that he considered the observations of his hon. friend as an attack upon himself, and upon every man who had voted for the grant of £20,000 to Lord Melville, and therefore, as an independent man, he had a right to shew that he was no courtier, and that he did not wish to please any body unless his conscience approved the act. He considered that he had acted justly and properly in the vote he gave on that occasion; and therefore he conceived he had a right to defend himself, without being called to order. He was not only justifying his own conduct but that of the other proprietors who voted on the same occasion. If they did the same thing why was he not also entitled to the like privilege? (*cries of question! question!*) Why was he to be pinned down to any particular point? his hon. friend had asserted that the conduct of the directors in granting money to Lord Melville was a blot upon the Company.

The *Chairman* again interposed and intreated the hon. gentleman once more, to confine himself to the motion before the court.

Mr. *Lowndes* said he thought that an attack had been made on him for having voted for the £20,000 to Lord Melville, and he had a right to defend himself.

The *Chairman*. That is not the question before the court.

Mr. *Lowndes* then said he would confine himself to the question of the *mandamus* and say that the directors ought to assert the rights of the Company against any attempts made to endanger them; and above all, they should endeavour, by every exertion in their power, to prevent the present proceeding being set up as a precedent on any future occasion. Had the court of directors entertained any doubt upon the provisions of the act of parliament, they ought to have applied to the legislature to ascertain with more precision the boundaries between them and the board of control; for he apprehended that the whole of the present mischief arose from the imperfect provisions of the act, and gave room for quibbles and misconceptions. If the Company had a right to the privileges which they claimed, they ought to be defined with certain-

ty. Should it not be thought that he was deviating from the question, he would advert to a point which had arisen in his mind, in consequence of the quotation which had been read by the hon. mover, from one of Mr. Pitt's speeches; but he knew very well that if he did so, he should be called to order. The observation he had to make was however extremely short. Mr. Pitt, in speaking of the revenue of the Company, had alluded to the word *patronage*. It so happened at this moment that an hon. and learned friend of his (Mr. Jackson) who had served the Company for upwards of twenty-five years in the most essential particulars, was unable to procure a writership for a nephew whom he was going to send out upon a less advantageous service. That his hon. friend should want a writership for so dear a relative was a reproach to the Company. That hon. gentleman had been their servant for twenty-five years, during which time he had saved them ten or twelve millions of money: and yet—

The *Chairman*. If the hon. proprietor will not confine himself to the question, it is impossible that he can be heard. He wears the patience of other gentlemen, and he had better sit down.

Mr. *Lowndes* after complaining of the hardship of his case in being refused a hearing when other gentlemen were heard with patience, said he should sit down without any further observations.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* rose, and said, that if he were to omit the present opportunity of expressing his sentiments in support of a question for approving the conduct of the court of directors, who had resisted powers which had been forced improperly from their lawful purpose, in order to control them and the Company, he should feel himself liable to the imputation of a want of candor, because having frequently found fault with their conduct, he should be extremely unwilling to withhold his support from them, when he knew, in his conscience, they deserved it. It was with a view therefore to set himself right with the directors as well as the court of proprietors, that he now presented himself to their notice. His observations (however important the subject) should be confined within narrow bounds.

He was clearly of opinion, that this was a case where the act of parliament, as expounded by its framers, and as understood at the time the legislature sanctioned it, had been perverted from its due purpose to give a control to the minister of the crown: but he was far from thinking that this was the only instance, and he was still further from thinking that it was one of the most important instances, in which the act had been so perverted. On the contrary (he spoke it sincerely) he

thought that the directors had tried the question of power under the most disadvantageous circumstances; for when they applied themselves candidly to the subject, when they came to digest the immense mass of papers before the court, and ascertain what was really the substance of the question, which they were willing should be discussed and submitted for the consideration of the proprietors, and when they came to dismiss from it all that extraneous and voluminous matter in which it was involved, they would find themselves contesting for their rights upon an occasion, when in point of law it was extremely difficult to obtain a satisfactory conclusion: he meant, upon the construction of the act of parliament, and particularly upon those clauses which were the peculiar subject of discussion. Even to a legal mind, the same difficulty must occur: and he could not but think that if the court of directors meant to try the question upon a point of law, it was their duty to have brought it before the tribunal of public opinion, and to have shewn to the court of proprietors, in the first instance, the power which the board of control intended to assume, not to assume openly. (which would have been more honorable on their parts), but in a covert manner, and that for such a considerable length of time. He was of opinion with his hon. friend who spoke last but one, that the court of directors themselves had contributed to the erection of that monstrous hydra, which was now about openly to crush them. He felt himself therefore considerably embarrassed as to the extent of the discussion into which he should enter, because he was free to say, that giving all the attention he could to the legal arguments which were contained in the papers, it was a matter of great difficulty with him to say whether this question was or was not to be considered as a military, a commercial, or a civil question. It was quite clear that, in the manner in which the directors had conducted their case, they had involved themselves in considerable difficulties; for they had themselves, in the words of their counsel, declared that it was not a military question; and therefore he begged to ask, whether they were prepared to say that it was a commercial question? For his own part he must undoubtedly consider it as a matter relating to policy or government, because that appeared to him, under the true construction of the whole spirit of the act of parliament, to be the only ground upon which it could be considered. To him it appeared unquestionably, to be a matter of civil government in the judicial department.

His hon. friend who first addressed the court had said that Major Hart's case was decided: but he (Mr. K.) begged that the

court would not be misled by so extraordinary a mistake. So far from Major Hart's case being decided, it appeared clear that the only question all along, had been between the board of control and the court of directors. It was extremely important, therefore, to fix in the minds of the court, what the precise question was between those two bodies. That question was positively no more than this,—namely—what tribunal should decide the question between Major Hart and the East-India Company? The board of control had recommended to the directors to make payment of Major Hart's claim after a certain rate. On the other hand, the court of directors proposed, that their military board should regulate the mode of payment, and that Major Hart should produce his vouchers. To that the board of control said, it was extremely unfair to compel him to procure vouchers, when the directors themselves knew that he had none to produce. Therefore the state of the case was this; the directors proposed that the military board should give him a specific sum for each seer of rice, or a smaller sum, if they thought the smaller was a fair rate of compensation. But when the military board had decided at what rate they would pay, the dispute would not then have been ended; for it would remain for Major Hart to say, whether he would accept such rate of compensation. He might or might not accept it. He was not obliged to do so, for he might appeal to any tribunal of justice, as between himself and the Company. Therefore it was a mistake to say, that Major Hart's case was even far advanced in its progress towards decision. It was not in a state of advancement. But the court of directors and the board of control, so far from having quarrelled upon a question of putting their hand into the pocket of the company, it was really a question, whether the board of control had a right to give any recommendation to the tribunal to which Major Hart's case had been referred for decision. Now, he begged the attention of the court to that circumstance; for that was really the main question: and it was a misrepresentation of the case to suppose, that the board of control were putting their hands at once into the pocket of the Company, or to suppose that they had said, "if you don't pay this money we will compel you." The interference of the board was merely in directing the method to be pursued by the military board, in coming to a conclusion upon Major Hart's claim: and when that was done, Major Hart was not concluded by it; for he had his option afterwards to go into a court of law with the directors. Therefore he (Mr. K.) begged that this question might be rightly

understood: and he was borne out in saying that in this very mistake, (which was one, of many instances, in which the question seemed to have been misunderstood), the true point at issue between the directors and the board was either lost sight of, or so much involved, as to defy a plain and rational decision upon it. He therefore charged the directors not only with having mistaken the nature of the question itself, but likewise with having tried it in a most injudicious manner, in consequence of the proceedings they had adopted, because so far from trying it with reference to the general spirit of the act of parliament, and referring to a large construction of the intentions of the legislature, it was left to be tried by mere verbal criticism. If the question were to be tried, as it certainly ought, upon its own merits, and if it were to rest upon good, common, plain sense, he could not conceive why it should be decided by the subtle distinction of lawyers. What was to prevent a jury of twelve honest men, with plain common sense, from being left (as the juries of this country were left in many most important cases), to apply the act of parliament to the case submitted to their consideration. Such a tribunal was competent to the decision of such a question: but in this case, unfortunately, so far from taking a large view of the subject, and looking at the power assumed by the board of control upon broad and general principles, the issue was left to be tried upon a few expressions in the act of parliament: and yet the court of directors came to their constituents contending before them, that this was a vital point connected with the interests of the company, and after such a confession they ventured to submit a decision, (which involved the Company in the disgrace of having a *mandamus* issued against them before the whole people of India), to the result of a mere verbal contest as to the construction of an act of Parliament in this particular case, narrowing it down to three clauses, nay, down to the question, whether this claim of Major Hart came within the description of "*allowance or gratuity*." This was the ground upon which the directors elected to proceed. They contented themselves with submitting a question of vital importance to the decision of a legal quibble. They wished to defend themselves by saying this came within the meaning of the words "*allowance or gratuity*;" and that if it should turn out that Major Hart was paid a larger sum than in strictness he was entitled to, the surplus should be considered as a *gratuity* or *allowance*. They were willing to defend themselves upon that narrow ground, and with such a quibble they resorted to the

court of King's Bench, and there the point, so fined down, was decided against them. The court decided the case there, upon the simple question of allowance or gratuity: and then the Company were directed to go to the privy council. How did they go there, why—upon the construction of another clause of the act; namely, whether this was a military or a commercial question? Was there a gentleman on the other side of the bar, he would ask, who would get up and say that this was a commercial question? He (Mr. K.) admitted that this was a question which was not intended, by the act of parliament, to be investigated by the board of control; but the fact was, that there having been many other acts done by the board of control, which were tacitly submitted to by the directors, the latter felt themselves precluded, by their previous submissions, from entering upon the broad ground upon which the question ought to be considered: and he would tell that hon. body, that if they had applied to the court of proprietors, that ground would have been taken by them, and the directors would have been placed upon it, in spite of themselves. He, for one, would certainly have been unwilling to try the merits of a great and important question like this upon mere technical definitions and verbal criticisms. Had the directors brought the question before their constituents, they would in all events have had the gratuitous and zealous assistance of his hon. and learned friend (Mr. Jackson). They would have had his assistance in a place where they could derive advantage from his learning, free of interest or prejudice. For his (Mr. K's) part, he should have been most happy to derive assistance from that gentleman's talents and legal acquirements; and he was quite persuaded, that the rest of the proprietors would have been most grateful for his counsel and advice upon such an occasion. It seemed therefore to him that the directors were much to blame in their want of confidence in this court, from whom it was quite obvious they might have derived considerable advantage, not only from the strength which numbers would have given, but from the advice and assistance which they were capable of affording, as allies in such a contest. This was a question which ought to have been submitted to the tribunal of public opinion, and not to the professional construction of an act of parliament; in descending to which it was natural to suppose, that the general principles of the law would be kept in the back ground. He was extremely sorry, therefore, that he should be obliged to qualify the thanks which were due to the directors for the opposition they had given to the board of control, with any thing like public censure; but he could not

discharge his duty conscientiously, if he did not thus express his sentiments upon their conduct. He trusted, however, that this would be the beginning of a new course, and that the Company were about to adopt sentiments and principles of acting, which would hereafter protect them from similar encroachments upon their privileges. He trusted that, in future, they would shew themselves not only jealous of their rights, but able to defend themselves against any imputation or any attack upon their character: but in doing this, he persuaded himself the directors would feel the importance of attaching to their cause a just confidence in the support and advice of their constituents:—that if they should be again placed in such a situation, they would come to this court for assistance, upon those points where public opinion must have its influence. Far was he from thinking that there was not amongst the four and twenty directors, as much learning, ability and honesty as on *this* side the bar; but, at the same time, it could not be disputed, that it was no inconsiderable advantage to that body, to have the advice, the assistance, and the confidence of all their constituents. He meant nothing invidiously, but he thought it was the duty, as well as the interest of the directors, to cultivate the good opinion of the proprietors by a timely deference to their honest judgment.

Before he went further in his remarks, he would notice one observation of his hon. friend who spoke last but one (Mr. Hume). His hon. friend had expressed a wish, that the directors had not resisted the board of control, by going to the court of King's Bench to be subjected to a *mandamus*, after the question had been decided by the privy council. Now, he did not quite concur in his hon. friend's opinion; for he could not but think that the directors were justified in resorting to any measure which afforded a prospect of having their grievances understood and felt by all classes of the community: and therefore he thought, that the more public their resistance, it would be eventually the better. It was a great thing to be able to *complain*; and hence the advantage of the right of petition. It was a satisfaction to the oppressed and injured, to be able to excite the sympathy, at least, of their countrymen. In this point of view, therefore, the public statement of the Company's case, as a grievance, would be of advantage, because it would operate as a warning to others. He could not conceive any harm in resistance, as long as there was the least chance of resistance being of use: consequently, so long as there was no harm in resistance, resistance was commendable. It were to be wished, however, that when the directors

received the mandamus, they had asked for the sympathy of their constituents: for in such a critical moment the effervescence of friendship, and community of interest, must have been consolatory to the executive body, under the insult which had been offered them. If they had done this, they would not only have met with condolence and sympathy, but have been borne upon the shoulders of the proprietors in triumph. To him, then, it appeared, that no harm could result from their resistance; for, on the contrary, he thought the want of resistance sooner, was the rock upon which they had split.

After this remark, he must make one observation upon the subject of the papers themselves, because, when he held up the enormous volume which had been laid before the proprietors, he could not but conceive, that it afforded somewhat of an apology for an aberration from that path, which had been chalked out for this day's proceedings. Undoubtedly, he was disposed to pay every attention to what had fallen from the chair; because every suggestion coming from so dignified a situation was entitled to respect; and most happy was he to join his testimony in praise of the conduct of the hon. gentleman who recently filled it. The interests of the Company, the tranquillity and dignity of the proceedings of this court, and the regularity of their debates, depended upon the conduct of the chairman; and proud was he in adding his eulogium to the character of a gentleman who had so mainly contributed, by his dignified demeanour, to the attainment of these important points. Therefore what had fallen from the hon. gentleman in the chair upon the subject of mixing up Major Hart's case with the present question, must have been suggested, rather as a recommendation than as a *dictum*; and it was one of his (Mr. K.'s) complaints against the directors, that they had so overlaid this plain and simple question with the story of Major Hart, that from the beginning to the end, that story had been told five times over: nay, even in the directors' own protest, which might have been a simple protest against the power of the board of control, three-fourths of the papers were occupied by the details of Major Hart's case; and then the proprietors were to be told, that in taking this subject up, they were not to touch upon the merits of that case!—and any man who ventured to say a word upon it, must be put down as disorderly! Why, the cases were so mixed up, that it was impossible to touch upon the one without alluding to the other. Nay, it was impossible to help entering into the particulars of Major Hart's case in arguing the question of power. Even Lord Ellenborough, and all the counsel instructed to argue the

case, dwelt entirely upon the merits of Major Hart's case, and it was not in their power to do otherwise: and yet the proprietors were to be told that they must confine themselves to the merits of the question immediately before the court. If this were a good rule for the proprietors, why did not the directors themselves exhibit it in their own example. The fact was, however, they found it impossible to confine themselves to the question of *principle*. But they did not even confine themselves merely to the consideration of the merits of the Major's case; for there was some invisible commentator upon the papers. The directors did not simply content themselves with submitting the document to the proprietors, but they brought them forward with *notes*—very copious—very pithy—and all *against* Major Hart:—very strong reasoning—but there was nothing to be found which told for the Major. Surely, the proprietors ought to have the name of this invisible commentator. Would the directors be good enough to refer their constituents to the author of these comments. Who was the gentleman? Let him come forward, and inform the court, by what authority, and under whose countenance, he meddled with these papers? If he was some obscure individual, he (Mr. K.) should like to have an opportunity of answering him. But it was impossible to find him in the dark. To him (Mr. K.) some of these comments appeared extremely improper; and that very unfair inferences were drawn from them, not to say bad reasoning; therefore he must say in his own name, as well as in the name of Major Hart, (with whom he had no connexion) and in the name of common justice, that it was impossible to look at these papers without being fully impressed with the conviction, that Major Hart had been the main object through the whole of these proceedings, in the first instance. This he was obliged to say; and though he had no disposition whatever, to treat what had fallen from the chair with disrespect (which he must consider to have been suggested in pursuance of the plan recommended by the hon. mover), yet he could not help, as a matter of justice to Major Hart, taking this opportunity of saying, that in his conscience he believed him a most ill-used man;—that he had suffered beyond all measure, and that the directors had not given him a tribunal before which he could fairly lay his case. A court martial would have decided the question; or a board of general officers might have disposed of it. It was true, a board of inquiry was established in the first instance, which board of inquiry merely gave a recommendation; but not in the form of any legal or judicial proceeding. They gave a recommendation to

the governor-general, and then the governor-general suspended the Major. And when that gentleman's case came to be discussed, he (Mr. K.) would have a good deal to say as to the motives of that proceeding. The Major then wrote to the court of directors.

Mr. *Impey* rose to speak to order. He really thought that on the part of the friends of Major Hart, it was extremely injudicious as well as irregular, after what had fallen from the chair, to be entering now into the case of that gentleman. The friends of Major Hart would have an opportunity at a future period of fully considering the merits of his case; but until that period arrived, it would be better to abstain from the discussion. He hoped the hon. and worthy proprietor who seemed to be of the same opinion, would abstain from further argument upon this part of the subject.

Mr. *Loumder* said, "I think, after you have mixed up the question with these commentaries, the proprietors have a right to discuss the subject in their own way."

The *Chairman* said, that when the hon. gentleman (Mr. Kinnaird) had passed some animadversions upon the line of conduct which he had taken in recommending to the court to pursue the suggestion made by the hon. mover, he had sat with great patience: but he must now submit to the court, whether this was a proper time to touch upon the topic of Major Hart's particular case?

Mr. *Kinnaird* said, he could only justify the course he had taken, by reading the directors' resolution of protest. That resolution of protest entered into a detail of the particulars of Major Hart's case, which he (Mr. K.) took to be the matter which the court were now called upon to decide.

Mr. *Impey* reminded the hon. gentleman, that the question which this court was called upon to decide, merely related to the subject of the *mandamus*, and to the conduct of the directors in resisting the interference of the board of control.

Mr. *Kinnaird* said, he felt himself justified, as he conceived, in referring to the resolution of protest of the court of directors, for the purpose of finding out the grounds of the directors' conduct in opposing the board of control. But if, in that resolution of protest, he should not be able to find the reasons of the directors for such conduct, it certainly would be presumptuous for him to speak to their conduct, unless he was permitted to refer to the papers before the court. Upon looking therefore, at the protest, he found a full detail of Major Hart's case, and he must conclude that the di-

rectors thought it absolutely necessary to enter into that detail, in order to enable the proprietors to understand the grounds of their conduct. With the leave, then, of the court, he would speak to those points, rather than read them from the protest. If the honorable and learned gentleman who had called him (Mr. K.) to order, preferred his reading the document itself, which it was necessary for him to do, in order to answer the objection made, he (Mr. K.) begged to suggest, that the hon. and learned gentleman could not offer a stronger proof of being himself out of order, than by compelling him to adopt that course. He had not many observations to make, and he had only to say that the interruption he had experienced did not tend much to save the time of the court, which he was most desirous of doing, had he been permitted to proceed in his own way. He was about to say that Major Hart, therefore, had had no tribunal assigned him to which he could submit his case for an equitable decision; and it was from that unfortunate circumstance that the directors had got into this scrape; for they had taken upon themselves to pass what they thought would be a complete estopelling resolution against Major Hart, by ordering certain vouchers to be produced, the existence of which that gentleman had himself distinctly denied; and had assigned *that* as a reason for their not forthcoming (a director "no"). He (Mr. K.) understood that Major Hart had declared, that he had not any vouchers to establish the prices at which he purchased the rice (the same gentleman "no.") I find that is expressly stated in the examination of Major Hart.

Mr. *Impey* said, it would be more convenient to hear Major Hart's case another time.

Mr. *Kinnaird* said, he apprehended he was now speaking to the very point before the court; and as the directors had declared the ground upon which they had acted, he conceived he had a right to examine into those grounds, and to point out to the court of proprietors the true question which they had to decide, after an examination of those voluminous papers; for he apprehended that the court really did not know the question intended to be propounded to them, and that they were not aware of the mistake into which many of them must have fallen. Upon what ground, he would ask, was the court to be precluded from going into the merits of the case, which was argued exclusively upon its own particulars? This case was *unique* in circumstances, and there was no probability of its ever being drawn into precedent by the board of control. Such a case never happened be-

fore, and, probably, never would again. What was the case? why an officer had been dismissed who claimed that he had a right to a certain sum of money at the hands of the Company; and it arose out of this peculiarity of circumstances; that the directors declared by their counsel, Sir Samuel Romilly and Mr. Adam, men of the first legal authority in the country—"that Major Hart was not a military servant, but was to all intents and purposes, no other than a vender of rice." This was said by the directors' own learned counsel;—what did the directors then do upon that? why, the next thing they did was to declare, that Major Hart was not to be treated as a mere vender of rice, but that their military board was to decide the point, and that, connected with his previous duty, he was to be considered as an officer in the Company's service;—why, it was out of this difficulty that the board of control had erected the pretence of interfering in this proceeding. The directors' own letter upon the subject was a military letter: a letter in the military department, and not in the commercial department. Therefore the board of control had said in the first instance, that in as much as the directors had admitted, that this was not like a negotiation with their saddler or military accoutrement maker, they must be considered as having given up the question as to Major Hart's being a military man; and yet, what was most extraordinary, he was nevertheless dismissed from the service. Now what did lord Ellenborough, upon the argument upon this case, say? He would quote his lordship's words as well as those of Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet. Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet, after using many other arguments, stated that Major Hart made no remonstrance or objection against general Harris's order to bring his private stores on the official books; and that consequently this grain, as part of the public grain, was supplied to the army: and then he said, "there is no express bargain on the subject." Upon which lord Ellenborough observed, "there was no obligation on him as commissary to supply. I do not say it was not a very expedient thing on the part of general Harris: but it being Major Hart's private property, nobody could convert it to his own use, without Major Hart's consent." Upon which Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet said, "no my lord; therefore I contend that it was not done by force; but that Major Hart complied in bringing it on the books, and then matters stood as if Major Hart had purchased this corn at Madras or any other place for the public." What did lord Ellenborough say? Did he say that what was done was conclusive evidence of any bargain having been made, or any

price being charged?—No: lord Ellenborough said, "No: he is ordered to enter it as an *item* of account; but that does not give it the character of having been purchased for the public. He acquiesces in the direction to enter it; but it ought to be considered as if he had not so entered, and as if it stood in its original situation."

Supposing then it was necessary as a matter of expediency, to take this grain by force from Major Hart, still Major Hart had a right to have a judicial decision upon his claim; but upon the question of compensation coming to be considered, the court of directors said, "we alone are to decide upon it." They did not offer to refer the question to the decision of a court of justice; and therefore by their own conduct they subjected themselves to the interference of the board of control, by dictating, as the directors did, that Major Hart was in the situation of any other vender of goods for the service of the Company. The directors had contented themselves with standing upon the ground which their learned counsel had taken, who declared it to be their opinion, that Major Hart was precisely in the same situation as any other private vender would be. As an abstract question of law, therefore, he (Mr. K.) could not help thinking that the law was against the directors: but then he was free to say that this, and all other such constructions of an act of parliament leading to such a result as they did, were such as this court ought to resist. He was only sorry that this construction was not resisted in a more powerful manner; and he could not but think, that if the court of proprietors had been consulted, and that a statement had been made to them of such a power being lodged in the board of control, the public would have gone with the court in a petition to parliament to remedy the evil complained of. But not having done so, he was inclined to think that the directors considered themselves as concluded by preceding acts of the board of control, and that they had no right to any sympathy from the public. With these observations, the hon. gentleman concluded by supporting the motion.

Mr. Impey said, it was with great unwillingness that he now rose to address the court upon a question with respect to which he had confidently anticipated an unanimous conclusion. Undoubtedly he should have sat a silent auditor of this discussion, had it not been for the most extraordinary speech which had just been delivered by the hon. gentleman who spoke last; and which he confessed surpassed every thing he had ever heard from a gentleman professing himself to be in favour of the motion before the court,

Every word of that speech seemed to be in direct opposition to the motion of the hon. gentleman who had brought forward the question. It was very true that the mass of papers before the court, were such, and their contents so multifarious, that without a specific notice of what was the subject for the immediate consideration of the court, they might have been wandering in a sea of discussion, without any chance of coming to an unanimous opinion. Therefore it was important for the court to be informed that they were met merely to consider the conduct of the court of directors in opposing the authority that was attempted to be exercised over them for so considerable a length of time, by the board of control; and afterwards in appealing to the privy council. If on this occasion, honourable gentlemen had confined themselves to these points, he was almost convinced that the proprietors would have been much earlier dismissed; for it was impossible to say much upon such a subject. In the few words he should offer to the court, he would endeavour to confine himself strictly to the point in discussion. In considering the conduct of the court of directors, it was not at all necessary, however the court might approve of it, that they should condemn the conduct of any parties. It was not because the directors had been in the right, that therefore Major Hart was necessarily in the wrong;—it did not necessarily follow, that the board of control and the privy council were in the wrong, because the court of directors had done their duty. The court should recollect that they were not now called upon to consider the conduct of any of these persons; and that the only question for them to decide was, whether, upon the state of facts disclosed in the papers before the court, the line of conduct which the court of directors had adopted, was such as they were in duty bound to observe in their transactions with the board of control. Upon all other points he should expressly avoid saying any thing. With respect to Major Hart, the papers relative to his case were certainly voluminous: and if it should be at any time the wish of Major Hart to bring his case before the court, he (Mr. L.) pledged himself to make himself acquainted with the whole of that gentleman's case, to give it an unbiassed consideration, and an unbiassed vote, upon whatever proposition might be founded thereon. But he must think it would be extremely injudicious in the friends of Major Hart to attempt to mix up his case with the present question; first, because it was wholly unconnected with it; and, secondly, because it was placing Major Hart in a very awkward and disagreeable situation, as being the in-

strument of what turned out to be the cause of a very serious attack upon the rights of the directorial body; and, although he was not personally acquainted with Major Hart, and could not call himself his friend, he was of opinion that the friends of Major Hart should abstain especially from introducing his name. He admitted that it was impossible for the court of directors to make their case understood here, in the king's-bench, or before the privy council, without laying before those tribunals Major Hart's case; but still the merits of that case were wholly distinct from the merits of the case of the directors in opposing the conduct of the board of control on this occasion.

The worthy and honorable proprietor, who spoke last, seemed to be strangely puzzled to know what was the question in dispute?—whether it was a commercial question, a military question, or any other question? It appeared to him (Mr. Impey), upon the statement of the circumstances of the case, that nothing could be more clear than the question intended to be agitated. The facts of the case were these:

In the year 1799, at the siege of Seringapatam, it was discovered that there was a famine in the camp which threatened all the operations of the army with a total failure. Under these circumstances it was stated to the commander-in-chief, from Major Hart, that he himself was in possession of a large quantity of grain, which might be converted to the use of the army. Lord Harris immediately directed that it should be converted to the use of the army; and afterwards a dispute arose, between the East-India Company and Major Hart, how this grain should be paid for. (*Order! order!*)

The *Chairman*. I beg the hon. proprietor will not go into the story of Major Hart. (*Hear! hear! a laugh.*)

Mr. *Impey* said, he was not going into the case of Major Hart; but he was anxious that the nature of the question which the court of directors had brought before the court of king's-bench and the privy council, should be distinctly understood, because he apprehended that the nature of the question submitted to those tribunals should necessarily be stated, in considering the conduct of the court of directors; he should therefore proceed to observe upon this as a common case between private individuals, and consider the government of the country simply in the character of a private individual. Looking at this then, in that point of view, it might be considered a subject for discussion in a court of law in an action of trespass, and might be determined by a jury of the country. But, in the

course of this dispute, the board of control took upon themselves to decide the question; for they sent down an order to the court of directors to transmit a despatch to India, by which the government abroad was directed to pay Major Hart after a certain rate. It suggested itself immediately to the court of directors, that in this the board of control were exceeding their powers; that they were directing the disposition of the Company's money, without any authority so to do. Accordingly, the directors took legal opinions upon the case, and consulted some of the most eminent men in the profession of the law; amongst whom were Sir Samuel Shepherd, Sir Samuel Romilly, and Sir Arthur Piggot; and from the consideration which those distinguished luminaries of the law gave to the question, they were clearly of opinion, that the court of directors were right, and the board of control wrong. Under these circumstances he would put it to the court of proprietors, whether it was possible for the directors to have pursued any other conduct than that which they had adopted? If the proprietors were of opinion, that the power of the Company was not worth contending for, the natural consequence must be, that they would think the directors had done wrong; but if they thought that it *was* worth contending for, and that the directors ought to have gone on still further to resist the power of the board of control, then they must accede to the motion now proposed for approving their conduct. If it were the opinion, as it appeared to be, of some gentlemen in the court, that the Company ought to have resisted, without even consulting any legal authorities upon the subject, *à fortiori*, with the circumstance of their being backed by the first legal advice in the country, it was quite impossible for any man to say that the directors had not done their duty in advocating and defending the rights of the Company. He would make one observation more. It was very much to be lamented that such a contest had arisen at all, between the directors and the board of control. He should not attempt to fix the blame either upon the living or the dead; but the papers being now laid before the court, they must lead to a very important consideration; namely, what might be the consequence of the decision of the privy council. The consideration which he had given to those papers induced him to think that this question could never be again drawn into precedent. It was highly probable at least that it could not be drawn into precedent. There was undoubtedly a difference of opinion on that subject; but, for his part, he did not think it at all likely that such a case

would ever arise again. In all events, he could not too strongly express his opinion, that it would be unfortunately the duty, and certainly the interest of the East-India Company, to apply to parliament for an alteration of those clauses of the act, by virtue of which the board of control had assumed the power which they now claimed a right to exercise; for he was quite convinced in his own mind, that it never was the intention of the legislature, in any way whatever, to give that board a control over the purse of the Company; and if it were attempted to be established by the law of the land, as it at present existed, he hoped and trusted the East-India Company would never be contented to acquiesce in such a construction, without the deliberate authority of parliament for saying that they should be subject to such a control. With these observations he should conclude by voting most cordially in favour of the motion for thanking the court of directors.

Mr. *Howorth* said, it was quite unnecessary for him to trouble the court with any remarks by way of reply. He should only observe, that, although his honorable friends who had spoken in this debate, had differed from him in many points, yet they seemed to concur with him in many others, and particularly as to the question of power; and therefore concluding that he should have their support in the question which he had submitted to the court, he should not trouble the proprietors with any further observations. The hon. and learned proprietor, who had just sat down, had certainly suggested observations which were well deserving attention; and he (Mr. H.), for one, felt obliged to him for these observations; he thought, however, it would have been well for the hon. and learned gentleman to abstain from at all mentioning the name of Major Hart.

Mr. *Impey*, in explanation, said, that he had only mentioned the name of Major Hart as connected with the question under discussion, but that he had cautiously abstained from saying any thing upon the merits of that gentleman's case.

The question was then put by the chairman, and was carried unanimously.

WRITER-SHIPS.

Mr. *Lownes* gave notice that he should, at the next general court, move, "that a certain number of writer-ships be at the disposal of honorable and independent characters, who had contributed by their conduct in the court of proprietors to advance the interests of the Company."

After some routine business, the Court adjourned *sine die*.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Chinese Calendar, 15th July, 1814.—I wrote to you last in our wet weather, how much so you may conjecture, when twenty-four inches had fallen during the thirteen preceding days. These rains have damaged many of our walls, which are principally built of earth, and several of them, and some houses have fallen, and the face of the ground is at present only gravel, the better soil being washed away.

In digging the foundation for the building of the rooms at Canton, a large quantity, perhaps twenty peculs of sulphur has been discovered at some depth; near it was found a Chinese anchor and some wood; it is most probable a boat with this article had been sunk in the river, which then ran under where the factory now stands, and having been built over has remained these hundred years.

July 17, 1814.—At Tiffin, this day, I was disturbed with the knocking of gongs, and the hideous noise of Chinese music, as it is called; upon inquiring the cause of my servant, his answer was, "Eatee sun," which he explained by producing an almanac, and I then discovered he meant an eclipse; for though they can calculate the eclipses, they put them down under the old story, of a dragon endeavouring to swallow the sun. This eclipse began about 2 h. 30 m. and ended about 4 P. M., it was with us total; the period of greatest darkness was about four minutes, and the middle, as near as I can judge, was 3 h. 14 m. apparent time; during these few minutes only a ring of white light was visible round the edge of the moon, which the naked eye could view without the least inconvenience, and consequently did not arise from any part of the sun's disk, as the instant the least portion of that became visible it shot out a blaze of light much too brilliant for the eye to bear; some of the stars were visible, the bats came out, and the small birds appeared totally at a loss how to conduct themselves. It was a most beautiful sight.

19th. Arrived the *Doris*, having on board a hundred soldiers for the garrison, and some slaves.

Dec. 21.—For some days past we have had a piercing northerly wind, and the thermometer has been down at night to 34 and 35.

The 12th number of the *Asiatic Researches* contains a very interesting essay, by the *President*, on the height of the Himalaya mountains, to which, for fuller particulars, and the positions on which

they are advanced, we refer. A stupendous range of such vast elevations, extending in a continued line through more than two points of the compass, visible in clear weather as a line of white cliffs along the horizon at the distance of one hundred and eighty miles, covered with everlasting snows, and which appears stationed in dreary immensity to sever the southern from the northern nations, and preserve distinct those grand variations of national character and circumstances which constitute the moral machinery of the history of so large a portion of the species, the Tartar, and the Hindu family; can never be contemplated without adverting to the history of past ages, or without generating a fervent anticipation of the valuable accessions, which, by their means, may be made to modern sciences, or the improvement those nations may in future experience. The mountains of *Imaüs* appear to be not only the highest but certainly the most interesting in the history of human civilization.

We extract the following, considered as near approaches to the determination of the height of some of the more remarkable peaks:

<i>Dhaulagiri</i> or <i>Dhuldgir</i> ; above Gorakhpur, which is estimated to be 400 feet above the sea;	
On a mean of two nearest observations and at the lowest computation. English feet	26462
On a mean of three observations with middle refraction.	27677
The whole height is inferred to be more than 28,000 feet above the level of the sea	
Above the sea at the lowest computation	26862
<i>Yamundnatdri</i> or <i>Jamautri</i> ; above the summit of <i>Nágunghatí</i> , which is estimated to be 5000 feet higher than the sea	20895
Above the sea	25500
A mountain supposed to be <i>Dhaibun</i> ; above <i>Cat'imándú</i> , which appears by a barometrical measurement to be at least 4600 feet higher than the sea	20140
Above the sea	24740
A mountain not named, observed from <i>Pitibhit</i> and <i>Já'hpár</i> ; above <i>Rohilkhand</i> , which is estimated at 500 feet above the sea . .	
On a mean of observations at both stations, 22291, or more exactly	22268
Above the sea	22768

A mountain not named, observed from *Cat'hmdndú*, and situated in the direction of *Cdtabhairavi*; above the valley of *Népál*, 4600 feet; higher than the sea 20025

Above the sea	24625
Another near it; above the valley of <i>Népál</i>	18662
Above the sea	23262
A third in its vicinity; above the valley of <i>Népál</i>	18452
Above the sea	23052
<i>Chandragiri</i>	7989
<i>Tumbekhdn</i>	6488
<i>Chidpdni</i>	6453
<i>Cumhara</i>	5943
<i>Bhimbandi</i>	5875
<i>Sibudhot Valley</i>	5711
Cold Spring <i>Chidpdni</i>	5818
City of <i>Cat'hmdndú</i>	4784
(By Trigonometrical measurement) <i>Candragiri</i> above <i>Cat'hmdndú</i> 3682 feet, and above the sea ..	8466
<i>Palchu</i>	8994

Captain Freycenet has sailed from Toulon in the *Urania*, with the intention of circumnavigating the globe. The French papers relate, that some days after his departure, it was discovered that Madame F. had disappeared; it subsequently appears that she had contrived to elude the operation of the law which forbids women to embark on board a national ship without special authority by conveying herself on board her husband's vessel in man's attire.

M. Girard, of the Institute has published a treatise on the Valley of Egypt, an analysis of the mud of the Nile, so celebrated by the fertility it communicates to the soil of that country. It appears from chemical experiments made by M. Regnault, that of a hundred parts in the mud, there are eleven of water, nine of carbon, six of oxyde of iron, four of silice, four of carbonate of magnesia, eighteen of carbonate of lime, and forty-eight of alumen. The quantities of silice and alum vary according to the places where the mud is taken: that on the banks of the river contains a great deal of sand, while in that at a distance the argil is almost pure. The abundance of this earth in the mud renders it proper for the purposes of the arts. They make excellent brick of it, and vases of different forms; it enters into the fabrication of pipes; the glass-makers employ it in the construction of their furnaces; the inhabitants cover their houses with it, and also use it as a manure.

Turin, Aug. 30.—Count Camille Borghia, a celebrated archaeologist, is just dead in this city, in the flower of his age. His widow will publish an important work

which he has left behind. He had resided a considerable time in Africa, and under the protection of the Bey of Tunis he had opportunities of making researches, and taking plans of two hundred and fifty half-ruined towns or villages, and had obtained permission to copy three Arabic manuscripts in the Bey's own library, two of which are wholly unknown in Europe.

Among the effects left by the celebrated Werner, there are several MSS. nearly ready for press. This great man had printed nothing since 1774. His labours always appeared to him not sufficiently matured; but his instructions are spread over the world by thousands of scholars. His cabinet of minerals, consisting of one hundred thousand specimens, has become the property of the Mineralogical Academy at Frieberg.

A most valuable collection of Javan natural history, birds, animals, a vast herbary, &c. in addition to the minerals mentioned in last number, has also we are now informed been deposited in the Hon. Company's Museum. The praise of securing to his country the means of extending our knowledge in these very interesting and useful branches of mental cultivation belongs to Sir T. S. Raffles; Dr. Horsfield, an American gentleman, had been for some years employed by the Dutch, and afterwards the French governments of the island as professor of natural history; this gentleman who was actuated by great zeal for the accomplishment of the task he had undertaken, on the arrival of the British authority, found himself not only patronized, but powerfully stimulated by the perpetually active energies of the Lieut. Governor. The intention of developing and presenting to European science the entire natural history of Java, was worthy of Sir Thomas, and without doubt had been accomplished in a manner deserving the thanks of the learned of all nations, had not Java been restored. But for this, humanity as well as literature, may have long occasion for regret.

A Moorish Lord, named Sidi-Ombak-Ben-Bey, has arrived in Paris. He travels through Europe to inform and report to his countrymen the result of his discoveries and travels.

The Russian frigate *Kamschatka*, is refitting at Spithead, for a voyage round the world. She arrived the other day from Cronstadt.

Olaus Gerhard Tychoen.—Our Grand Duke, has purchased for our university the whole literary property, books, MSS. coins, Oriental rarities, &c. of

the late Vice-Chancellor Olaus Gerhard Tychsen, as they were described in the printed catalogues, for a price which has been raised very high by an uncommon competition. After separating the duplicates and other useless books, they will be to the remotest posterity the ornament of the library.—*Rostock, Sept. 18.*

An experiment was lately made at Portsmouth, on board his Majesty's ship *Wellesley*, of a newly invented *Syphon*, which is intended to water ships from a tank-vessel, instead of pumping. The instrument is 2½ ft. diameter, and it discharged 20½ tons per hour, which was considered a most satisfactory proof of its efficacious power.—It is the invention of Lieut. Rodgers.

Petersburg, Aug. 17.—In several governments of the Russian Empire, they use with the greatest success, against the bite of a mad dog (a very frequent disaster in India), the plant called *Alisma Plantago*. It cures not only persons who use it immediately after being bitten, but even those in whom the hydrophobia has actually taken place. A particular account of it is to be found in the *Memoirs of the Economical Society* here, part iii. book 8, page 225 (of the year 1809.)—*Dutch Papers to Sept. 25.*

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

The Sacred Edict, containing Sixteen Maxims of the Emperor Kang-Ho, amplified by his Son the Emperor-Yoong-Ching, together with a Paraphrase on the whole, by a Mandarin. Translated from the Chinese original, by the Rev. William Milne, Protestant Missionary at Malacca. 8vo. Price 7s. 6d. boards.

Muntakhabát-i-Hindi, or Selections in Hindustani, with a Verbal Translation and Grammatical Analysis of some Parts, for the use of Students of that Language. By John Shakespear, Oriental Professor at the Honorable East-India Company's Military Seminary. Vol. I. 4to. 21s. bds.

A Journal of the Proceedings of the late Embassy to China, comprizing an authentic Narrative of the public Transactions of the Embassy, of the Voyage to and from China, and of the Journey over-land from the Mouth of the Peiho, and the return to Canton; interspersed with Observations upon the Face of the Country, the Policy, the Moral Character, and Manners, of the Chinese Nation. By Henry Ellis, Esq. Secretary of Embassy and Third Commissioner. In 4to. £2. 2s. bds.

An Historical Research into the Nature of the Balance of Power in Europe.

By Gould Francis Leckie. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

The Knight of St. John, a Romance. By Miss Anne Maria Porter. Author of the Recluse of Norway, &c. &c. In 3 vols. 12mo. Price 21s. bds.

The Edinburgh Review, No. XVI.

IN THE PRESS.

An Account of the Kingdom of Nepal, in a quarto Volume, with Engravings, by Dr. Francis Buchanan.

Under the sanction of the Hon. East-India Company, and dedicated by permission to the Right Hon. Lord Amherst, Personal Observations made during the Progress of the British Embassy through China, and on its Voyage to and from that Country, in the years 1816 and 1817. By Clarke Abel, Physician and Naturalist to the Embassy. In one vol. 4to. illustrated by Maps and other engravings of Landscapes, Natural History, Geology, &c. with numerous woodcuts of mechanical and scientific subjects.

Shakespeare and his Times, including the Biography of the Poet; Criticisms on his Genius and Writings; a Disquisition on the object of his Sonnets; a new Chronology of his Plays; and a History of the Manners, Customs and Amusements, Superstitions, Poetry, and elegant Literature of his Age. By Nathan Drake, M. D. In 2 vols. 4to. with a Portrait, &c.

A General View of the Domestic and Foreign Possessions of the Crown. The Laws, Commerce, Revenues, Offices, and other Establishments, Military as well as Civil. By John Adolphus, F.S.A. 4 vols. 8vo.

An Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. By Thomas Hartwell Horne. 2 vols. 8vo. illustrated by Maps.

An Essay on the Strength and Stress of Timber, founded upon a Course of Experiments made at the Royal Military Academy, and illustrated by numerous Tables and Plates.

Treatise on Geognosy and Mineral Geography, with numerous Plates, illustrative of the Mineralogical Structure of the Earth in general, and of Great Britain in particular, by Professor Jameson.

An Account of the Life and Writings of the late Dr. John Erskine, of Carnock. By Sir H. M. Wellwood.

Letters of William, first Duke of Queensberry, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, from the Originals in the Editor's possession, in a quarto volume, with Portraits and Fac-similes.

Madame de Staël's Memoirs of the private Life of her Father, the celebrated M. Necker, French and English,

ASLATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CHINA.

Letter addressed by His Excellency Lord Amherst to the Emperor of China, dated August 1816.

May it please your Majesty.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent entertaining the highest veneration for your Imperial Majesty, and being anxious* to improve the relations of amity that so happily subsisted between your illustrious father Kien Lung, and his venerable parent, has deputed me as his royal ambassador to your Imperial Court, that I might express to you in person these sentiments of his veneration and regard.

The great affairs of empires being best conducted by precedent, his Royal Highness instructed me to approach your Imperial presence with the same outward expressions of respect that were received by your dignified father Kien-Lung, from the former English ambassador Lord Macartney, that is to say, to kneel upon one knee, and to bow the head, repeating this obeisance the number of times deemed most respectful. I beg leave to represent, that this particular demonstration of veneration from English ambassadors, is only manifested towards your Imperial Majesty, and that I shall consider it the most fortunate circumstance of my life to be enabled thus to shew my profound devotion to the most potent Emperor in the universe. I venture to hope that your Imperial Majesty will graciously consider the necessity of my obeying the commands of my sovereign, and vouchsafe to admit me to your Imperial presence, that I may deliver the letter with which I am charged by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

CALCUTTA.

March 15.—Previously to resuming our narrative of the operations of the army before Hattrass, it may not be amiss to say a few words regarding the fort and Kuttru, and their relative situation to each other. The fort is in form almost an oblong; its long diameter running nearly from west to east; it measures sixteen hundred yards round the glacis. The ditch is a hundred and twenty feet wide, and eighty-

five feet deep. The body of the place itself is about five hundred by four hundred yards. In some places the scarp is perpendicular; and in others it has been excavated, so as to form extensive subterraneous dwellings, with windows opening into the body of the ditch; thither the Rajah's family frequently retire during the hot season to avoid the inclemencies of the weather. There are twenty circular bastions in the square. The plan before us has five on a side. Outside the ditch the ground is irregular, with here and there deep excavations; and is interspersed with lime kilns, villages, and topes. The Kuttru lies west and by north of the fort; about seven hundred and ten yards distant. We have already described it to be an oblong square, five hundred by four hundred and eighty, with nine circular bastions. Previously to the opening of the batteries, the line was encamped about one mile west of the Kuttru. The troops were so disposed as to invest the fort by a cordon of nearly eight miles. His Majesty's 8th Dragoons occupied a position to the southward of the Kuttru, and the Horse Artillery a post considerably in advance in the same line. His Majesty's 24th Dragoons were placed on the north side, about midway between the fort and Kuttru. The 7th Native Cavalry were encamped at some distance east of the fort: and the irregular horse in two bodies to their right and left. The batteries which had been constructed during the 21st, opened at eleven A.M. of the 22d on the right and left bastions of the western face of the Kuttru; whilst a mortar battery and the rocket brigade began to play upon its centre. The northwest battery of three 18-pounders, the western of three 18-pounders, to which two 24-pounders were added during the following night; and the southwest of three 24-pounders, distant from three hundred to three hundred and fifty yards from the wall.

March 15, 1817.—The Dawk of the 3d instant from Hattrass has furnished us with some further particulars relative to the capture of that fort, which we lose no time in laying before our readers.

About 5 o'clock on the 2d, the ground surrounding the fort was dreadfully shaken by the tremendous explosion of the enemy's magazine, said to contain several thousand maunds of gunpowder, blowing into the air two hundred men, eighty horses, and a great number of buildings. The clouds of dust and smoke intercepted the sight for some minutes, yet notwithstanding the occurrence of this dreadful event, the people in the

* Proposed alteration by the Chinese, and finally adopted: "To confirm the friendship which your illustrious father, Kien Lung, manifested towards the King of England."

† This letter, as is well known, the ambassador was prevented delivering in person on account of his refusal to perform the Tartar ceremony of the Ko Tou. The Emperor wrote a letter by Lord Amherst to the Prince Regent desiring him to send no more embassies to the celestial empire.

fort continued the fire. The mortars kept up an incessant bombardment, the trenches being carried within about fifty paces of the crest of the ditch. It was twelve o'clock at night, when Dyaram, with a few chosen horsemen, sallied out from the fort, without intimating his resolution to the garrison. In his flight he was opposed by the 8th dragoons, and the enemy fought with such fury and desperation, that in the skirmish one of our men was killed, one officer and several privates wounded. In the mean time, our Sepoys stormed the gate, and many of Dyaram's people were killed, in attempting to force their way through our troops. The absence of Dyaram had proved a signal to the garrison to plunder the wealth and property of the Chief, and they had loaded themselves with about fifty thousand rupees, which were taken from the prisoners, on our getting possession. The scenes which the fort presented the following morning are stated to be of the most dreadful description. The ground was covered with the dying and the dead,—dissevered limbs of horses and men were found sticking through the ruined heaps, which had been occasioned by the explosion of the magazine. There was not a building in the fort that had not been perforated by the shells. Another magazine had been struck, but did not explode. It is said that two thousand rounds of shells were fired during the bombardment, which lasted fifteen hours. The manner in which it was conducted, is said to reflect the highest credit on our engineer officers. No money had yet been found in the fort, probably the whole had been buried. There was gunpowder, and also grain in abundance.

The fort is considered to be stronger than that of Bhurtpore; the explosion has done very little damage to the outworks. The Dewan has been taken prisoner, and according to his account there were on the morning of the 2d not more than one thousand four hundred and fifty persons in the fort, all of whom, with the exception of one hundred, were fighting men. Dyaram, his two sons, and about forty of the horsemen, who escaped with him, were so completely clothed in armour, that our troops could make no impression on them.

This morning intelligence was received by government of the surrender of Moorsam, and the complete submission of Bhugwant Sing, the proprietor of that fort.

RUMOUR OF A MAHRATTA WAR.

The arrival of the *Lyra*, and the public assertion of the most alarming intelligence, that Capt. Hall her commander was the

bearer of dispatches from the Marquis Hastings, announcing another Mahratta war, and the deploying of immense Mahratta armies upon the British domains, has within these few days produced a general sensation of anxiety, and among the families related to the East, feelings of the most painful suspense. From what source the rumour originated, or what truth there may be in the statement we know not, but we have been assured that no such communication has been received at the East-India House. We print below extracts from the *Madras Courier*, 27th May last, and a private letter from Madras with which we have been favored, wherein, very probably, all that has transpired to that date is related. Certainly there could be but little expectation in the Madras Government of a rising storm, when Sir John Malcolm, erroneously stated in the daily papers to have taken the command of the Madras army, actually appears to have obtained leave of absence for three months, and to have sailed for Bengal.

The announcement of a Mahratta war, had we indeed that duty to perform, we should feel to be the most solemn duty which has fallen to our lot since we commenced our labours as public Journalists. We lay before our readers all the information we could procure, and we assured them, that it shall be ever our serious study to preserve our columns free from unfounded rumours, in matters so intimately concerning the best ties of our nature as the drawing of the sword. Far be from us all trifling with feelings too sacred to be in any unnecessary measure placed in suspense, by a silly and premature announcement of such alarming and important state news. We also remark with regret the view of the subject which is usually taken in the public prints, as being wide of the truth, and tending to no discoverable good purpose. Acquainted as history has made us with the origin of Mahratta power, and the principles which operated to the cohesion of that political body, we have never indulged surprise at the continued succession of intrigues, treacheries, and plunderings, which have rendered the faith of a Mahratta a bye word throughout India. So well aware, indeed, are most people of their disposition to indulge in a thievish war of plundering, that whilst our Indian government was involved in the late Nepal contest, a rumour was spread that Sindja and Holkar were in arms, and we well recollect the misgiving dread evidently impressed on the public mind. We have always used our efforts to propagate a just conception of the political principles of the native powers; by giving copious extracts from the Akbars of the several courts, a task so little entertaining to ourselves, that we should desist from the

relation of such contemptible skirmishes and low court intrigues, were we not confident of its absolute necessity. Past events, even in the British senate, have justified us in craving attention to these wars and fightings, in the apparent causes indeed resembling the squabbles of children, but manifesting such a determined delight in bloodshed, such a ruling by the terror of the sword, that it is impossible to describe the native chiefs more justly than as so many captains of banditti, the relation of the events of whose unstable authority more resembles a journal of the shambles, where man is slaughtered to his bad passions, than the history of the government of rational beings, instituted to ensure the purposes of justice and the peace of the subject. In the commotions which they excite, every outrage is practised which human nature can suffer or incarnate devils can inflict. When the towns are burnt, and the country ravaged, the mischief has not stopped; the inhabitants are hardened and given up to cruelty and injustice, where cruelty reigns and no justice can be procured. It is a most awful fact that the general mass of the population are in constant readiness for marauding expeditions of all complexions and motives, concerning politics or the police, from the gang of decoits or the Pindari band to the nobler game of authenticated war. Stigmatized as their motives may have been, we do not scruple to affirm, that in each unhappy season when the British governments of India have been compelled to draw the sword against the neighbouring states, it has uniformly, from the commencement of the history of British Asia, been the obvious duty imposed upon them by the obligation of protecting the interests of their country, and the peaceful dwellings of their subjects. There is, we apprehend, every reason to doubt that a war has broken out with the Mahratta chieftains,* although the *probability* of such an occurrence alone considered, we cannot assert that we did not expect it. It appears to us highly probable that the devastations of the Pindari bands having succeeded to a greater extent than many might have supposed, the Mahratta chiefs might imagine that they could proceed openly in their own name, with equal impunity, and a wider sweep of accumulated spoil. It is not at all improbable that, cooped in among themselves, as they are, by the British frontier, their military retainers might no longer be able to endure an unwarlike listlessness, a feeling, the consequences of which it would be their first concern to avert from themselves; so that the circumstances of their social compact, if it can so be called, might compel them to the tremendous hazard of encountering the

strength of the British government. We must not step out of our province, but we cannot help asking every impartial man, would it not be altogether for the happiness of the myriads of their subjects, were these men, who consider it a glory to be ever plotting commotions and the shedding of human blood, disabled, and the iron mace wrenched from them?

Much blame has been anticipated as due to the India government for being unprepared for the attack of the Mahratta powers; so wide of fact is this insinuation, that at this moment, so heavy is the expense of the military force kept in readiness, that the bursting out of the storm at once were far more desirable to the Company's treasury than the draining effects of an armed peace.

We copy the following account of the progress of the insurrection in Cuttack from the Calcutta Government Gazette, per the Madras Courier, an indistinct and magnified rumour of which has not a little assisted to create alarm. No doubt was entertained that on the arrival of the reinforcements on their way to the disturbed districts, tranquillity would be immediately restored. Major-General Gabriel Maitindell has been appointed to command in Cuttack, and was about to proceed immediately to that quarter.

April 24.—The 1st battalion of the 16th regiment which marched from Cuttack on the 10th to Khoordah, under Captain Le Fevre, would in its progress pass through Gongparah, where Lieut. Faris was killed, and we trust that the conduct of the inhabitants on that unhappy occasion will not escape unpunished. The magistrate has proclaimed martial law in Khoordah. Every thing was quiet at Pooree on the 10th, the march of Captain Le Fevre having drawn the insurgents from that neighbourhood. The disturbance does not extend beyond Khoordah, Lambaler and Koordysc. Letters of the 14th mention that six companies and two guns were expected from Midnapore, and a detachment of Rohilla horse had been directed to march to assist in quelling the insurrection and establishing tranquillity.

We have already observed that the Rajah of Khoordah, Mukoond Deo, is the high priest of the temple of Jaggermath; he is also the keeper of the wardrobe of the idol. We understand that soon after the conquest of Cuttack the purgnah of Khoordah was remarkable for its disaffection and hostility to the British government, and fell into such a state of revolt and confusion that it was found necessary, for the purpose of securing tranquillity at the time, to take charge of the person of the rajah, then a young man, and retain him in custody at Midnapore:—his name and influence having, while he was at large, served to foster and increase the resistance of his people. After all oppo-

* See an account of the Mahrattas, vol. 1. p. 236.

sition had been subdued, and on the emancipation of the rajah from restraint, the liberality of government was strongly shewn in restoring him to his hereditary functions in the temple; but as there might have been great danger in recommitting to him the management and control of the purgannah of Koordah, so recently the scene of tumult and disaffection, he was allowed a Mallkanu of twenty-four per cent. which is more than double the amount given in ordinary cases, and further to testify the consideration and indulgence of government, he was permitted to hold the Talook of Lambalee. In the recent transactions the multitude seem to have been hurried on by revenge, and the expectation of re-establishing the rajah in his ancient rights, as private property does not appear to have been touched.

Since the above was written we have received further accounts from Cuttack to the 16th. It appears that Captain Wallington had fortified Mr. Busby's bungalow at Jagernath, and had surrounded his little camp by a mud wall about seven feet high. He had thrown out wickets on every side, and was well prepared against any attack. The party, including civil servants, police officers, camp followers, and domestics, was very inconsiderable, and they had with them about 50,000 rupees of public treasure. On the 13th, several columns of the insurgents rushed forwards to attack Fort Busby, but they were soon obliged to retire with some loss. They however made another attempt, led on by the son of the Dewan of the Khoordah Rajah, armed with two large jinjals, matchlocks, bows and arrows, and bamboos. In this rencontre, having lost seventeen in killed and about one hundred wounded, they again precipitately retired, and were pursued by Lieut. Patterson to the skirts of the town. Six were taken prisoners, from whose depositions it would appear that the Rajah is the main spring of the disturbance. The carriages of the jinjals were left behind.

Jagbundoo being informed of the discomfiture of the parties which had proceeded against Captain Wallington's force, immediately pushed on to Jagernath at the head of thousands of insurgents. It appears that a great quantity of arms had been concealed at Pooree, which were now distributed to the rabble, who having surrounded Fort Busby and placed pickets in every direction, began to erect a battery with two great guns. The daring leader, flushed with his success, had taken possession of the collector's Cutcherry, and was levying contributions on the pilgrims. Captain Wallington, believing it impossible with his small force to make any impression on so numerous and

formidable a multitude; thought it prudent to retire with the treasure under his charge. He marched off in the middle of the night, luckily got clear of the town to the sea side without being observed, and reached Cuttack on the 16th. Mr. Becher, Mr. Kiu, and the other gentleman had also arrived in safety. Two of our sepoy, who undertook to go to Pooree as spies, had been betrayed. One was instantly killed, and the other spiked, and thrown into a hole in the sand, supposed to be dead, but he happily recovered and succeeded in getting back to the camp.

Since writing the above Bengal papers to the 10th instant have come to hand. They contain nothing new except the following from Cuttack. By this circumstance, we are happy to perceive the communication is again open.

Colonel Sir John Malcolm, and Captain Fitzclarence, arrived at Calcutta on the 6th.

The guns belonging to the detachment from Midnapore arrived on the 26th ult. and Capt. Wallington with his detachment had joined Capt. Le Fevre at Jagernath. The 2d battalion of the 18th, with a brigade of guns and a party of the body guard, marched from Cuttack on the 28th, under the command of Major Hamilton, and crossed the Kajooria river in the morning, on their way to Pooree. In the mean time it appears that some insurgents made a movement to the northward and eastward of Piply, erecting in their advance several strong stockades to defend themselves from the attack of our troops. We understand that on the evening of the 28th, Major Hamilton marched from Cuttack with four companies of the 2d battalion of the 18th Nat. Inf. and the party of the body guard, for the purpose of attacking them in their strong hold. The infantry dashed forward and drove the rebels from the stockade which they had erected on the road to a village called Darroothang, situated about nine miles south west of Cuttack. The enemy made but a feeble resistance, and only fired a few matchlocks and jinjals, but their arrows unfortunately were aimed with some effect. In this rencontre we regret to observe that Lieut. White, and three sepoy were wounded by them, the former severely in the thigh, and the latter slightly. The insurgents having fled with precipitation, it was impossible to ascertain the number that had been assembled. In the morning of the 29th it is said that Major Hamilton proceeded in a south west direction about five koss further, and the detachment returned to Cuttack in the evening.

From Jagernath the 29th, we hear that the peasantry seem to be awakening from

the delusion into which the arts of Jugbundoo had thrown them.

Major General Sir G. Martindell arrived at Midnapore on the 2d and would probably be at Cuttack on the 5th.

April 17, 1817.—We are happy to learn that the insurgents in Cuttack had abandoned their intention of proceeding to Jaggernath to secure the person of the Rajah; for although no apprehension could be entertained regarding the issue of their operations, a rencontre might have been the occasion of much bloodshed. They had however been surprisingly active in obstructing the passes, by a sort of stockade, in the wooded and hilly part of the district in which they had assembled, and the detachments that had been sent out to check their progress found great difficulty in their attempts to reach them, and were obliged to return for want of supplies,—those that were sent after them, together with the tents and baggage, having been cut off by the enemy. It was in an effort to forage with a small party for the detachment under Lieut. Prideaux in a village, not supposed to be in the occupation of the insurgents, that Lieut. Faris met with his lamented fate. He, and a soubadar, at the head of about fifty men, are said to have been shot by some rebels who were skulking behind a wall. The body of the unfortunate officer was instantly placed in his palankeen, but while the bearers were carrying it off one of them was killed, and the remainder, unable to proceed, fled from the scene of action.

Lieut. Prideaux, having no grain, retired upon Piply and arrived there in the night, after fighting the whole day, and having in his progress forced eleven stockades. The magistrate, anxious to inquire into the cause of the revolt, had taken an escort of sixty-four men, but hearing that Lieut. Prideaux had gone to Piply, Lieut. Travis, the officer in command, forced his way to Balcatee, killing and wounding several of the insurgents, who attempted to obstruct his march. On hearing of the retreat of Lieut. Prideaux, Col. O'Halloran sent the 1st battalion of the 18th regiment, with guns, under Capt. Le Fevre, who proceeded to Umrooh, where he remained two days, but unable to procure the necessary supplies he was obliged to return, and encamped on the west bank of the river Cotjurah. Our letters of the 10th state that with great exertion and activity grain sufficient for fifteen days and three hundred bullocks had been collected, and that Capt. Le Fevre advanced on Khoordah that day. Jugbundoo appears to retain the command of the rebels, and continues sending parties from Khoordah in different directions to plunder the houses of the Daroghas and Tehsildars. They

had burnt and destroyed the greater part of Piply, and then retired within the pergunnah, which is said to be in universal agitation and revolt. Their wanton and barbarous cruelties happily promise to be of short duration, for the moment that a regular force enters Khoordah we trust that the bond of union, which at present holds them together, will fall to pieces, and the ringleaders of the disturbance be secured.

We subjoin the following extract from the London papers. "The bearer of these despatches, Captain Hall, of the *Lyra*, left Calcutta on the 19th of April, but upon touching at Madras he was detained there by Governor Elliot, for the purpose of bringing despatches, stating, that war had commenced in the territories of the Peshwa, and sailed thence on the 1st of June. It appears, that the conduct of the Peshwa had for some time excited suspicions in the mind of Mr. Elphinstone, the British Resident at Poonah: as soon as hostilities had commenced, Mr. Elphinstone seized the person of the Peshwa, and committed him to safe custody. The leader of the Mahrattas in the Peshwa's dominions is Trimbukjee, a person of considerable notoriety, who it was feared would be immediately assisted by several native chiefs, particularly Sindia and Meer Khan, whereby the war must become very extended, and of a most alarming character. The communication between Calcutta and Madras has been interrupted for 21 days, but the most active and vigorous measures were adopted by the Marquis of Hastings and Mr. Elliot, and it is understood that about the 8th of May last the British troops had surrounded Poonah, and compelled the Peshwa to accede to the terms proposed by the British Commander, and to surrender to our use three of his principal forts."

It appears Runjeet Singh is again intent on war. Throughout his dominions great military preparations are making, and a battering train and large divisions of troops are moving in the direction of Mooltan. The Prince Ghorka Singh has been appointed to the command of the frontier army.

The Lahore papers continue to speak of great military preparations for an expedition against Mooltan. Runjeet Singh, is said to have replied in the following terms to the remonstrances of the ambassador of that state, against the expedition, "Your master is a great liar, and will pay no tribute until his country is laid waste."

The plague is raging with unrelenting violence in Hyderabad Sindh, which is so

dreadfully violent in its effects, that the living cannot bury the dead. No living being has escaped in the town of Buriada, which is said to be half as large as Mooltan.

The account of the loss of the *Union*, Captain Barker, which vessel has been missing for near sixteen months, may be found to possess some interest from the distress it details. This unfortunate ship sailed from Calcutta, bound to Batavia, in the month of December, 1815, and it was never discovered what had become of her, until the escape of Solomon, one of her crew, from Engano, an island a little to the southward of Bencoolen, on which she was wrecked. Many of the crew, it appears, were lost by remaining with the wreck, and the survivors, consisting of the captain, three officers, two gunners, one European passenger and several of the people, having succeeded in reaching the shore, were stripped naked by the natives, divided into three parties, and employed in the most laborious work. The sufferings they have experienced have been of the severest nature, but we are happy to learn that the ship *Good Hope*, with a surgeon and a party of troops on board, has been despatched from Fort Marlborough, to bring the survivors from the island of Engano. The natives of this and the neighbouring islands have been hitherto stigmatised as cannibals, but the occurrence of the shipwreck of the *Union* will rescue them from so horrible a calumny.

An alarming fire broke out in Calcutta in Jan Bazar on the 17th March, which was not extinguished until a very great number of huts had been destroyed. Owing to the indifference of the natives, the ravages of the flames would have been much more extensive, but for the interference of two gentlemen, who perceiving the apathy of the inhabitants under the calamity, made the greatest exertions by example and by threats, to pull down some huts which were in immediate danger, and which precaution ultimately stopped the progress of the flames.

Letters had been received at Calcutta announcing the defeat of four thousand Pindari troopers near Lohorgong by Major Alldin. Major Alldin had with him about seven or eight hundred men, consisting of a squadron of the 4th Nat. Cav. under Capt. E. Ridge, with Capt. Howorth and Kennedy as volunteers, and two Bassejahs of Roberts' horse. Three hundred of the freebooters were slain, and we are sorry to add Capt. Howorth and twelve troopers. Capt. Howorth had for two months been unable to mount his horse, but the moment the enemy appeared, all

was forgotten. It appears that in the pursuit he became so exhausted as no longer to be able to keep up with the squadron, and had dismounted at a well to take a little water. The squadron had not gone three hundred yards before a party of twelve Pindarees dashed round the well from the brow of a hill, and he fell under six spear wounds. They left his body which was recovered and buried in the evening at Major Alldin's camp at Mahewee. Forty horses of the squadron had been killed or disabled.

The Bengal Subsidiary Force at Nagpore relieved the troops under the Madras presidency on the 8th ultimo. We copy the following from a Bengal paper of the 24th.

"We have letters from a detachment of the subsidiary force in Nagpore, dated camp, Hindia, the 8th instant. The main body of colonel Adam's division, arrived at Hirda on the left bank of the Nerbudda, on the 4th, and immediately relieved the Madras troops. The 2d battalion 10th regiment was subsequently sent to occupy various posts established near the river. They were stationed within half a mile of the Pindari cantonments, from which they were only divided by the bed of the river. The Bungalows of the notorious Sectoo and his son, and huts for six thousand men, were in full view, but completely deserted. It was in camp generally understood, that a body of ten thousand of these marauders was assembled in the adjoining districts, all ready for a start, but undetermined what course to follow. No doubt was entertained of their being intercepted by some of our numerous posts, should they venture to cross the Nerbudda."

Such has been the effect of the decisive operations against Hattrass, that Moorsam and eleven smaller forts of the Doab, surrendered upon hearing of the fall of that fortress. It is now understood that Moorsam is fully as strong and somewhat larger than Hattrass. Its fortifications have been destroyed. The divisions of the army are all on their return to their several cantonments.

Dyaram has not been caught, nor has the place of his retreat been discovered. The explosion of the magazine in Hattrass was distinctly felt at Meerut, although one hundred and fifty miles distant.

DEATH OF GEN. SIR JOHN HORSFORD.

Extract of a Letter dated Calcutta, May 1817.

I have just had the melancholy intelligence of the death of General Horsford. He died early in the morning on the 20th April. The General had long been unwell, but not seriously ill; till a few days before his death. His medical attendants

had long anticipated the result of his complaint, which it is believed was an ossification of the heart. He had only returned ten days from the command of the artillery, so gloriously employed at the siege of Hattrass. He was one of the number of Indian officers selected for the honors of the Bath, and also commanded the first division of the Field Army at Cawnpore.

BIRTHS.

95. Mrs. M. De Rosario, Senior, of a daughter.
97. Mrs. Sheriff, of a daughter.
Feb. 5. Mrs. R. E. Jones, of a son.
Jan. 9. In Camp, near Ellichpoor, the Right Hon. Lady Annabella Macleod, of a daughter.
Feb. 22. Lady of R. H. Tulloh, Esq. Civil Serv. of a son.
2. At Ghazepore, Mrs. Myette, of a daughter.
11. At Contai, Tirhoot, the Lady of R. S. Cabill, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Jan. 21. At Altygur, George Bayley, Esq. Assist. Surg. 39th Reg. Nat. Inf. to Miss M'Leod.
Feb. 23. W. Roberts, Esq. to Mrs. Doolan, widow of the late Lieut. Doolan.
18. At Serampore, B. F. M. Solmenthaer, Esq. to Miss Cecilia Olivia Bie.
3. At Shahjhanpore, Lieut. Charles Rogers, to Miss Charlotte Wright.
17. At Dacca, Mr. J. Hodgkinson, to Miss Rozalia Hollow.
April 13. At Allahabad, Captain Henry Eyer Pittman, of His Majesty's 50th Regiment, to Miss Dorothy Hanna Harriot.
May 2. At Bhagulpore, James Harrington, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Sophia Steer.
9. At Allahabad, Capt. John Hunter, Assistant Superintendent Honorable Company's Stud, to Miss Louisa Maria Norris.
12. At St. John's Cathedral, Lieutenant Frederick Anstice, of the 17th Regt. Nat. Inf. to Miss Catherine Harvey, second daughter of Mr. Francis Harvey.
March 14. At Trincamali, Captain Lockett, of the Bengal Nat. Inf. and Secretary to the Council of Fort William College, to Miss Barnett.

DEATHS.

- Jan. 2. Lady of Major N. Brutton.
Feb. 7. Miss Mary Reid, late of the Chowringhee Theatre.
6. Mr. Francis Rebello, Senior, aged 80 years and 11 days.
26. Anastasios John, Esq. Greek Merchant, aged 55 years.
13. At Serampore, Lieut. H. M. Macfarlane, of the Pension Establishment.
Nov. 24. C. H. Steek, Esq. Resident of Madou, on the Bencouen Establishment.
Nov. 28. At the Cape of Good Hope, Lieut. Wm. Wade Peppin, 27th Reg. Bengal Nat. Inf. aged 28 years.
On board the Hope, on the passage from England, the Lady of Capt. Henry Elliott, commander of that vessel.
May 14. Mr. Evans Eede, of the Harbour Master's Department.
19. Mr. John De Costa, of the small-pox.
2. Killed by the insurgents of Khordah, Lieutenant Thomas Farris, of the 1st Batt. 18th Reg. Nat. Inf.

MADRAS.

Extract of a private letter, dated Madras the 17th June 1817.—The irruption of the Pindaris I am well aware has caused much alarm in Europe; they certainly have been very annoying and their atrocities great, but I am equally aware that the accounts you have received are greatly exaggerated; they have not how-

ever done so much injury and have had several very severe discomfitures. This government has done every thing that government could do to prevent their aggressions, as well as to alleviate the effects of them.

The troops, however, which were lately employed in keeping them in check, are now called to the more important duty of defending the decayed governments of the Dekan. The armies of the Nizam and the Rajah of Berar have been converted into Pindaris, and our battalions have been driven from one part of the peninsula to the other, to protect the territories of these chiefs from the depredations of their own disbanded soldiers.

A rupture has taken place between the Company and Bajce Row, the Peishwa, at Poonah, originating in a dispute I believe of a private nature; much irritation has been occasioned, and matters have been pushed very far. It has terminated for the present in the Peishwa's giving up to us five of his strongest forts. Matters are however far from settled; a spirit of deep rooted animosity rankles in the minds of the native princes against the British. Indeed, our present system is calculated to make many enemies and very few friends, it brings devastation and misery on others, and in all human calculation can never benefit ourselves.

Much praise is due to the resident at Poonah (Mr. Elphin-stone) for the prompt measures which he executed at the court of that most infatuated prince the Peishwa. Trimbuckjee has a respectable force under him, but will nevertheless, I hope, soon meet with his due: his character is altogether vile; his abilities are however not to be under-rated, and the Peishwa is quite infatuated with him; his confinement at Tannah was most imprudent, the frontiers of a state is surely the worst place which can be found for the security of a state prisoner.

It is hoped what has been done at Poonah may much intimidate, if not altogether restrain the intended co-operation of Meer Khan and the other powers, but every thing wears the best aspect, even should hostilities be unavoidable; the army fully prepared and in the best condition, and we all have confidence in our governments here. We ought to have under our own immediate management all the country south of the Nerbuddah, without which I fear we shall never preserve a peaceful ascendancy in India. Make my salam to all officers in Europe, they would do well to return soon to have a drive at these black gentry.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. H. T. Bushby, Assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudder and Foujdary Adawlut.

Mr. John Hutt, Register to the Zillah Court of Nellore.

GENERAL ORDERS.

April 21.—Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Malcolm, K. C. B. of the 9th N. I. is permitted to proceed to Bengal on leave of absence for three months from the date of his embarkation.

March 17, 1817.—On the occasion of the embarkation of H. M. 80th Regt. for Europe. The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council has great satisfaction in publishing to the army, his entire approbation of the conduct of that corps, during the long period of its service under the orders of the government of Fort St. George.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council.

(Signed) E. Wood,
Sec. to Govt.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

Lieut. C. G. Alves, 10th N. I. to act as Maj. of Brig. in the Centre Division of the Army, during the absence of Capt. Osborne, on sick certificate.

Lieut. Riddell, 10th N. I. to act as Adj. to the 2d Batt. of that Corps, during the absence of Lieut. Alves, on other duty.

Lieut. Hamilton, 4th N. C. and Lieut. H. B. Smith, 8th N. C. are permitted to place themselves under the immediate orders of the Resident at Hyderabad, with a view to their employment in the regular service of His Highness the Subahdar of the Dekan, without prejudice to their allowances as Officers on this Establishment.

Capt. T. Mac Leane, Dep. Sec. to the Mil. Board, to act as Secretary to the Board, during the absence of Capt. Ormsby, on sick certificate.

Lieut. J. W. Cleaveland, 19th N. I. to be Adj. to the 2d Batt. of that Corps.

6th N. C.—Cornet R. Woolfe, to be Lieut.

4th N. I.—Capt. Lieut. J. D. W. Rand, to be Capt. of a Company.

Lieut. J. Dalziel, to be Capt. Lieut.

Ens. D. Watson, to be Lieut.

Ens. F. Haleman to be Lieut.

5th N. I.—Capt. Lieut. M. Cubbon, to be Capt. of a Company.

Lieut. R. Guille, to be Capt. Lieut.

Ens. J. G. Mitford, to be Lieut.

Ens. W. Buck, to be Lieut.

9th N. I.—Capt. Lieut. T. Marett, to be Capt. of a Company.

Lieut. Hugh Massey, to be Capt. Lieut.

Ens. H. Birch, to be Lieut.

Ens. G. Williams, to be Lieut.

Capt. Lieut. H. Massey to be Capt. of a Company.

Lieut. T. Prendergast to be Capt. Lieut.

Ens. R. Dormer to be Lieut.

Lieut. J. M'Cormick to be Capt. Lieut.

Ens. A. Milne to be Lieut.

11th N. I.—Capt. Lieut. H. M. Cooper to be Capt. of a Company.

Lieut. W. T. Saunders to be Capt. Lieut.

Ens. G. Gray to be Lieut.

13th N. I.—Capt. Lieut. H. J. Wilkinson to be Captain of a company.

Lieut. W. Jones to be Capt. Lieut.

Ensign W. J. Wilkinson to be Lieut.

Capt. Lieut. W. Jones to be Capt. of a Company.

Lieut. Fred. Brown to be Capt. Lieut.

Ens. G. Buttanshaw to be Lieut.

Capt. Lieut. Fred. Brown to be Capt. of a Company.

Lieut. L. Cooper to be Capt. Lieut.

Ens. G. R. Manners to be Lieut.

Ens. F. A. Prescott to be Lieut.

Ens. G. Eastment to be Lieut.

Ens. W. H. N. Young, to be Lieut.

Ens. R. D. O'Dell to be Lieut.

21st Regiment N. I.—Ens. G. Trimmer to be Lieut.

19th N. I.—Capt. Lieut. C. C. Johnson to be Capt. of a Company.

Lieut. D. C. Smith to be Capt. Lieut.

Ens. Nich. Syme to be Lieut.

Ens. W. Langford to be Lieut.

Lieut. J. Rodgers, of the 6th regt. N. I. to be Adj. to 2d Batt. of that corps.

Infantry.—Senior Maj. Poddmore, from the 10th Regt. of N. I. to be Lieut.-Col.

10th N. I.—Capt. H. G. A. Taylor to be Major.

Capt. Lieut. E. Richardson to be Capt. of a Company.

Lieut. R. Bell to be Capt. Lieut.

Ens. Alex. Burnett to be Lieut.

Capt. J. H. Edwards of H. M. 26th Regt. to the command of Poonamallee.

9th N. I.—Sen. Ens. G. Williams to be Lieut.

Lieut. Col. Sir J. Malcolm, K. C. B. 9th N. I. has returned to his duty by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.

Capt. Alex. McLeod, of 8th Reg. N. C. to be temporary Assist. Quarter Mas. Gen. with the division of Madras troops, which will continue with the Nagpoor subsidiary force, after the return of the force detached under Col. Walker's command into the territory of his highness the Subahdar of the Dekan.

Cav.—Sen. Maj. Montagu Cosby of 8th Regt. to be Lieut. Col.

8th N. C.—Sen. Capt. Hugh O'Donnell to be Maj.

Capt. Lieut. Stephen Martin to be Capt.

Lieut. Chas. Barrett Darby to be Capt. Lieut.

Cornet J. Lyon to be Lieut.

FURLOUGH TO EUROPE.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to return to Europe on furlough, respectively for three years.

Lieut. G. Norman of 9th N. I. and Lieut. H. Dowden of the 19th N. I.

Lieut. H. Holmes, 16th N. I. is permitted to return to Europe, on furlough for three years.

SURGEONS.

Mr. Assist. Surg. J. J. Duncan, to the Medical charge of the Zillah and Garrison of Ganjam.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES FOR 1816.

Surgeon J. Campbell.—Administrator, Lieut. J. Campbell.

Serj. W. Atkin.—Adminis. W. Webster Rely.

Lieut. W. J. Baker.—Adminis. Lieut. T. Dale.

Capt. W. C. Campbell.—Adminis. Arch. Munro.

J. Hunter.—Administrators, G. Hay, and W. Simpson.

W. D. Greaves.—Adminis. Joanna Greaves.

F. Johnson.—Adminis. Ben Johnson and James Cox.

Major R. E. Langford.—Adminis. Capt. C. Ruddall.

Assist. Surgeon A. McGaskill.—Admin. J. Macleod, Assist. Secretary to Government, and J. Macleod, Garriss. Assist. Surgeon.

Lieut. C. Spyer.—Adminis. C. Spyer, Lieut.-Colonel H. Roberts.—Adminis. Louisa Roberts.

J. Simpson.—Adminis. J. Harkness, and P. Thompson.

Lieut. J. Little.—Adminis. G. Briggs, G. Cadell, and Arch. E. Patullo.

BIRTHS.

April 16. At the Government House, Bangalore, the Lady of Colonel Marriott, commandant at that station, of a son.

At St. Thomé, on Easter Sunday, Mrs. G. R. Askin, of a son.

May 11. At the Presidency, Mrs. J. Bacon, of a son.

April 17. Lady of L. H. Sterling, Esq. of a son.

At Cuddapah, the Lady of M. Christy, Esq. of a son.

16. At Bangalore, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Molesworth, of the 9th Native Regiment, of a daughter.

15. At Bangalore, the Lady of Lieutenant Tulloch, S. A. C. G. of a son.

May 6. At Waltair, the Lady of John Paske, Esq. of a daughter.

16. Mrs. C. G. Hart, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 11. At Tranquebar, by special license, issued under the Royal Seal of His Majesty the King of Denmark, Edward Gordon, of Myrtle Grove, Madras, to Mrs. M. J. Gordon.

17. At the Romish Church, by the Rev. Fr. F. Delles, G. Marroth, Esq. to Miss M. Kennedy, only daughter of the late Major Johnson Kennedy, of the Honorable Company's service.

20. At the Catholic Church of Yansam, John Linares, Esq. of Ingeram, to Miss Virginie Agna Mary Leraune, eldest daughter of Monsieur Leraune, merchant at Yansam.

May 1. At Thuvetty, A. J. Drummond, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Catharine, sixth daughter of the late Major General Wahab.

19. At the Black Town Chapel, Captain W. Wyatt, of the brig *Fair Trial*, to Miss E. Denton.

DEATHS.

Feb. 15. Lieut. Macdonald, of H. M. 34th Regt. of foot.

On board the Honorable Company's Ship *Lark* na, two days after passing the Cape of Good Hope, Lieut. Colonel De Morgan, of this Establishment.

May 10. Mr. Griffin Orton.

14. At Ellichpoor, Captain Lieutenant Charles Gahagan, of the H. C. Madras Foot Artillery.

April 14. At Bangalore, Lieut. Colonel Campbell, of the 84th Regiment. He commanded that regiment for the last fourteen years, with very little interruption, with the greatest credit to himself and to the corps, and was sincerely beloved by officers and men. It is understood his brother officers have subscribed to raise a handsome mausoleum to his memory.

20. Lieutenant C. Blumfield, of the 6d Batt. N. I. at Ellichpoor.

30. Major A. Jones, of the 9d Native Veteran Battalion, at Cochín.

May 3. A. Masulipatam, the Lady of Major Marston, of His Majesty's 86th Regiment.

1. At Quilon, Captain Thomas Arthur, of the Corps of Engineers.

4. At Negapatam, Lieut. Thomas O'Connor, of the Pension Establishment.

12. At St. Thomé, at the gardens of C. Wynox, Esq. on the 19th, Lieutenant Slade, of the 9th Regt. Nat. Inf.

10. At Bangalore, Lieutenant John Watson, of the 2d Battalion 5th Nat. Inf.

13. At Royapettah, Mr. D. Quintal, aged 59.

BOMBAY.

April 30.—We have daily received in the course of the last week the most gratifying accounts of the successful operations of the gallant troops in the Dekan against the Insurgents who have lately appeared in arms in the Peishwa's territories, under circumstances of a most trying nature, and at a season of the year most unfavorable to great bodily exertions, the thermometer during the day, under cover, being seldom less than 115. It appears that a detachment consisting of two companies of the 1st batt. 2d regt. two of the 1st batt. 3d regt. Bombay Native Infantry, and the flank companies of the 1st batt. 14th regt. Madras Native Infantry under the personal command of Major H. Smith, of the latter corps, were detached from the reserve on the evening of the 12th instant against a body of horse rated at 3 or 4,000 strong, and that after a severe march of four days and five nights over a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, the detachment came upon the enemy early on the morning of the 17th, killed and wounded upwards of seventy, besides taking several prisoners of consequence, a quantity of arms and many horses.

Letters from Aurungabad give also most gratifying accounts of an attack made on a body of Insurgents about seventy miles N. W. of that place, by a party of the Nizami's reformed cavalry in Bezar, under the command of Capt. Evan Davies of the Bombay Establishment, accompanied by Capt. Pedlar and Lieut. Rind also of this establishment. It appears, that Capt. Davies came up with them on the morning of the 20th, drawn up in

good order, to the number of 2,000 in a strong position. Capt. Davies had only six hundred Silledar horse with him. After addressing to them a few words of encouragement, and directing them to throw away their matchlocks, and draw their swords, he gave the order "to charge." The order was immediately obeyed in the most gallant manner, and every man proved himself worthy of the confidence placed in him by their gallant leader. The enemy unable to resist this shock, though so greatly superior in numbers, immediately gave way, and were followed for several miles, leaving upwards of two hundred killed and wounded.

We cannot here resist the pleasure of mentioning a trait of humanity which we believe is very rarely to be found among the native troops of this country, nor, perhaps, of many of the more civilized countries in Europe.

Capt. Pedlar having fainted from loss of blood, found himself on recovering on the field, with only one native trooper near him. This man had bound up his wounds and was supporting him. He appeared to him to be a stranger, and, on inquiry, Capt. Pedlar found him to be one of the enemy. Capt. Pedlar has since taken him into his service, and we hope he will find him as faithful as he has proved humane.

April 10.—Accounts from the banks of the Nerbudda of the middle of last month state, that the intrepid Capt. Caulfield had again distinguished himself in a successful attack on the Pindaris. Having received accurate information of the encampment of the leader Shaikh Dolcah, at the head of a large body of horse, he marched with alacrity to the spot in command of two companies of the 10th, and a squadron of cavalry, and came upon them near Hendia, without being perceived till he was in the midst of them. They immediately rushed into the Nerbudda in the hopes of fording that river, but in the attempt a very considerable number were cut to pieces or drowned, and the chief is supposed to be among those who fell on the occasion.

Letter from Bussorah.—In the Gulf in general, we have just declared war, and commenced hostilities, with the pirates of these seas.—The Challenger, and three Company's cruisers, having proceeded to Russel Ryman with the Resident from Busheer; Captain Bridges, after an attempt to negotiate, proceeded to extremities for the honor of his flag.

but after a single ship had experienced 150 shot, it was found the guns of the largest vessel could not be brought to bear; we killed

nine men, and until an expedition can arrive, the navigation of the Gulf is almost at a stand.

The following observations in regard to some experiments, performed before his Excellency the Governor General, with Mr. Boyce's Telegraph, appeared in the India Gazette of March 31. We have much pleasure in republishing them.

"On her majesty's birth-day an experiment of Mr. Boyce's telegraph took place between Calcutta, Duckensore, and Barrackpore, before the right honourable the Governor General and suite, when his Excellency expressed himself much pleased with its general principles, and more especially with its very great simplicity. Report speaks very highly of Mr. Boyce's telegraph, and of the telegraphic dictionary which he has composed; and it is confidently said, that for expedition, simplicity, cheapness, and comprehensiveness, and all the other characteristics of excellence which have been so long looked for, and desired in this interesting science, Mr. Boyce's telegraph has no parallel. If this be the case, as has been asserted by those who understand the principles of Mr. Boyce's discovery, the Indian public may be congratulated upon the prospect of the introduction of a system, which has been so long and so much wanting in this country; and from the establishment of which, the advantages to the affairs of government and the mercantile interest of the country must be incalculable. It is matter of surprise that the introduction of such an establishment into India has not taken place before, as it should seem that its encouragement and support would have been productive of general benefit to the country. It is said that the expense of establishing and maintaining it upon ever so wide a scale is but small, compared with its great importance and probable advantages; and that the experiment which has taken place has proved beyond the possibility of doubt, two positions, which appear to have been generally doubted—namely, that the present telegraph can be worked by natives of the lowest description, just as well as by Europeans, and that it can be established in any country, be it ever so flat or jungly, without any extraordinary increase of the number of stations."

The following extract from a letter from Capt. Adams of H. C. ship Buckinghamshire, to the venerable master builder of Bombay, is copied from the Bombay Courier, December 7th.

"I have much pleasure in acknowledging the good qualities of the Buckinghamshire. From what I observed in my passage from Bombay she steers admir-

ably. She sails well and is weatherly, if I could judge on a comparison with the Upton Castle from Bombay, and the Hope country ship from Bengal, both considered good sailers. I have only to try her in blowing weather and a following sea, and if she perform well, she may be considered one of the finest merchantmen in the world. I shall have much pleasure in shewing her to my friends in the East-India Direction, when at home, where your professional abilities will be duly appreciated.

"FREDERIC ADAMS.

"Canton, 1st October."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Wedderburn, to be Accountant General and Accountant in all the other branches of the Departments and Civil Auditor, in succession to Mr. Kaye.

Mr. Best, to be Sub-Treasurer and Civil and Marine Paymaster, in succession to Mr. Wedderburn.

Mr. Doveton, to be Deputy Accountant General, Deputy Revenue Accountant, and Deputy Civil Auditor, in succession to Mr. Best.

Mr. Cherry, to be Deputy Military Accountant, in succession to Mr. Doveton.

Mr. Bruce, to be Assistant to the Sub-Treasurer, in succession to Mr. Cherry.

Mr. Bouchier, to be Second Assistant to the Commercial Agent at Malabar.

MARRIAGES.

March 21. By the Rev. R. Baynes, Garrison Chaplain, Lechmere Hathway, Esq. Assistant Surgeon in the Hon. Company's Mil. Service, to Frederica Josina, youngest daughter of the late Albert Henry Giesler, Esq.

DEATHS.

March 4. Robert Stephen Kitson, Esq.
6. Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Lodwick, Mar. Batt. aged 3 years and three months.
April 30. At the age of 18, Miss Joana de Mello, the only daughter of Mr. Alcixo de Mello.

PENANG.

MARRIAGES.

May 6. Charles William Henry Wright, Esq. Deputy Master Attendant to Miss Anna Stewart, eldest daughter of Samuel Stewart, Esq.
10. Robert Ibbetson, Esq. of the Civil Service, and High Sheriff, to Mrs. Georgiana Hutchings Bennett, widow of the late W. Bennett, Esq. of the Civil Establishment of this Island.

CEYLON.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments in his Majesty's Civil Service in Ceylon.

George Lusignan, Esq. (Auditor General) to be acting Collector of Tricomali.

William Granville, Esq. to be Acting Auditor General.

William Herries Ker, Esq. to be Acting

Deputy Secretary to Government and Secretary to Council.

Joseph Atkinson, Esq. to be Acting Collector of Colombo.

John Downing, Esq. to be Provincial Judge of Tricomali in the room of Charles Scott, Esq. proceeding to England.

John Gordon Forbes, Esq. to be Collector of Matura in the room of John Downing, Esq.

Henry Pannell, Esq. to be Acting Collector of the Wannu district in the room of John Gordon Forbes, Esq.

To take place from the 1st April next.

J. Deare, Esq. to be Collector of Colombo.

BIRTH.

Lately, at Colombo, the Lady of the Rev. J. Chater, of a daughter.

MAURITIUS.

The Colonial Government has issued a proclamation dated 17th May last, decreeing the erection of a parish church at Mahébourg, which is to be effected by contract.

Government Gazette Extraordinary.—Mr. J. Herisse and Dame Charlotte Adam were divorced 5th May.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer at the Cape of Good Hope:—

"Letters have been received from Graham's Town, from which it is apparent that the good effects from the late regulations for the protection of colonial property on the frontiers begin to manifest themselves. It seems that on the 28th of last month (April) some of Hahana's people penetrated into the colony, and succeeded in surprising nineteen head of cattle belonging to some Hottentots. Information was immediately conveyed to Graham's Town of the depredation, when Major Frazer, without loss of time, dispatched Lieut. Henry Vereker, of the 83d regiment, with 100 men in pursuit of the fugitives. They were easily traced, and it appears had returned into the Caffre land by Trumpeter's Drift. Hahana is one of the Caffre chiefs who did not attend the conference with his Excellency the Governor, on the Kat river. Lieut. Vereker pursued the stolen cattle by the traces to his first kraals, and then demanded restitution. The Caffres hesitated in making it; he therefore seized an equal number of Caffre cattle to that stolen, and acquainted the chief with the kraal that his object was only to take back what had been previously purloined; he would wait there till the next morning, to give time to con-

sider the necessity and propriety of restitution. Upon day dawning it was found that, instead of giving up the stolen cattle, the Caffres were preparing to assail his party, and to retake the nineteen oxen he had possessed himself of. Lieut. Vereker, in consequence, commenced his march homeward with the herd he had taken, and was not annoyed by the Caffres, until he came to the head of the Little Rat River, when supposing the situation favorable to their object, they marched upon his party from the surrounding hills, in great numbers, making horrible shouts, and throwing their assagays at our men. Lieut. Vereker having formed his party, commenced firing with such effect, that fifteen Caffres were killed, and many more wounded; the remainder immediately dispersed, and the party returned to Graham's Town, when the nineteen head of cattle were distributed among the Hottentots whose cattle had been stolen. The temperate and firm conduct of Lieut. Vereker on this occasion, is entitled to great praise."

NAUTICAL INFORMATION.

From the Madras Courier, 30th April.

As the following account of some islands, seen by Captain Parish of the ship *Helen*, may not be so well known as it ought to be, as they lay nearly in the track of ships proceeding to the Mauritius, you will oblige me, by inserting in your paper, some particulars upon the subject.

The *Helen*, on her passage to the Mauritius, in October 1815, fell in with this spot just before day-break; the second officer who had then the charge of the deck, called Captain Parish up, and informed him, that he saw a light to the westward, which appeared like fire; Captain Parish at first supposed, it might be some ship in that dreadful situation, but upon nearing it, discovered it to be a rock shaped like an artichoke, with a volcano upon it; and, soon after, as day gradually broke, saw two low islands with shrubs and trees upon them: the weather being rather squally, and obtaining no sight, either for his latitude or for his chronometer, he was prevented from giving so ac-

curate an account of them, as he could have wished, the reckoning brought up from the preceding noon, places them in north latitude $1^{\circ} 28'$ north, and longitude $88^{\circ} 52'$ east, and as this time-keeper upon making the Isle of France, was only nine or ten miles out, the longitude may be pretty correct.—Whether these dangers really exist or not, it is hard to say; but that dangers near that quarter do exist, cannot be a matter of doubt, and though the spot assigned them by Captain Parish has hitherto been supposed a clear one, yet still some of the number of missing ships serve to corroborate this idea. This being nearly the crossing track of ships either homeward or outward bound, and some of these unfortunate vessels might have fallen in with this dangerous groupe, so suddenly, that neither human foresight or nautical exertions, could save them from destruction. On my return from the Isle of France, in command of the *Hooghly*, I determined, if possible, to make these islands; but when within a degree of them, the wind became so baffling, that I found it impracticable: near this spot, however, we passed a number of drifts, and picked up a light floating substance like pumice stone, which no doubt, might have been some of this volcanic matter. It was from these indications, that I judged some land must be near, as the discovery was pretty well known at the Isle of France. I was in hopes, that some vessel quitting it, after the *Hooghly*, might have been able to give a more satisfactory account, than the present one; this though imperfect, will, I trust, be a sufficient warning to navigators, and put them upon their guard when approaching near this supposed danger. My being so long, Mr. Editor, silent upon the subject, was merely in the hopes, that a more authentic intelligence would have been given.

An island is likewise said to have been seen in 1801, by the *Phoenix Indiaman*, in lat. $9^{\circ} 28'$ south, and long. $69^{\circ} 17'$ east. This circumstance however, was obtained from a Magazine, which accidentally fell into my hands.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
T. H. HIGGINGS.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

East-India House, Oct. 1.—A court of directors was held at the East-India House, when Captain T. W. Leech was sworn into the command of the ship *Orwell*, consigned to China direct.

Oct. 8.—A court of directors was held at the East-India House, when Captain

J. Jameson was sworn into the command of the ship *Earl of Balcarras*, consigned to Bombay and China.

Oct. 15.—A court of directors was held at the East-India House, when the following ships were thus stationed, viz.—

General Harris, 894 tons, Capt. Peter

Cameron; Warren Hastings, 1,000 tons, Capt. Thomas Larkins; and Asia, 958 tons, Capt. H. P. Trembeheere—for Bengal and Madras.

Marchioness of Ely, 952 tons, Capt. B. Kay; and Prince Regent, 953 tons, Capt. Thos. H. Harris—for Madras and Bengal.

Phoenix, 818 tons, Capt. J. Pyke; and Astell, 820 tons, Capt. Francis Creswell—for Bengal direct.

We deem it a duty to inform the public that by a late regulation of the hon. court of directors, no persons are permitted to visit the Museum at the India House, unprovided with a ticket of admission signed by a director; on Mondays, Thursdays, or Saturdays, from ten to three o'clock, are the only times of admission.

—Penny, Esq. has been appointed by the honorable court of directors the Company's agent at Weymouth.

Launch at Blackwall.—10th Oct. was launched from the dock of Messrs. Wigram and Green, at Blackwall, a fine new ship of 1,350 tons burden. Owing to the fineness of the day, and the expectation of the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, several thousands of fashionable people assembled on the occasion. About noon arrived Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, Col. M'Donald, Captains Maxwell and Maitland, R.N. and several other officers of distinction, and were received by Stewart Marjoribanks, Esq. the owner, and Capt. Campbell, her commander. Sir Henry Torrens named this beautiful vessel the Duke of York.

The Hon. East India Company's ship, London, was launched at Northfleet, 13th ult. her dimensions were

	Ft.	In.
Length between perpendiculars	166	2
Do. of the keel for tonnage	133	7½
Breadth extreme to a four inch plank	43	3½
Depth in hold	17	0½
Height between lower and middle decks	6	7
Do. do. middle and upper do...	6	4
Do. upper deck and round house	6	4
Burthen in tons	1332	¾

The 3d Ceylon regiment has been ordered to be disbanded.

Mr. Robert M'Clintock, of the agency house of M'Intosh, Fulton and M'Clintock, goes passenger by the Dorah for Bengal.

The ship Lady Raffles arrived at Portsmouth from the river, on Thursday 23d October, at 7 o'clock in the morning, when Sir T. S. Raffles, Lady Raffles,

Mrs. Travers, Mr. W. Hull and about thirty other passengers embarked. Sir T. was absent on a visit when the vessel arrived, after a very stormy run, but in the middle of the same day he arrived and hurried on board. The ship weighed anchor at 11 o'clock at night, and the wind being in the right quarter, she was expected to be out of the channel in a short time.

By the death of General Sir John Horsford, there is a vacancy in the number of India Knights of the Bath.

La Félicie, Captain Baudin, which arrived at Havre the 26th Sept. is the first French ship which had been sent out to the East Indies generally, but more particularly Chandernagore, since the peace. She sailed from St. Maloes in the beginning of June 1816, and notwithstanding the bad weather and contrary winds with which she was accompanied during the whole of her voyage, she is returned to France without having suffered any accident.

A few weeks since, the Rev. Mr. Baring, son of the late Sir F. Baring, purchased an estate in Magdalene-street, nearly opposite Bell's school, in Exeter; on which spot, we are informed, he intends erecting a commodious chapel, for promulgating his own tenets. On Sunday week this gentleman preached at a licensed place on the beach, near the wind-mill, Exmouth; the concourse of people that attended was so great, that he was obliged to officiate on the outside, and, we understand, the greatest solemnity and order was observed by the audience.

Letters from Constantinople, Aug. 9.—According to accounts from Aleppo, of the 11th ult, the cast of the Emirs, or descendants of Mahomet, had manifested a spirit of rebellion, which might have endangered the tranquillity of that commercial city, had not the chief of that cast been banished to Antioch.

Private letters from Madras of 31st May are totally silent concerning the War.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, HOME LIST.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 27. At Castle Horneck House, near Penzance, the lady of John Stevens, Esq. (formerly of Calcutta) of a son.

Oct. 10. At Winchester, the lady of Capt. A. Swinson, of the East-India Company's service, of a son, her eleventh child.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 9. At St. George's, Hanover Square, E. Antrobus, Esq. nephew to Sir Ed. Antrobus, Bart. to Ann, only daughter of the Honorable

- Hugh Lindsay, and niece to the Earl of Balcarras and Countess of Hardwicke.
- Sept. 10. W. C. Ferrers, Esq. of the General Post Office, to Mary Anne, second daughter of James Daniell, Esq.
- Sept. 25. At St. Augustine's, V. Usher, Esq. of Bristol, to Mrs. Nairne, widow of the late Maj. R. Nairne, of the Company's 6th regt. of Cavalry.
- Oct. 4. J. G. Duff, Esq. of the Island of Madeira, and of Brunswick Square, London, to Frances, second daughter of J. Williamson, Esq. of Tavistock Square.
- Oct. 4. T. O. Travers, Esq. of the Company's Military service, to Mary Placock, second daughter of Chas. H. Leslie, Esq. of Wilton, Cork.
- Oct. 21. At Camberwell Church, M. A. Goldsmid, Esq. of Finsbury Square, to Eliza, second daughter of S. Salomons, Esq. of Bury Street.
- Oct. 21. At Camberwell Church, Major J. Simpson, of Iwer House, Bucks, late of the Madras Cavalry, to Miss Theodosia Graves, of Camberwell.

DEATHS.

- At Lympstone, Devon, aged 2 years and a half, Jane Bruce, second daughter of the late Capt. A. R. Hughes, 5th regt. Madras Nat. Inf.
- At Paris, Capt. Williamson, author of Indian Field Sports, he has left a wife and seven children destitute.
- Oct. 25. At Clapton, Ann, wife of J. Barretto, jun. Esq. of Calcutta.
- Sept. 25. At Blis, on his way to the South of France for the recovery of his health, Major Hettland, formerly of the Madras establishment.
- Oct. 2. At Crief, John Murray, Esq. Laird of Ardbennie in Perthshire. During a long and valuable service, this excellent officer made some important discoveries on the coast of New Holland, and surveyed and drew plans of the principal harbours of the kingdom.
- Oct. 24. S. Maltass, Esq. late British Consul at Alexandria.
- Oct. 6. In the 79th year of his age, Charles Miller, Esq. of Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, late of Bencoolen.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1817.

Cotton.—The holders of India Cotton are very firm, anticipating an advance, on account of the war in India, and the small sale declared for the 7th proximo. It is expected 800 Bengals will shortly be advertised, for the same day on which the Surats are declared for sale. The demand, however, for Cotton has been very limited.

Sugar.—The demand for Muscovades rather increased last week; the sales were, however, limited in extent; the prices were without the slightest variation. There are, we believe, no transactions in Foreign Sugars; the prices are nearly nominal. East-India descriptions continue also neglected.

Coffee.—There were considerable public sales of Coffee brought forward last week; a decline of 3s. per cwt. took place, and the market is since very heavy at the depression. The public sale this morning, consisting of Dutch Coffee, went off freely.

Rice.—The demand for Rice continues general and rather extensive; the prices, on account of the limited quantity on hand, are advancing. The accounts from the Continent as to the demand for Rice continue favourable. The Liverpool market is rising with rapidity; for fine Bengal, 28s. 6d. has been realized; yellow screened, 24s.

Spices.—There has been considerable specula-

tion in Pepper; it had been reported the East-India Company intended to tax the next sale at 8d. per lb.; the price of Pepper immediately declined. When it was known that the report was without foundation, and that the taxed price by the Company would be 9d., a considerable advance took place, and the last prices of the market regulate our quotations—Pimento has been heavy; good quality about 9d.—Ginger is without variation.—Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, and Cloves, are without variation, either in the demand or in the prices; the market may be stated very heavy.

Indigo.—The sale has closed at the India House, it commenced the 14th and closed the 23d inst.; it consisted of 6,750 chests, of which only a very trivial proportion was taken in for the proprietors; the fine qualities sold 6d, the good 9d. to 1s, the middling 1s. 3d. per lb. higher than last sale. There were no Manilla, and only 80 chests Madras Indigo's in the sale.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

- Sept. 18. — Downs, Jane, Berridge, Cape.—Sailed 1st July.
- 26.—Of Dover, Catherine Griffiths, Hamilton, Bengal.—Sailed 3d April, and St. Helena, 25th July.
25. — Plymouth, Oxford, Lamb, Bombay.—Sailed 28th May, and St. Helena, 26th July.
- 28.—Gravesend, Agnes, Terrey, Cape.
- Ramsgate, Theodosia, Flynn, Cape.
- Oct. 2.—Deal, Rapid, Johnson, Cape.
- 9.—Limerick, Elizabeth, Ostler, Bengal.—Sailed 29th April.
- 14.—Bantry Bay, Swallow, Frith, Bombay.—Sailed 1st June.
- Bantry Bay, Lyra, sloop of war, with dispatches from Madras.—Sailed 1st June, having previously left Bengal 19th April.—Sailed from the Isle of France 7th July, and St. Helena 14th August.
- 17.—Dover, Indian Packet, Danish, from Bengal.—Sailed 4th May.
- 14.—Castle Town, Woodman, Timandra, from Bengal.—Sailed 29th April from Bombay.
22. — Off Plymouth, Hebe, Thompson, from Bengal.—Sailed 21st May.

Departures.

- Sept. 25.—From Liverpool, the Nymph, Humble, for Calcutta.
- 28.—From the River, Grenada, for Bombay.
- 29.—From Portsmouth, Lucy and Maria, Barclay, for the Cape, Madras and Bengal.
- Adm. Cockburn, for Madras and Bengal.
- From Gravesend, Hebe, Porter, for Calcutta.
- Oct. 2.—From Deal, Lucy, Clark, for Bombay.
- From Plymouth, the Duke of Marlborough, for the Cape of Good Hope.
- 14.—From Deal, the Mary, Wilson, for Calcutta.
- 12.—From Portsmouth, the John Inglis, for Bengal.
- 15.—From Gravesend, the Lady Raffles, Auber, for Bencoolen; Sappho, Hall, for Bombay; Queen Elizabeth, Accum, for the Cape.
- 19.—Cumbrian, Brownrigg, for the Cape of Good Hope; Princess Charlotte, Vaughan, for the Isle of France.
- 21.—From Deal, the Sappho, for Bombay; Atlas, for Madras.
- Passengers per Lucy and Maria.—Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Ramsey, Mrs. Burton, Captain Ramsey, Dr. Burton, Madras Establishment; Mr. Young, and Mr. Grey, for the Civil Service at Bengal; Mr. Gordon, and Mr. Fullerton, for the Civil Service at Madras; Lieutenants Payne and Horn, Mr. Cardew, Writer, for

try Service.—
shipped on board this vessel.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1817-18.

When sailed.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Surgeons.	Purveyors.	Consignments.	To be afford.	To sail to Greenw.	To be Donat.
1	George Cowling...	1396	(Company's Ship)	William Patterson	Rd. Glaspoole	W. E. Blakely	Robert Simmons	James Dunn	1817.	1817.	1817.	1817.
1	Thomas Cocks...	1394	S. Marjoribanks	W. Marjoribanks	Alex. Chrystie	Richard Clarke	James Grant	Joseph W. Rose	Bombay & China	95 Oct.	10 Nov.	27 Dec.
1	Duke of York...	1397	S. Marjoribanks	Arch. H. Campbell	Charles More	John Shepherd	Whitmore Smart	William Bruce				
1	Earl of Balcarres...	1417	(Company's Ship)	James Jameson	D. Rae Newall	Philip Baylis	Henry Arnot	Robert Hogg				
1	Margaret of Henley...	1800	John Campbell	Donald MacLeod	J. S. H. Fraser	John Thacker	Alex. MacFarlane	William Hayland				
1	Buckinghamshire...	1599	(Company's Ship)	Frederick Adams	James Head	Timothy Smith	David Irving	Benj. Berry Lord	Bombay & China	9 Dec.	23 Dec.	1818.
1	Castle Family...	1383	George Palmer	Edmond Hamilton	Alex. Morgan	Thomas Dunkin	Duncan Mackenzie	John D. Smith	Madras & China	1818.	4 Feb.	19 Mar.
1	London...	1396	(Company's Ship)	W. A. Drummond	James Pearson	Wm. Longcroft	Nathaniel Grant	James Thomson	Madras & Bengal	21 Jan.	6 Mar.	11 April
1	Princess Amelia...	1800	Edmund Campbell	Edmund Balcron	—	—	—	—	China	30 Feb.	6 Mar.	11 April
1	Princess Regent...	1800	Sir R. Wigram	Brook Kay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Princess Regent...	1800	Henry Bonham	T. Watson Leach	William Cousins	Thos. W. Andrews	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Orwell...	1800	Sir R. Wigram	John Stewart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Lady Melville...	1800	John Card	John Hine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Cadogan...	1800	John Card	John Hine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Sashy Castle...	1800	George Gooch	Francis Cresswell	Thos. W. Barrow	Robert Lewis	Robert Down	—	Bombay	6 Mar.	23 Mar.	27 April
1	Phaenix...	818	Robert Williams	John Pyke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	General Hewitt...	894	(Company's Ship)	Peter Cameron	Bryan Broughton	Rees Thomas	Edward Turner	David Leighton	Bombay & Madras	6 Apr.	30 Apr.	26 May
1	Warren Hastings...	938	John P. Larkins	Thomas Larkins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Henry Bonham	H. P. Trevellick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Price Current of East-India Produce for October 1817. 539

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0 4 0	to 0 5 0	Turnerick, Bengal..cwt.	1 3 0	to 1 7 0
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	5 5 0	to 5 15 0	China.....	1 18 0	to 2 0 0
Cheribon.....	4 11 0	to 4 16 0	Zedary.....		
Bourbon.....			Galls, in Sorts.....	12 0 0	
Mocha.....			Blue.....	14 0 0	to 14 10 0
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 1 2	to 0 1 4	Indigo, Blue.....lb.		
Extra fine.....	0 1 7	to 0 1 8	Blue and Violet.....	0 9 6	to 0 10 0
Bengal.....	0 1 0	to 0 1 2	Purple and Violet.....	0 8 6	to 0 9 0
Bourbon.....	0 2 2	to 0 2 9	Fine Violet.....	0 8 3	to 0 8 9
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			Good Ditto.....	0 7 9	to 0 8 3
Aloes, Spatica.....cwt.	5 4 0	to 10 0 0	Fine Violet & Copper.....	0 7 6	to 0 8 0
Aniseeds, Star.....	4 10 0		Good Ditto.....	0 7 3	to 0 7 6
Borax, Refined.....	5 10 0	to 6 0 0	Fine Copper.....	0 7 3	to 0 7 6
Unrefined, or Tincal.....	11 0 0	to 12 10 0	Good Ditto.....	0 7 0	to 0 7 9
Camphire unrefined.....	0 3 0	to 0 6 0	Ordinary Ditto.....	0 6 3	to 0 6 9
Cardemom, Malabar..lb.	0 2 0	to 0 5 0	Ordinary.....	0 5 6	to 0 6 0
Ceylon.....	0 2 0	to 0 5 0	Fine Madras.....		
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	18 0 0	to 20 0 0	Rice.....cwt.	1 6 0	to 1 10 0
Ligna.....	9 0 0	to 13 10 0	Safflower.....cwt.	3 18 0	to 5 0 0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0 1 3	to 0 4 0	Sago.....cwt.	1 15 0	to 2 15 0
China Root.....cwt.	2 0 0	to 3 0 0	Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	2 10 0	
Coculus Indicus.....	2 8 0	to 2 15 0	Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.		
Columbo Root.....	2 12 0	to 2 15 0	Novi.....		
Dragon's Blood.....	20 0 0	to 32 0 0	Ditto White.....		
Gum Ammoniac, lump..			China.....		
Arabic.....	4 0 0	to 6 0 0	Orgazine.....	0 11 9	to 0 13 5
Assafetida.....	7 0 0	to 15 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 3 10	to 0 4 0
Benjamin.....	5 10 0	to 05 0 0	Cloves.....		
Animi.....cwt.	8 10 0	to 10 0 0	Bourbon.....	0 8 3	to 0 9 9
Galbanum.....	15 0 0	to 18 0 0	Mace.....	0 5 9	to 0 5 10
Gambogium.....	6 10 0	to 7 0 0	Nutmegs.....	2 11 0	to 2 14 0
Myrrh.....	5 10 0	to 8 0 0	Ginger.....cwt.	0 0 9	
Olibanum.....	0 1 2	to 0 2 0	Pepper, Company's.....	0 0 9	
Lac Lake.....	0 4 0	to 0 6 4	Privilege.....	0 1 0	to 0 1 1
Shell, Black.....			White.....	2 12 0	to 2 16 0
Shivered.....			White.....	2 18 0	to 3 6 0
Stick.....	2 10 0	to 7 0 0	Brown.....	2 7 0	to 2 11 0
Musk, China.....oz.	0 18 0	to 1 3 0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0 2 6	to 0 3 7
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1 4 0	to 1 10 0	Songou.....	0 2 11	to 0 3 6
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0 1 6	to 0 1 8	Sonchong.....	0 3 0	to 0 4 6
Cinnamon.....	0 12 0	to 0 14 0	Campoi.....	0 2 11	to 0 3 4
Cloves.....	0 3 0		Twankay.....	0 3 0	to 0 3 5
Mace.....	0 1 4	to 0 1 6	Pekoe.....	0 3 11	to 0 4 3
Nutmegs.....	0 1 4	to 0 1 6	Hyson Skin.....	0 2 11	to 0 3 0
Opium.....lb.			Hyson.....	0 4 4	to 0 5 10
Rhubarb.....	0 4 6	to 0 11 6	Gunpowder.....	1 16 0	to 2 0 0
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	5 5 0		Tortoiseshell.....	1 16 0	to 2 0 0
Senna.....lb.	0 1 6	to 0 2 6	Woods, Saunders Red..ton	9 10 0	to 10 0 0
Turnerick, Java.....cwt.	1 10 0	to 1 12 0			

Goods declared for Sale at the East-India House.

On Tuesday, 4 November—Prompt 30 January.

Private-Trade and Licensed.—Carpets—Choppas—Silk Handkerchiefs—Nankeens—Sallampores—Lengcloths—Cape Scarfs—Shawls—Velvets—Sewing Silk—Wrought Silks—Baftas—Abroahs—Calicoes—Bandannoes.

On Friday, 7 November—Prompt 6 February. Licensed.—Cotton-wool.

On Tuesday, 11 November—Prompt 6 February.

Company's.—Cinnamon—Nutmegs—Mace—Cloves—Oil of Mace and Nutmegs—Pepper—Opium—Talc—Saltpetr—Kegmore Shells—Sapan Wood.

Private-Trade and Licensed.—Sapan Wood—Ebony Wood—Red Saunders—Rattans—Chillies—Pistils—Cowries—Rhubarb—Tamarinds—Sticklacc—Shellack—Lac Dye—Munjeet—Saltpetre—Ginger—Lac Lake—Cassia Ligna—Sago—Cassia Buds—Gums Animi, Arabic, Myrrh, Seneca, Benjamin, and Olibanum—Terra Japonica—Assafetida—Nux Vomica—Galangal—Turnerick—Camphire—Sal Ammoniac—Cutch—Cummin Seed—Safflower—Dragon's Blood—Tincal—Cornelians—Elephants' Teeth—Mats—Wood unrated—Sandal Wood—Rice—Oils—Safflower—Cardamoms.

On Friday, 28 November.

Baggage of Passengers, Decayed Stores, &c. which have accumulated in the Company's Warehouses, unclaimed, up to 31st December 1814.

On Tuesday, 9 December—Prompt 27 February.

Tea Bohea, 500,000 lbs.—Congou, Campoi, Souchong, and Pekoe, 4,900,000—Twankay, 1,000,000—Hyson Skin, 100,000—Hyson, 300,000—Total, including Private-Trade, 6,800,000 lbs.

On Wednesday, 10 December—Prompt 6 March.

Company's.—Nankeen Cloth, 254,804 pieces—Bengal Piece Goods, 223,597—Coast Goods, 181,714—Surat Goods, 20,799.

The Company's White and Prohibited Calicoes which may be offered for sale in December 1817 and March 1818, will be put up at rates not lower than those which are affixed to the goods sold in the sale of the month of September 1817. And with respect to such Calicoes of the December and March sales, as may be of descriptions and mark not making part of the September sale, the same rule will be observed, by taxing them at proportionate rates.—It must be distinctly understood, that this notice has reference only to goods which may be sold on the Company's account.

Indian Securities and Exchanges.

On the 30th April last the Company's 6 per cent. Loan Paper was at a discount of from 8 to 12 Annas per cent.

Bills on London at 3 months sight 2s. 5½d. per Sicca Rupee: at 6 months sight 2s. 8d.

★ Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of September to the 25th of October 1817.

1817. Sept. 26 27 30	1817. Oct. 1 2 3 4 6 7 8 9 10 11 13 14 15 16 17 20 21 22 23 24	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 5 p. Cent.	Bills Annuities.	Union for Payment.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Datto.	India 5 p. Cent.	Bonds.	Exchequer Bills.	Consols For Account.	£. s. d. Policy Tickets.	1817. Sept. 26 27 30
—	—	—	—	80 80	—	106 106	—	—	80	—	—	238 1	—	—	—	78 74p	21 22p	21 22p	80 81 1	19 10 0	1817.
—	—	—	—	81 80	—	106 105	—	—	—	—	—	239	—	—	—	74 77p	19 21	19 21	81 81 1	—	Sept. 26
—	—	—	—	81 81	—	106 107	—	—	—	—	—	239	—	—	—	72p	20 18p	20 18p	81 81 1	19 10 0	27
—	—	—	—	81 81	—	106 106	—	—	80 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	75p	14 16p	14 16p	81 81 1	19 10 0	30
—	—	—	—	81 81	—	106 106	—	—	80 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	75p	20p	20p	81 81 1	19 10 0	Oct. 1
—	—	—	—	81 81	—	106 107	—	—	80 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	85 92p	20 22p	20 22p	81 81 1	19 10 0	2
—	—	—	—	81 81	—	106 107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88 90p	22p	22p	81 81 1	19 10 0	3
—	—	—	—	81 81	—	107 107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 101p	22 23p	22 23p	81 82 1	19 10 0	4
—	—	—	—	82 81	—	107 107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110 115p	22 21p	22 21p	82 82 1	19 10 0	6
—	—	—	—	82 81	—	108 107	—	—	81 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	118 114p	22 18p	22 18p	82 82 1	19 10 0	7
—	—	—	—	83 82	—	108 108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114 116p	22 21p	22 21p	83 83 1	19 10 0	8
—	—	—	—	83 82	—	107 108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115p	20p	20p	83 83 1	19 10 0	9
—	—	—	—	83 82	—	107 107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115 116p	20 3p	20 3p	83 83 1	19 10 0	10
—	—	—	—	83 82	—	107 108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115 114p	20 7p	20 7p	83 83 1	19 10 0	11
—	—	—	—	83 82	—	107 108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111 114p	21 24p	21 24p	83 83 1	19 10 0	13
—	—	—	—	83 82	—	108 107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113 110p	21 22p	21 22p	83 83 1	19 10 0	14
—	—	—	—	83 82	—	108 107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113 105p	20p	20p	83 83 1	19 10 0	15
—	—	—	—	83 82	—	107 108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105 107p	20 21p	20 21p	83 83 1	19 10 0	16
—	—	—	—	83 82	—	107 108	—	—	82 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	104 106p	18 21p	18 21p	83 83 1	19 10 0	17
—	—	—	—	83 82	—	107 107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105 101p	—	—	83 83 1	19 10 0	20
—	—	—	—	83 82	—	107 107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 96p	18 19p	18 19p	83 83 1	19 10 0	21
—	—	—	—	83 82	—	107 107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 96p	18 20p	18 20p	83 83 1	19 10 0	22
—	—	—	—	83 82	—	107 107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93 101p	18 21p	18 21p	83 83 1	19 10 0	23
—	—	—	—	83 82	—	107 107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83 83 1	19 10 0	24

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

DECEMBER 1817.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The policy of the legislature in opening the trade to India, has been as often defended as it has been questioned; the mere war of discussion, so long carried on between the Ministers of the Crown and the Court of Directors, left off as might have been anticipated, neither were convinced, and those arguments which were backed with the power of a majority in Parliament were of course the effectual ones.

Practical effects however are daily demonstrating to us in Calcutta, that a free trade to India, has been a *free ruin* to more than two thirds of the speculators engaged in it. The river here is at this time actually full of free traders who having disposed of their consignments at from thirty to forty per cent. loss, are now, and have been for months *wailing* for cargoes; whence they are to come to freight the fleets of adventurers that swarm about us, the genius of speculation itself must fail to divine. Indeed, it is to be feared, that many of the English, if not the American speculators, will be glad to dispose of their vessels in India, that they may get home on some of the few bottoms which can procure cargoes at all.

Although a sufferer myself by the free trade, I should be very
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sorry to make my individual case a mere cause for inveighing against it, but indeed my plight is far from being singular; at this moment I can purchase the best London Particular Madeira at about 70*l.* per pipe, the finest Claret, at 16 rupees or 2*l.* a dozen, inferior at 1*l.* 10*s.*—Furniture, looking glasses, pictures, &c. are quite a drug; and pianofortes, harps, &c. are so numerous that they may soon be sold by the dozen. Birmingham and Sheffield seem to have disgorged their long hoarded treasures only to rust in the godowns and warehouses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay;* and families returning to Europe would find it scarcely dearer to purchase many household necessities in India, freight included, and bring them back to England. The freight homewards has fallen from 8 to 26 per ton, which can never pay even the expenses of the voyage; and yet I hear some merchants on your side of the water talk of the Indian trade having found its level.

It has not been my view, Mr. Editor, unnecessarily to alarm the merchants in London and Liverpool by these observations; but I

* It is no less singular than true that several consignments of Nottingham manufacture, such as stockings, *Fleecy Hosiery Hose and Gloves, Flannels, &c.* &c. have been sent us; a torrid climate is not considered in England as an obstacle to the use of warm clothing.

would refer them to their own counting houses at home, as well as to their correspondents abroad, and to weigh the actual returns their consignments bring them with my statements, and they must feel what I write to be correct. It is however to be noticed, that from July 1816 to the end of that year, was a golden opportunity to many adventurers from the British free ports. The exportation of specie into Calcutta during that time was little less than a hundred thousand pounds sterling; and the India trade never looked more brisk, or more promising than at that period; but from January 1817 to the present month, the market wore a totally different aspect, and the prices current of those months, which I suppose are regularly inserted in your Journal, will shew the rapid and wonderful alteration which occurred on the arrival of some Bristol and other traders. To these succeeded the numerous fleets which now line our harbour, both from England and America, and which completely choked the market. How this evil is to be remedied it is difficult to say, as the spirit of adventure, though certain of a check when the vessels arrive in India; will take no warning but experience; and it is to be feared the number of adventurers will rather increase than diminish during the present year. The Company in the mean while are cool but not idle spectators of the fluctuations of the private trade. The Board of Trade appear to take no ostensible measures which may affect the market in the articles in which the Company are principally engaged; but I know as a fact that

their influence direct and indirect, is actually engaged in rendering at least those branches of trade especially extremely hazardous, if not utterly abortive to the attempts of the Free Trader. In cotton, however, great speculations have been made, nor have they hesitated to engage in many of the Company's great staple goods, such as broad cloths, copper, iron, &c. though certainly to an enormous loss—Indigo is still a fair market for all traders, and the increasing demand for it both in Europe and America holds out a fair prospect of gain, but other goods in general run a great chance of meeting with the same market as was a few years back experienced at Buenos Ayres. In short I now perceive that the scheme of a Free Trade is nothing more than a large lottery; doubtless there are some grand prizes to be obtained, but it belongs to a few only to obtain them, and the majority must put up with loss and ruin.

I feel as deeply as any of my fellow sufferers can possibly do at the disappointment which has succeeded the hopes which an open trade gave rise to; that it was to be attended with difficulties, and that a host of adventurers would for a time throw it off its level, was to be expected; but that it should reach the deplorable state in which it now is, was, I confess, unlooked for by me, and I should think could never have been anticipated even by those who more than doubted of its general tendency to benefit British commerce at large.

I am, &c.

MERCATOR.

Calcutta, 27th May, 1817.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

LETTER I.

A work that is durably useful will always command respectful attention; and much pains and labour are often laudably bestowed

to embellish and add to it the grace of ornament. When, in addition to durable utility, a work is susceptible of a moral character, and capable of exciting intellectual emo-

tions, its importance is greatly increased; and the art or science possessing such powers deservedly ranks high in the estimation of those who are capable of appreciating its effects, in promoting the well being of society, multiplying its enjoyments, and thus adding to the value of life. It is accordingly found that the most enlightened philosophers and statesmen have always been decided promoters of the liberal arts and sciences.

Among these, some are reckoned purely ornamental, and are only found in an advanced state of society; while others are so essentially necessary that its rudest state cannot subsist without them. It is the peculiar boast of ARCHITECTURE that, while it yields to none in the useful, it also ranks high with the most liberal of the FINE ARTS. No state however barbarous can dispense with its assistance; and the most refined delight in the advantages it affords for present enjoyment, and for the means of recording and perpetuating its glories.

The profession, practised in this country as a trade, is a useful and respectable one, demanding considerable proficiency in science, and often leading to wealth. When its professors aim at a higher character, genius of the first order is requisite and finds ample scope for its exertions. But, here it must be admitted that, with an exception in favour of a very few individuals, the art is not cultivated, by those who follow it for gain, as it ought to be. The severe philippic of Mr. Hope against the professors cannot be altogether groundless. But an examination of the causes of this deficiency of taste, where we should naturally expect to find it existing in the highest degree, would tend to shew that while there is much to pardon in professors, the evil may be mainly attributed to the want of a more general diffusion of architectural taste among the employers as well as the employed.

Painting, sculpture and music,

have been generally studied and even extensively practised by amateurs, till a taste for them has become so diffused as almost to form an essential part of a polite education. The consequence has been a correspondent improvement among professors, and in all these arts we can boast a national style and first rate geniuses among the professors.

It is true we may also boast that a national style in architecture, possessing great excellence, did exist about four centuries ago. But this style, which proceeded with an unexampled rapidity of improvement, each specimen surpassing the former, and exhibiting in numerous instances sublimity of general effect with great beauty of detail, could not be said to have attained perfection, when it was suddenly arrested in its career, superseded, loaded with opprobrium, and so completely disgraced that centuries elapsed before it was suspected that it might have its peculiar beauties. This style has been therefore completely lost, and notwithstanding a returning partial favor, it is more than doubted, by some able critics, if professors have yet any accurate conception of its elements or powers. And certainly no modern specimen has yet appeared to rival the ancient in expression. No written treatises of the time are found to develop its principles. Nor is it probable that any were ever written. In architecture, as in other arts, the great examples make the rules, and it is the work of after critics or artists, from the study of those great examples, to develop the rules or principles; and thus enable others of less inventive genius, who follow the art as a trade, to imitate and adapt them to the wants of their employers with safety, advantage and credit. But this style was not sufficiently matured to have produced this effect. It was even still short of perfection, which it would in all probability have soon attained, had it not been so abruptly dismissed.

At the revival of literature and the fine arts in the fifteenth century, various causes conspired with its intrinsic merit to bring into favor the ancient Roman style of architecture. Numerous specimens remaining, although much dilapidated and some in ruins, were still impressive, and their effect was doubtless heightened by mental sympathy and association, whilst by similar association, the then existing style was connected with ideas of gothic darkness and barbarism. And thus perhaps its final expulsion *might* be effected by the opprobrious name—GOTHIC. This name was not given till after the revival of the Roman style, for while it existed without a rival no distinct name was requisite; and when this opprobrious one was affixed to it, its advocates, if it retained any, were too feeble to counteract it, or to stem the torrent of fashion. Nor indeed was there any thing to regret in the gothic architecture of the Continent. Few good specimens are found there, and the best of them have been traced to artists of this or of the sister kingdom, while in this country the examples are numerous, varied and admirable. Nevertheless its expulsion became as complete here as on the Continent. After laying in this neglected

state for centuries, attention being led, about fifty years ago, to the literature of the middle ages, introduced attention also to its architecture. Public curiosity became excited, comments, praises, and treatises succeeded, and ATTEMPTS were made to revive it in practice.

The merit of cultivating and improving this mode of building till it became a distinct and decided style, indisputably belongs to this country. This point being settled to the honor of our national claims, the question of how, or whence it was originally derived, is not, as a point of merit, worth disputing. But it may be of importance for another purpose. By tracing its history correctly, we may be led to the source of its principles, of which at present little is satisfactorily established.

Notwithstanding the many ingenious suppositions which would appropriate the origin of Gothic architecture to an accident, or a natural type in this country, a due consideration of its genius and of its elements, of the dates of the various buildings, and of cotemporary history, will leave no doubt of its ORIENTAL ORIGIN.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Geography has its invincible problems, which by their obvious interest court inquiry, while they involve difficulties which elude solution. Why are not these abandoned, as disquisitions fit for Tantalus, had he leisure to think? Is the ambition of genius stimulated by difficulties that have never been surmounted? Does the meteor of eminent distinction play over those tracks in the field of speculation in which many have failed? Or rather, is there not such a mutual relation between speculative inquiries and tangible truths,

that we cannot renounce all the perplexities of the one, and cultivate the highest attainments in the other? I was led into these reflections by an *Inquiry concerning the Site of Ancient Palibothra*, of which the Second Part has been recently published; an attempt in which complete success is not to be expected, but in which, from its connection with ancient history and modern geography, another step toward a solution is an advance in useful knowledge.

As the principal writers who have engaged in this inquiry have

arrived at divergent conclusions, and as the success of the most fortunate union of research and induction can be but comparative, no one hypothesis that has been offered as a solution of the problem can be fairly estimated without adverting to all the others.

The order for a sketch of these, which first suggests itself, is that in which they have been presented to the world: but this would compel us to discuss some points twice, whenever an auxiliary has supported a former opinion by new arguments, or revived on independent grounds, a proposition which its original author had abandoned. I think it will more conduce to a clear exhibition of the steps actually gained in the inquiry, and to a comprehensive estimate of the extent of the territory of the Prasii, its power and riches as an empire,—if we descend the Ganges in this review; beginning at the highest point which has been assigned for the site of Palibothra.

With the reasons given by the principal author, and his auxiliaries, for assuming each station respectively, I propose to connect a brief account of the supposed capital; and then to subjoin the objections which the advocates of rival opinions have stated, or which may occur in taking the present review.

FIRST POINT ASSUMED.

Major Rennell has assigned the site of Canouge, as a probable alternative, in case the evidence for the identity of Patna be rejected. After giving the grounds on which he deduces the much disputed site, to have been at, or near Patna, he adds:—"But we ought not to omit, on the other hand, that Arrian quotes, from Eratosthenes, the distance of Palibothra from the western extreme of India, which is said to be ten thousand stadia only; and that Ptolemy gives its latitude at 27°; both which particulars apply better to Canouge than to Patna." "In point of extent and magnificence, Canouge answers

"perfectly to the description given of Palibothra."*

Sir John Malcolm records his vote in favour of Canouge in a decisive tone; and, as he refers to no preceding writer on the subject, with the air of advancing an independent opinion. "This city is supposed to be the Palibothra of the ancients, from the extent, magnificence, and grandeur, which are attributed to it in Indian histories. It is situated about two miles from the banks of the Ganges, in 20° 13' east longitude, and in 27° 3' north latitude†." These additional particulars may assist in comparing it, with other conjectural stations.

CANOUGE is situate in the province of Agra, on the west or right bank of the Ganges, near the confluence of the Cally, or *Calini*, with that great river. Notwithstanding its celebrity as a city of great antiquity, it is now reduced to a narrow town, consisting of but one street. The ruins are still extensive; on a broad track for six miles, scattered pieces of brick work, and other vestiges of building, point out the site of this ancient capital of a powerful empire. It is said to have been built more than a thousand years before the Christian era; and is mentioned in Ferishta, as the capital of all Hindostan, under the predecessor of Phoor, or Porus, who fought against Alexander. It continued to be great and populous in the sixth century, when it contained thirty thousand shops in which betel nut was sold. In 1018, it was conquered, though not permanently retained, by Mahmood of Ghizni. Here are the tombs of two Mahomedan saints, who lie in state under two mausoleums on an elevated terrace, thickly planted with trees; and throughout the grove are seen the fragments of small images. The surrounding plain is covered with ruined temples and tombs; and ancient coins, inscribed with Sanscrit characters, are frequently found among the ruins. The language of Canouge appears to form the ground-work of the modern Hindostani.

Of the positive evidence derived from classic authorities in favour of this place, I know of no other, than that Ptolemy assigned 27° for the latitude of Palibo-

* Memoir of a Map of Hindostan, 4to. London, 1788. p. 26.

† History of Persia, 2 vols. 4to. London, vol. 1, p. 348, note.

thra. As to the other passages from ancient writers which were designed to indicate the site of Palibothra by topographic delineations, or to guide us to it by the stages of an itinerary, those which are most striking and particular are inconsistent with the positions of Canouge, as will appear in discussing the other points assumed. And if we advert to the substantial errors in position which deform Ptolemy's *Map of India*, the coincidence in the latitude of Canouge with his Palibothra is of itself rather a strong presumption against the identity of the two places.

SECOND POINT ASSUMED.

Robertson the historian travels near two hundred miles lower down the Ganges, to find a station at which learned conjecture may rest. After an apology for differing from Major Rennell, he says: "According to Strabo, [lib. xv. p. 102a.] Palibothra was situate at the junction of the Ganges and another river. Arrian [*Hist. Ind.* c. 10] is still more explicit. He places Palibothra at the junction of the Ganges and Erranaboas, the last of which he describes as less than the Ganges or Indus, but greater than any other known river. This description of its situation corresponds exactly with that of ALLAHABAD. P. Boudier says, that the Jumna at its junction with the Ganges, appeared to him not inferior in magnitude to that river. Allahabad is the name which was given to that city by the emperor Akbar, who erected a strong fortress there. Its ancient name, by which it is still known among the Hindoos, is *Praag* or *Piyag*; and the people of the district are called *Praegi*, which bears a near resemblance to *Prasii*, the ancient appellation of the kingdom of which Palibothra was the capital. Allahabad is such a noted seat of devotion, that it is denominated [*Ayeen Akbery*, vol. ii. p. 35.] *The King of Forshipped Places*. The territory around it, [Ibid. iii. 256.] to the extent of forty miles, is deemed holy ground. The Hindoos believe, that when a man dies in this place, whatever he wishes for he will obtain in his next re-generation. From all these circumstances we may conclude it to be a place of great antiquity, and in the

"same situation with the Palibothra of antiquity.*"

For classical support this opinion depends wholly on the passage in Arrian, which Dr. Robertson has not given very closely; but his negligence does not violate the sense. It must be conceded that the situation of Allahabad coincides with Arrian's description of the rivers better than any other which has been suggested. This coincidence is confined to the magnitude of the tributary river; for as to the name of it, the difference between Erranaboas and the ancient as well as modern name of the Jumna is a perplexing circumstance.

As to the argument founded on the sanctity of the territory, by the same course of logic, it might be proved that Juggennauth was formerly the capital of all Hindostan.

Several literary men have expressed a concurrence with Dr. Robertson's opinion: but it was at a time when the authority of the itinerary in Pliny seemed to be neutralized, if not destroyed, by another passage equally circumstantial in the same author; which repugnance appears to the writer of the present essay to have been created by the erroneous construction which the modern interpreters of Pliny have put on an equivocal word. This will be shewn in applying the undivided support of Pliny to one of the other points assumed.

Little need be added to Dr. Robertson's account of ALLAHABAD; for details belonging to its modern history will not elucidate the question. This capital of the province to which it gives name is situate at the confluence of the Ganges with the Jumna, in north lat. $25^{\circ} 27'$; east long. $81^{\circ} 50'$. The soil in the vicinity consists of brick dust, mortar, and broken pottery. The Ganges here is about a mile broad, and does not appear to be much augmented by the tribute of so large a river as the Jumna, although the latter is fourteen hundred yards across. Robertson wrote before the native literature of ancient India had been deeply explored. No reliance is to be placed on his assimilation of *Praag* to *Prasū*; for *Praydg* is merely a word designating the hallowed confluence of two rivers; there are many *Prayags*, especially along the infant stream of the Ganges.

* Robertson's India, 4to. London 1791. p.

THIRD POINT ASSUMED.

Near three degrees and a half east from Allahabad, is Patna, which Major Rennell considers to be the same with Palibothra, or at least to stand very near the site of that lost city. These are the steps by which he arrives at this conclusion. "Pliny is the only one among the ancients (as far as I know) that assigns a particular spot for the site of Palibothra; the rest only speaking generally of its situation. All are agreed that it was situate on the right bank of the Ganges (that is, *intra Gangem*) and at the confluence of a large river with it. This river was named Erranobas according to Arrian (who had his intelligence from Megasthenes' *Journal*) and was of the third degree of magnitude among the Indian rivers; and inferior to none but the Ganges and Indus. I cannot apply the name Erranobas to any particular river. Pliny certainly says, that the *Jomanes* (Jumna) en-

tered the Ganges by Palibothra, between Methora and Elisobara; [*Carysobara* and *Cyrisoborca*. VAR. LECT.] but it is equally true, that, in another place, he mentions the conflux of the Ganges and Jomanes, and in the very next article says, that Palibothra is situated four hundred and twenty-five miles below that very point of conflux. Strabo does not give the name of the adjunct river."—P. 49.

Here we must stop to dispel the apparent repugnance between the two passages cited from Pliny. The design, in rescuing the principal passage relied upon by Major Rennell, from the weakening effect of a conflict with the passage which he chose to reject, is not to support his application of the first in every particular; but to terminate the hesitation in giving full credit to the itinerary preserved in Pliny, which the common interpretation of the subsequent passage has a tendency to create.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Valerius Paterculus observes: "who can sufficiently admire how similar in appearance are the finest geniuses in every department of the *arts*, and how small a space of time embraces the duration of such excellence?" Indeed, authors and artists, famed for their genius and skill, have equally, in Europe and Asia, crowded the theatre of life at stated periods, whilst nature would on other occasions seem barren of such distinguished personages. The *moral causes* of this phenomenon have perhaps been justly ascribed to the local and temporary improvements in civilization and manners; to the patronage of the powerful, who have caused such improvements, and the wealthy, that have sprung from them, and to the accidental emulation of such men of genius who had the good fortune to live under the first, and to be patronised by the last. Air, climate, and other physical causes, have also been supposed to co-operate, yet I question if more influence has not been as-

cribed to them than is perhaps fairly their due.

Of such distinguished periods, the vanity of modern Europe has noted four in the literary world, with the view no doubt of taking the lion's share to itself. With the Grecian and Roman periods I can find no fault, for small must have been our modern portion of taste and erudition, had not the writings and monuments of those polished antients served us as copies and models. Nor shall I inquire whether, in this comparison, the inspired writers of the old and new testaments have been overlooked, from respect or neglect; or whether the literary records of the ancient Persians, which those Greeks and Romans admit to have been voluminous and most scientific, and to which I suspect they owed all their knowledge and skill, were entirely destroyed, first by Alexander and his successors, at the instance of Aristotle, and afterwards by the equally jealous and desolating successors of Moham-

med ; but surely the temple at Jerusalem, as we know it to have been, and the royal palaces at Istikhar (Persepolis), at Babylon, and other capitals of ancient Persia, as they still remain in their almost everlasting materials, are proofs of their originality and superiority in architecture and many other arts ; as the many mighty monarchies which arose in Persia on the extinction of the ancient Persian monarchies, and of the Khalifat and Saracin power, the Sultans and Khans of the Turks, the Padshahs of Hindustan, and Khacans of Tartary and Faghfurs of China, afford, in their respective wide-spreading and numerous provinces, as perfect an union of language, manners, and religion, and often of the arts and sciences, and give as wide a scope for learned and skilful emulation, as the many comparatively petty states that form the present republic of Europe. Accordingly, in preference to the ages of a Pope Julius and a Leo, a Lewis the XIV., an Anne, or a George, a man of general knowledge and candour would among others have thought of the modern oriental days of a Firdosi and Nizami, a Sadi and Hafiz, a Jalal-

ad-din-Roomi and a Jami ; and containing a period from Dukiki and Radaki, down to Jami and his nephew Hatifi, of six hundred years ; for I date the corrupted style of writing the modern Persian language, when it soon became that degenerated verbiage that is now used by our Munchees and the Mirzas in the civil and military departments of the British Empire of Hindustan, and as well, I fear, throughout modern Persia in A.D. 1505, to the example of the Anwari Soheili *انوار سبيلي*, or the Persian copy of Bidpai's, or Pilpay's fables ; for, like the declamation of the rhetoricians on the decline of the Greek language, and of Seneca and Pliny of the Latin, this work abounds with many of the beauties, and not a few of the imperfections of that Ibarati Rangeen, or fine writing, which has been daily getting more corrupt ever since its publication.

What their later writers thought themselves of some of their early poets may be seen from the following tetrastich of Molana Hatifi ; and others of them are noticed in equally flattering terms :

* هر چند ولا نبی بعدی
* فردوسی و انواری و سعدی

در شعر سه تن پیمبرانند
اسات و قصیده و غزل را

notwithstanding what the prophet Mohammed has declared, saying, "after me no prophet can be expected to come ;" yet are there among the Persian poets three writers gifted with the faculty of inspiration, namely, Firdosi in heroics, Anwari in elegies, and Sadi in odes? From a long and practised intimacy with their works, I confess a partiality to Sadi and Hafiz, as indeed the many quotations from them in my former essays might prove ; yet I am not insensible to the elegance of other early Persian poets, and mean occasionally, if I find I continue to

interest your readers, to furnish you with extracts from other ode and apologue writers, as well as from their elegiac and heroic poets ; and to render them more worthy of attention, I may perhaps preface them with short notices of the authors, something in the French style.

Many have fancied, because the modern names are Arabic, that the *قصاید* Casaid or elegy, and *غزل* ghazal, or ode, are modern inventions ; but I find them mentioned in the *فرهنگ جهانگیری* Farhang-i-Jehangiri, or Dictionary of the

pure and ancient Persian language, by the names of *خفانه* Chaghānah, and *چامه* Chāmah; and I can have no doubt of both having been in use in the Pahlavi, Dari and Parsi, or ancient Persian dialects. Bārbad *باربد* the famous musician and performer under Khosrō Parwez, King of Persia, A. D. 690, composed and sung them, accompanying himself with the *چنگ* Chank, or modern Persian lute; as his predecessors are represented to have done with the *سه تار* or the simple and original lute of Seh, signifying three, and *tār* a wire, or string, or three-stringed lute, which is known by our best modern musicians to contain the basis of all varieties of sound, and is the evident origin of the *κithāra* of the Greeks, the *Cithāra* of the Romans, the *ghitara* of the Italians and our guitar!

In my essay for September, I stated the deplorable incorrectness of our best Persian manuscripts; in order to remedy which, some of the best classics were printed under the inspection of learned natives long before the institution of the college at Calcutta. That of Hafiz, published in 1791, is very respectable, but has I fancy long been out of print; and the *Kuliat*, or Works of Sadi, published that same year at Calcutta, under the inspection of my learned friend Mūlovi Mohammed Rāshid, would have been the most creditable Persian work we have in print, had he not been forced by some English gentleman, contrary to his own good sense, to foist into it the *Pand-namah*, which any man of taste must be convinced could have never been written by Sadi; and to retain the 20th book, or that of *Khubisāt* or impurities, which every serious man must regret could have ever been inserted, though undoubtedly Sadi's, in his works. From Maj. Charles Stuart's *Asiatic Journ.*—No. 24.

catalogue of the royal library at Seringapatam it would appear, that Tippoo Sultan had the good sense to expunge it, and some other exceptionable parts, from his choice copy; nor does it, if I recollect aright, appear in a very ancient copy of Sadi's works presented by my old shipmate Sir Harford Jones, and which Dr Wilkins showed me in the library at the India-House. While the Mūlovi was employed in collating the second volume from four ancient and valuable manuscripts, I had an opportunity for some months of superintending his progress, and can bear testimony to his diligence and fidelity; and that copy, which of the four formed the basis of the printed work, was immediately after put into my possession, through the munificence of J. H. Harington, Esq.: and having before and since that translated the best half of it into English, and minutely compared the whole, I may venture to warrant its genuine correctness. All those four copies were of the edition of Ali-ben-Ahmad, of Bsitoon, who states his having compiled it in the years of the Hegira 726 and 734, or thirty-five and forty-three years after Sadi's own death; and as this has ever since been every where preferred for copying, that of Sir H. Jones must be previous to that, and cannot now be less than six hundred years old; and its antiquated appearance corresponds with that date. The *Gulistan* and *Bustan* have since been printed at Calcutta, under the auspices of the college faculty; but of them I cannot speak so favourably.

Having given so many elegant specimens of Hafiz's *Diwān*, and faithful translations of them, (and I can warrant their being genuine and correct) I shall now venture to offer two *Ghaz'ls*, which I doubt being genuine; though the first is to be found in five copies out of six; and the second, though I have found it only in two copies,

one of which belonged to the Moorshedabad Nabob, and the other is what is called the Chet-ham copy, has the credit of being oftener sung by the Natch

people in Bengal, and is more familiar of course to an English ear, than all the other Ghaz'ls of Hafiz put together. The first Ghaz'l is as follows:

شب از مطرب که دل خوش باد ویرا * شنیدم ناله دلسوزی را
چنان در جان من سوزش اثر کرد * که بی رقت ندیدم هیچ شی را
حریفی بد مرا ساقی که در شب * ز زلف و رخ نمودی شمش و دیرا
چو شوقم دید در ساغر می افزود * بگفتم ساقی فرخنده پی را
رهانیدی مرا از شر هستی * چو پیمودی دمام جام می را
حماکت الله عن شر التوایب * جزاکت الله فی الدارین خیرا

چو بیخود کشت حافظ کی شمارد

بیگ جو مملکت کاوس کیرا

Last night I heard the soul-inflaming melody of the flute from a minstrel, and pray that his heart may be serene and happy :

His melting strain made such an impression upon my mind, that I could not contemplate anything without feeling and sympathy :

My rival, and companion, was that night a cup-bearer, who in her cheek and ringlets displayed the sun and winter : (having a blooming complexion and fair hair) :

When she perceived me so enraptured, she made her cup of wine a bumper; which I noticed and said, "Oh! well-disposed cup-bearer!

"You might release me from the calamities of this life, if you would ply me thus with full goblets of wine :

"May God protect you from the misfortunes of the times, let the Lord requite you with the beatitudes of both worlds!"

When Hafiz was after this manner beside himself, why should he esteem the empire of King Kâds and Kai as worth a single barleycorn.

I. Last night the minstrel tuned his flute,

And warbled forth a lover's sigh.

May he who blew so sweet a note,

Only blow in sympathy;

2. My bosom glowed with fierce desire, And vivid glared upon my eye, What he, with such poetic fire, Described and felt from sympathy :

3. Let her, he cried, my fate decide Whose tresses shame the dappled sky, Her dimpled cheeks all art deride, Her lips the smile of sympathy :

4. Alas! too soon on me she smiled, And filled a goblet bumper high, The charm of all my pains beguiled, Her magic cup is sympathy.

5. May heaven preserve such loving hearts From all that's human, save to die; When ev'ry ill this life imparts The next may cure by sympathy :

6. To regions happier far than this, Thus Hafiz plumes his wing to fly; This world derides, and all it has, The crown of Kâds and throne of Ky!

Could we prevail on any English composer to set the tune in which the following Ghaz'l is usually sung by the minstrels of Upper Hindustan, what a melancholy review of old friends and well-known places it would call into the mind of a Bengali English gentleman of some standing. About twelve years ago I got Mr. Ashe of Bath to take it down, as sung in the original tune; and his wife

with her sweet manner proved on the moment how happily he had hit it ; but he afterwards took upon himself to add Italian graces to it,

and destroyed the whole simplicity and beauty of the original, which is as follows:

تازه بتازه نو بنو	*	1. مطربا خوش نوا بکو
تازه بتازه نو بنو	*	باده دل کشا بجو
خوش بنشین در خلوتی	*	2. با صنمی چو لعبتی
تازه بتازه نو بنو	*	بوسه ستان بکام ازو
ورنه مدام می خواری	*	3. برز حیا کی خواری
تازه بتازه نو بنو	*	باده بخوار بیاد او
میکند از برای من	*	4. شاهد دلربایی من
تازه بتازه نو بنو	*	نقش و نکار و رنگ و بو
بر سر کوی آن پری	*	5. باد صبا چو بگذری
تازه بتازه نو بنو	*	قصه حافطش بکو

Like many of the Greek epigrams, the simplicity of the above sets any literal translation, such as I have heretofore used, at defiance; yet, as a specimen, I shall give a prose translation of the last stanza, which contains as finely turned a sentiment as we meet in any language:

" Oh! breeze of dawn, as you are
" wafted along the street of that angel,
" whisper to her the sorrowful tale of
" Hafiz; tell it fresh and fresh, again
" and again: "

In the following metrical translation it may be observed there are six stanzas, and only five in the original Persian; the reason of which is, that of the two copies that I have seen, and that have this Ghaz'el, one is deficient of this stanza, and the other has it so imperfect, that I could not complete it, notwithstanding I could readily make out the sense, which as well as the other stanza I have rendered, as the youngest tyro in Persian may see, very faithfully. But as we do an Italian air, to do it justice, it ought to be sung only in the Persian words, and them I confess I dare not represent in our imperfect English character.

1. Come, minstrel, tune a Persian lay,
That's ever jocund, new, and gay:
Next call for heart-expanding wine,
Which briskly sparkles, yet is true;
What emblem that? her roguish eye:
And this? her skin of lucid die:
2. And now withdrawn from prying
eyes,
This dame my sport, this fair my prize,
I toy and snatch the furtive bliss,
And seem to steal by chance a kiss;
With modest blush repeat this freak,
And find I only give to take:
3. Let's feed, I said, the pining soul,
By circling quick the flowing bowl;
Then quaff we bumpers, they're her due,
Now love commands it, fill anew;
I'll drink her health, I'll pledge her name,
Wine ne'er can cloy if she's my theme!
4. Such cherished love soon frantle
grows,
And scarce admits a moment's pause;
Come, Hebe, stir thy glingling feet,
Reach me bumpers, now it's meet
That I replenish oft the cup,
And, while it sparkles, drink it up:
5. Meanwhile that angel of my heart,
Hath twined for me, with witching art,
A garland gay, whose scent and hue
Laughed to scorn the rose and rainbow;
And round my temples bound with taste
This sweetest emblem of the chaste:

6. Should you, oh Zephir! chance to
roam

Near by that dear recluse's home,
Stop, sigh, and tell her, as you pass,
How melancholy Hafiz was;

Who his sad tale of love for you
'Thus would, but dares not, oft renew!

In the above translation, I have endeavoured not only to retain the sense, but to render the accent, emphasis, and quantity of the original into English, as far as the two languages can be made to assimilate; and if the composer and performer could hit the tune, and be satisfied to do their duty with equal plainness and simplicity, the country English gentleman might perhaps enjoy a Persian song at his homely fireside, as much as many of his brethren have done, having, after marching a whole day under a torrid sun, to watch great part of the night, and rejoice in having so innocent an amusement to keep them awake, and preserve themselves and dosing fellow soldiers from a night attack of an active and contiguous enemy.

I ought now to explain the reasons why I consider neither of the above Ghaz'ls as Hafiz's; but in order to do critical justice to this, I should be led into much technical, and to the mass of your readers, Mr. Editor, perhaps incomprehensible discussion; and shall therefore shortly state what happened to myself within the first year of my studying the Persian language, when Milori Mohammed Rashid calling one morning to read a few pages of the Anwar Soheili with me, took up a volume of Pope's works, which lay on my table; and, knowing a sufficiency of the English character to make out the words, asked me to read the following couplet:

"Worth makes the man, want of it the fellow;

The rest is all but leather and prunello"
which, as he remarked, may be a

rhyme to the imperfect ear of an European, but is not so either to the eye or understanding of an Asiatic. Any person, who has occasion to represent the oriental in the European character, is made sensible how lamentably deficient the latter is; when, as he may remark in Dr. Wilkins' edition of Richardson's Persian Dictionary, we are obliged to represent five Arabic and Persian letters respectively with an S and Z, and distinguish them from each other by clumsily placing dots over or under them; and, as the Mōlovi but in some measure too truly said, he concluded that all those five letters and distinct sounds equally suited our best poets, when at a loss for a rhyme; whereas, with themselves, if any poet had recourse to such a barbarism, no man of taste would take up his works a second time. But this may be best explained by a longer example, which I shall take from the curse of Kehama of our present Poet Laureate, and which in many parts contains such beautiful oriental imagery, and so just a representation of Asiatic scenery, and an imitation of eastern manners, that if the English language should get current, which it must do hereafter, in our extensive and populous empire of Hindustan, this poem might really be *otherwise* read by our fellow subjects there and native gentlemen with pleasure: yet till our English poets can learn from the Persian poets to adapt their rhymes to the eye and understanding, as well as to the ear, they must still consider us as barbarians, when they have occasion to compare us with their own more correct poets:

"And now his feet attain that royal
fas

Where Boly held of old his awful reign:
It was a garden still beyond all price,

Even yet it was a place of Paradise:

— here were opal bowers,

And groves of mandragora,

And banks of sponge, as soft and fair to
the eye,

As e'er was mossy bed.

Whereon the wood-nymphs lay

Their languid limbs on summer's sultry
hours."

In the two spurious Ghaz'ls of Hafiz there is only a slight anomaly in the vowel points, but in the English poems both the vowels and consonants are different, and yet made to rhyme; but on a

profound subject of this nature, all I can pretend to in my short essays is to throw out a hint, which some of your correspondents, better versed in poetry than I am, may take up; having however already exceeded my limits, that I may be kept entire, I must abruptly conclude, being, Mr. Editor,

Yours,

GULCHIN.

THE ADVENTURES OF GOLOWNIN,

CAPTAIN IN THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL MARINE,

DURING

His Imprisonment by the Japanese in the Years 1811-12-13.

(Continued from page 440.)

From Iturpu we sailed to the eastern coast of Urup, in examining which we spent three days. When we wished to return from thence towards Urbitsh unfavourable winds prevented our sailing through DeFries strait, therefore we steered southward, along the eastern coast of Iturpu, that we might also examine that island. In the mean time, necessity compelled us to increase the suspicion of our Kurile boatman that we really had some designs against the Japanese. I would gladly have seized every opportunity for banishing this thought from them, but our own security urged us to these measures. If the wind reposed, if the weather was serene and dry, I made the crew exercise, and practised them in shooting with balls. Our Kurile could not conceal his astonishment when he saw all under arms, one part with large, another with small muskets, the third armed with pistols and pikes. We endeavoured to convince him that we ourselves feared being attacked by the Japanese, therefore we kept in readiness to defend ourselves, but that they were quite safe if they behaved in a friendly manner; he nodded with his head as if he was convinced, but might have quite different thoughts in his heart. He often revealed things quite unintentionally, which, when questioned about, he would not complete, but was confused; for instance, he would not at first explain how they had trad-

ed with the Japanese when questioned directly on that subject, but afterwards, in other conversations, especially at tea, he voluntarily told us what the Japanese paid for many articles, without considering that he now communicated a secret which he had previously endeavoured to conceal. I was very much gratified by being able to obtain all the information I wished in quite familiar conversations, without doing our guest any injury, involving him in embarrassment, or inspiring him with fear. Besides the accounts furnished casually and voluntarily, without compulsion or directly proposing questions, were certainly more authentic, or nearer the truth, than those extorted by inquisitorial questions; by which, even under an oath, and with offers of deliverance and felicity, not a word of truth is obtained; and could any person suppose that an unenlightened, almost savage Kurile had told us nothing but untruths? I therefore only questioned him about quite common things, merely to introduce a subject for conversation. I learnt from him in this manner, at several opportunities, that until the attack made by the Company's ship, they had carried on as uninterrupted and regular a trade with the Japanese, as if it had been founded on a treaty, but perhaps in better order and with more honesty. The Kuriles brought them beaver and sea-dog skins, eagles' wings and tails,

and sometimes foxes' skins, which last the Japanese would seldom purchase, and then at a low price. They received from them in return rice, cotton goods, clothing, particularly night-gowns, cloths, tobacco-pipes, lacquered wooden ware, and other trifles. The Japanese sold rice in large and small sacks; three small sacks make one large one, which the Kuriles say is so heavy that a man can scarcely lift it, and it may be reckoned about four pud. The exchange of the goods was effected by mutual agreement, without the least oppression on either side. The price was nearly always the same. The Japanese generally gave the Kuriles for a full sized beaver skin ten large sacks of rice;* for a sea-dog's skin seven small sacks; for ten eagles' tails twenty small sacks, or a silk gown; for three eagles' tails a cotton gown, with its lining and wadding; for ten eagles' wings a bundle of leaf tobacco, of which the Kuriles are very fond; they generally chew it; some take it as snuff, others have learnt smoking of the Japanese, and with the same kind of pipes. The Japanese use the eagles' wings and tails for their arrows, on which account they are valued at a high price. Besides these some European articles were highly valued by them, and purchased of the Kuriles at a very high price, particularly light red and red cloth, and cloth of other colours, glassware, strings of amber and glass, pearls, boots, steel ware, &c.

They used the light red cloth for illustrious visitors, spreading a piece of it, an arsheen or more, in the square,† for them to sit on. They make clothes of the other cloths. They ornament the seams of our boots with glass, coral, or pearls; and in other respects wear them like us.

With equal frankness our guest, Alexei Maximowitch, spoke of their trade, and how it prolonged their lives, when the conversation was indirectly diverted to these subjects. He complained that the number of beavers was constantly dimi-

nishing, which might very readily be believed. This account alone was nearly sufficient to inspire confidence in the truth of his other statements, for these animals fail now, both in the Aleutian Islands and on the coast of America, possessed by the Company's fur hunters. The pursuit, and faces of men (what would not be driven away by a countenance with slit nostrils?) have frightened them away, and they are now obtained further south, in the channels between the innumerable islands on the north west coast of America. In summer, when the sea is tranquil, and the Kuriles can leave the shore in their baidars without danger, they kill the beavers with arrows; but in winter they shoot them with arrows from the shore, or take them in nets, spread between stones where these animals resort. The dark brown, grey, and red foxes are hunted in three ways; if they come within shot they are killed with rifle barrelled guns; they are taken as in Kamtschatka, in traps, by laying baits, which when touched by the animals occasion the falling of a sharp iron, which kills them; or by sea mews, confined in the places where the tracks of foxes appear, and laying snares around. The hunters remain in ambush, to prevent the foxes gnawing the snares. These animals spring on their prey as soon as they hear the fluttering of the mews, and are captured. There are no ice foxes in the Kurile Islands, and the inhabitants did not know them by name; when they saw the skin of these animals with us, they called them white foxes. They shoot sea lions and sea dogs, and take eagles by mews, but not in the same way that they take foxes; they make a small hut with an opening, under which they bind a mew from the inside; the eagle darts down on it, and while engaged in tearing it with his claws, or devouring his prey on the spot, is killed. Eagles frequent them only in the winter: in summer these birds of prey fly to Kamtschatka, and are then very numerous there, as their food is found in abundance in the streams that flow through this peninsula. The hunting for sea otters, sea lions, sea dogs, foxes, and eagles, is for the purposes of trade; but for their own support and domestic wants they catch other sea birds, as

* Reckoning a sack three pud, they received thirty pud for a beaver skin. The American Company sold the rice received from the Japanese at Kamtschatka in our presence, for sixteen rubles the pud. They only value the beaver skin at fifty rubles, and the Kuriles only received rather more than three pud for a beaver's skin from the Company.

† An arsheen is twenty-eight inches.

geese, several kinds of ducks, &c.; also fish, of which, however, the Kuriles who belong to us have no exuberance. On the banks of the thirteenth and fourteenth inhabited islands, Rashua and Ushissir, only one kind of fish is found, called Sir Bok, which is of a similar size to the gorbuska (a kind of salmon), and of a reddish colour; they are caught between the stones by angling. The Kuriles seldom shoot geese and ducks, as it is accomplished with difficulty, and requires too much powder and shot;* but they catch with the hands sea parrots, storm birds, and another kind of bird called mauridor† in their language, in their nests, so that a man can take thirty, forty, or fifty of them in a day; the skin, with the feathers, is drawn off, sewed together, and made into dresses for both sexes; they obtain oil from the fat by burning, and smoke the flesh to preserve it for winter food. The last, with wild garlic, saranna, different wild roots, muscles, sea nuts, and some kinds of marine plants, are their principal, and almost only food, to which rice, purchased of the Japanese, is sometimes added.

The Kuriles under Russian jurisdiction generally shave their beards, but those we found on Iturpu had beards—which was however merely an imitation of the hairy Kuriles who wear long beards, therefore Alexei requested permission to have his beard shaved while he was on board, which was granted, and we gave him some articles of imperial clothing, which were left by deceased seamen.

* I must here mention that neither the Kamtschadales nor Kuriles use musquets or small shot—if they would shoot even the smallest bird, they fire out of a rifle barrel with a ball, and succeed but seldom in killing birds in this manner.

† I cannot find any bird in Buffon's Natural History, whose description is at all applicable to this, and therefore add a particular description of it. The Mauridor resembles a pigeon in size; the feathers on the back and upper part of the wings are blackish and dark green often intermingled. On the body, and under the wings it is light green. The wings are long, and consist of two parts united by a joint. When extended, they measure two feet eight inches, from one tip to the other; from the end of the bill to the end of the tail, nine inches; the feet are divided into three parts, with scarcely noticeable claws, and are united by a thin skin; there is a small toe behind which is much like a nail. The feet and skin are blue—the bill is sharp and black, rounded underneath towards the end, and furnished with two holes above.

The inhabitants of Shamshu and Paramushir travel with dogs, like the Kamtschadales, but they do not understand this on Rashua and Ushissir, although they keep several such dogs for fox hunting, as they use but little powder to their rifles, and the balls are not large. From one pound of powder they make above one hundred charges; but with shot they would require two pounds for the same number.

I have not spoken of this kind of fox hunting before, as it is uncommon, being only practised by some Kuriles on the island of Rashua; but the inhabitants of Ushissir where no foxes are found, visit other islands, but cannot take their dogs with them. Dog skin is used in both islands for winter dresses.

Alexei told us that on Kunashir, the 20th of the chain of southern Kurile islands, was a safe anchorage; and a fortified village where we could supply ourselves with wood, water, rice, and fresh vegetables. I therefore determined not to sail to Urbitsh, but strait to Kunashir. The principal motive for this decision was the wish to examine that harbour, and the channel which divides Kunashir from Matsumai accurately; for the last was hitherto unknown to European seamen, and instead of its continuous land was placed in many charts, and even on Broughton's chart this doubt was not solved. I was also urged by another reason to arrive at the village and safe anchorage as soon as possible, as we found that rats in the hold had spoilt above four pud‡ of biscuit, and about six tchetwari§ of malt; and as we could not ascertain the state of the provisions laying still lower, we were obliged to hasten to some place where we could provide ourselves with a fresh supply in case of necessity.

Contrary winds, fogs, and gloomy weather, prevented our reaching the strait between Matsumai and Kunashir, before the 4th of July; the whole time we sailed near the islands Iturup, Kunashir, and Tahikotan, which we often saw, but nearly always thickly veiled in clouds. Towards the evening we neared a long flat cape, which forms the eastern side of the harbour of Kunashir. To avoid exciting uneasiness and alarm in the Japanese by

‡ A pud is thirty-six English pounds.

§ A tchetwari is thirty-two English pounds.

entering the harbour so late, I considered anchoring in the channel best. Large fires were burning on the two forelands of the bay all night probably as signals. The following morning, July the 5th, we entered the harbour—cannon were discharged at us twice from the fortress during our approach, but the balls fell into the water without reaching the ship. We therefore concluded that the Japanese had not been informed of our friendly intentions from the island Itrurp, and as the fort and the bay were still veiled in fog, we anchored again. As the weather cleared, we approached the fort from which there was no more firing, although the boat that preceded us to sound the depth of the harbour was near the reach of their cannon. The works of the fort were hung round with a striped cloth, white and black, or dark blue, so that neither walls nor palisades could be discovered. Shields were exhibited in some places with round embrasures painted on them, but so clumsily that they could not be mistaken for real batteries even at a distance. We could perceive only a few buildings in the interior of the fort, as they were placed on a declivity, and appeared above the wall. The commander's house was distinguished from the other buildings by a multitude of flags and vases. Some were indeed hoisted on other houses of the city, but not in such great numbers. Alexie could not assign the reason for this, but said that the city was always decorated in this way on the arrival of a foreign ship, or a person of distinction. I anchored, the sloop at a distance of about two wersts from the shore, and went towards the shore in a boat, with the master's mate Srelnoy, four sailors, and the Kurile. The Japanese allowed us to approach till within fifty fathoms of the shore, then suddenly began firing on us with cannon balls from several places; we turned round immediately, and as they easily be supposed, all began to row with all their strength. The first discharge must have endangered us greatly, as the balls whistled close by our ears. They fired seldom afterwards, and pointed the cannon badly*. Captain Lieutenant Nikord, the senior officer com-

manding under me, sent all the armed rowing boats to our assistance directly the first shot fell—which we fortunately did not need, as not a single shot struck the boat. When I was out of cannon shot, the Japanese did not cease firing, and even continued when I had reached the sloop. Their dishonorable conduct enraged me extremely. Only mere barbarians I thought would be capable of doing what they had done, to permit a small boat with seven men to approach them, and then suddenly to fire from the batteries, so that a ball might have precipitated us all into the abyss. At first I thought myself authorised to retaliate, and had commanded that a cannon should be pointed to the fort to determine the best situation for the sloop by the discharge; yet I reflected that the time for vengeance was not yet elapsed, and that I might not commence hostilities without the will of the administration, I changed my intention immediately and removed to a distance from the fort. The thought suddenly entered my head to make myself intelligible to the Japanese by signs. For this purpose, I had a small barrel divided into two parts placed in the water before the city on the following day, the 6th of July. We placed a glass with fresh water, some pieces of wood, and a handful of rice, in one half to show that we wished to have these things. The other half contained some dollars, a piece of light red cloth, and some crystal wares and pearls, to shew that we would pay them for the things required with money or these articles. A drawing very ably executed by the midshipman, Moor, was laid on it, in which the harbour with the fort and the sloop were represented. The cannon could be very clearly seen in the latter, yet they were not used, but there was firing from the fort and the balls passed over the sloop. In this manner we wished to reproach them for their treachery. Scarcely was the small cask placed and we had removed to a distance, when the Japanese seized and carried it into the fort. The following day we approached within gunshot of the fort to receive an answer, but prepared for an engagement in case of necessity, but the Japanese did not appear to notice us. No person showed it, which was hung as

* The Japanese powder must be very bad, as its discharge produces an unusually thick and black

before. I considered the subject and believed that I had well founded reasons for demanding an answer from the Japanese in some way or other. Our first meeting with them was quite accidental, their chief voluntarily engaged to give us a letter to the commander of the city, who should supply us not only with water and wood, but also with provisions. Depending on his assurance we were arrived here after losing half a month, during which we might have sailed to Ochotsk, and as our provisions had considerably diminished, we hoped to obtain some from the Japanese on paying for them; but they received us hostilely and did not condescend to answer our friendly proposal. In this critical situation I required in writing, all the officers to express their opinion on paper, how we should act in such a case. All agreed that without the greatest necessity nothing hostile should be undertaken, until the consent of the sovereign authorised us. In consequence of this opinion of the officers, which mine agreed with, we removed to a distance from the fort. I now dispatched armed boats, under the command of Capt. Lieut. Rikord, to a fishing village on the shore of the harbour, with the commission to take the requisite quantity of wood, water, and rice, from thence, and to leave the value behind in Spanish dollars or wares. I remained on board the sloop, which I kept under sail near the coast, fully determined to use force for obtaining these articles, if the Japanese opposed the landing of the men I had sent. But there were neither soldiers nor a single inhabitant in the village. Mr. Rikord found clayey rain-water there, and took some wood, rice, and dried fish, for which he left some European articles in payment, which far exceeded the things they had taken in value, according to the account of our Kurile Alexie. In the afternoon I went on shore from curiosity to see the arrangements of the Japanese, and was gratified by remarking that the things which were left behind had been taken away. Japanese must have been there since Mr. Rikord's departure, and it must now be known in the fort that we had not come for the sake of plunder. On this side of the harbour there were two fishing villages, furnished with every thing neces-

sary for catching, salting, and drying fish, and boiling blubber. The Japanese acts are of an extraordinary size, and all the fishing tackle, such as boats, presses, tubs and casks for the oil, were in admirable order.

On the 8th of July we saw a small cask exposed before the city, I immediately had the anchor weighed to take it. We found a little box in it which was enclosed in several pieces of waxed cloth, and containing two papers, one of which was a Japanese letter that we could not read, it was therefore quite uninteresting—and two drawings. The harbour, the fort, our sloop, the small cask, a rowing boat and the rising sun, were represented on each of them, with only this difference, that there was firing from the fort in the first drawing, but in the other the mouths of the cannon were turned backwards. We examined these hieroglyphics a long time, each explaining them in his own manner, which can excite no surprise, as this often happens among the literati; but all agreed in one thing, that the Japanese would have no intercourse with us. I interpreted the drawings in the following manner: that they had not fired on our boat while placing the small cask before the city, but that if we repeated it they would shoot at the boat; we therefore sailed to a small stream on the western shore of the harbour, where we anchored; I then dispatched armed boats to obtain fresh water there. The people worked on shore nearly all day without the Japanese opposing them; they merely sent some Kuriles from the fort, who observed the conduct of the party at a distance of about half a verst. The following morning, the 9th of July, our boats went ashore again for water, and a Kurile, sent from the fort, again approached them, but very slowly; he held a wooden cross in one hand, and continually crossed himself. He had lived some years among our Kuriles in the island of Rishana, where he was known by the name of Kusma; he probably learnt crossing himself, and discovered that the Russians honor the cross there, and therefore protected himself by it, and dared to come to parley with us. Lieut. Rudakow went towards him first, caressed and gave him some presents, notwithstanding which he trembled as if he had

the age. I arrived immediately after, but could not make myself intelligible, as Alexei was not come ashore with us. The Kurile would not wait for him, and was afraid to go on board with us, and I did not consider it advisable to detain him by force. He spoke scarcely ten words in Russian, yet I ultimately understood by his signs that the commander of the city would come in a boat with a number of people equal to mine to converse with me. I gladly expressed my consent, and dismissed the Kurile after presenting him with a string of pearls, by which he became bolder and asked me for some tobacco; I had none then, but promised to bring some with me. In the interval, the Japanese had exposed another small cask before the fort, but so near the batteries that I considered it temerarious to fetch it away. As no person came towards us from the fort, but made signs with white fans that I might come ashore, I concluded that I had not rightly understood the Kurile; but, as I was going to order our people to row back again, a boat left the shore which brought an officer and a Kurile interpreter to us; they had many more people on board their boat than we had, but as we were all well armed I had no reason to fear them. The conversation began on their side, with an excuse for firing on me as I was going ashore; they assigned as a reason for this the suspicion consequent on the outrages committed a few years before by two Russian ships, whose crews had landed under the same pretence; but now that they saw how different our conduct was from their behaviour, all their suspicion was dissipated, and they were ready to serve us with every thing at their disposal. I desired Alexei, our translator, to explain to them that these were merchant vessels, and had attacked them rapaciously and without orders from the government; for which, both the commanders, who were now dead, were punished. I endeavoured to convince them of the truth of this assurance, in the same manner as with the Japanese on the island Iturup; they replied, that they believed all, and were happy to hear of the good intentions of the Russians towards them. To my inquiry if he was satisfied with the payment left behind in the fishing village for

the things that were taken away, he replied, that they considered what we had taken a trifle, and believed that we had paid more for them than their value; he again assured me that the commander would furnish us with all that he had, and inquired what we still wanted; I requested a few sacks of rice, fresh fish, and some vegetables, and promised him as many dollars in payment as he should appoint. He invited me to land, that I might speak to the commander, which I declined at this time, promising to come the following day, as the sloop would then be nearer the fort. Agreeably with my promise I brought some tobacco to the Parleyer Kusma; but the Kurile dared not receive it without permission from the Japanese, which was not granted. I wished to converse with the Japanese on several subjects, but Alexei had recognized some of his friends in their boat, and talked with them incessantly. Instead of translating my questions to the Japanese he was prating to his countrymen.

As we were separated from each other Alexei afterwards informed us what the Japanese had communicated to him. According to their account the Japanese were intimidated and disordered by the appearance of our sloop; they believed that we should attack them immediately, and had therefore removed all their goods to the forests in the greatest haste, (we saw them driving loaded horses into the mountains ourselves). The Kurile said, that they fired on the sloop merely from fear, and when our boat went to the fishing village they were convinced that we should plunder and burn it directly; but as we left the shore they visited their houses and found every thing in the same order as before; and, as we had even left behind several highly valued European articles for the rice, fish and wood, the joy of the Japanese was boundless, and they were completely tranquilized. I believed the Kurile's account of the Japanese firing on us merely through fear more readily, as they perhaps believed we had many men concealed in the bottom of the boat; and, although the boat was far too small for this, yet terror might have blinded them, else how could they fire on a handful of people which were almost brought there by them. They wanted us

to wait on the coast, and we were in their power. Alexei had previously informed me that the Japanese feared the Russians indecipherably, and often expressed their astonishment that the Russians could fire so quickly and point so well, as they discovered at the attack by the Company's ship. We filled our last cask with water on the morning of the 10th of July, and therefore could not near the fort—and the wind prevented us directly after. In the interval the Japanese had sent out a boat, from which they made us understand by signs that they wished to speak with us. I left the ship immediately, and remarked as I approached that the boat had left a small cask in the water, and was rowing back. We found all the things in it we had left as payment in the village, and even those that were placed in the first cask exposed by us. I added eighteen dollars, and some East-Indian silk stuffs, and was going to return on board, but the Japanese began to beckon with white fans, and made it understood by signs, that we might come ashore to them. Although I wanted nothing more from the Japanese, as wood, water, and provisions were abundant, so that I could continue my investigation above two months without experiencing want, and then sail to Ochotsk, yet other reasons induced me to speak to the Japanese. As an Imperial officer, I considered it absolutely my duty to convince them as much as possible, that our government had no

share in the hostilities committed by the Company's ships on their coast; that even the Directors of that Company,—unimportant persons as they were in the empire,—had not consented to their crimes, which could only be charged to the will of the commanders of these ships; and, that it was always the wish of his Imperial Majesty to conclude treaties of amity and commerce with the Japanese empire. This opportunity furnished the means of effacing the remembrance of what had previously happened. Should circumstances excite the Russians to communicate with the Japanese in a different manner, my conference with them could not produce any injury. I thought that my country and prescribed duty, required me to despise danger, and so commanded the sailors, of whom only four accompanied me, to cover their arms with sail cloth, that they might not be noticed—yet so as to be at hand in case of necessity—and landed at a distance of from sixty to eighty fathoms from the gate of the fort. I, the Kurile, Alexei, and a sailor, disembarked. I commanded the remainder to keep the boat in the water, not to permit the Japanese to enter it, and, without withdrawing their eyes from me, to wait for my orders. An Ojagoda, an officer whose rank nearly corresponds with our captain of a circle, came towards us on the shore with two officers and two common men, and above ten Kuriles.

(To be continued.)

A JOURNEY

LAKE MÁNASARÓVARA IN ÜNDES,

A PROVINCE OF LITTLE TIBET.

By W. MOORCROFT, Esq.

(Continued from p. 448.)

THE scenery of this day has always been wild and in some places most imposingly majestic, especially from the side of the mountains where we halted. On every side the view is bounded by summits of mountains peaked, jagged, broken into ascending and descending lines, with abrupt, ragged dips and a few soft

hollow sweeps, but all covered with snow. The declivities, in some parts thickly covered with cedars and cypresses, in others thinly sprinkled, and in others diversified by bare patches of rock or sand. The base of two lines of mountains is washed by the *Dauli*, which runs with great rapidity and noise about four

hundred feet below our encampment, in a space only just large enough to receive the water which it now rolls along the channel. One slope of the hill immediately before us has been broken from top to bottom by a slip which has only lately happened. In its course it has overwhelmed large trees, of which some have been hurried into the river, others lay across its bed half buried in rubbish, and others, thrown down, hang by their roots with their heads towards the base of the mountain. The devastation committed by large slips is sometimes very great, and they frequently happen: for I have this instant heard a tremendous crash at a distance produced by a fall of rock, and was awakened by another at a moment that I had lost all sense of fatigue under the shade of a large mass of stone.

When the structure of the exposed faces of mountains has not been entirely broken, I have remarked, that the general direction of the component layers has been to the E. of N. with an inclination towards the horizon about the angle of 45.

We pitched in an open space between two ranges of high rocks. At the foot were some large cedars. I measured one at six feet from the ground, twenty-two feet in circumference.

This evening the report ran, that a carrier had fallen off the first Sankho in this day's march, into the river, with his load, and was drowned.

June 2d.—March at six with the same footies. In one place the river is covered by masses of rock, under which the current rushes with great violence. At three hundred and fifty paces we cross to the left bank of the river over a Sankho, consisting of three parts, in consequence of two blocks of stone having fallen into the stream and formed three channels. It was in good order and thirty paces in length. At four thousand six hundred and eighty paces cross a broad large brook in which there are large beds of frozen snow, with a stream of water running beneath them; and immediately on the right bank of which is the village of *Maltri*.

The road of to-day has exhibited much variety, and a short account of its features will convey a general idea of those of this country. At first we passed over

heaps of fragments of rocks; afterwards over beds of pebbles; then ascended a mountain, partly by a path worn in the earth by frequent treading, and partly formed by the surface of rocks and by stairs. Where the road on the face of the rock shelved much to the river, a few loose stones were laid upon it close to its edge; and sometimes earth was thrown amongst them, or a few pine branches were placed along it and loaded with stones: this served as a kind of defence or parapet: but, as they were never higher than 12 inches from the level of the shelf, they would only stop a slip of the foot. Where niches were broken out of the rock in the line of the path, and formed gaps over the precipice, if only of small extent, a piece of wood was laid across the widest part, and slabs of such stone as was at hand laid from it to the rock, either supported by a ledge, or if the face of the rock chanced to be smooth on another spar of wood. Where the gap was very wide, the trunk of a large tree was put across; the upper side being cut a little flat, or else having notches hewn in it as stepping places; an open space being left between it and the wall. Commonly these trees or Sankhos over chasms, as well as those Sankhos across rivers, are tolerably well guarded against turning, either by being weighed with large stones at each end or by having rude stone wedges driven through two holes at each extremity of the trunk or plank. Where the chasm is too long for a tree, a heap of flattish stones is placed in the nearest part which affords room for the base of a flight of steps, constructed sometimes of stones wholly, sometimes of stones supported in front by logs of wood; but no railing is to be met with any where; and, from the general looseness of the mode of building, these roads are subject soon to get out of order; but, if the stones be large and the base flat, this kind of stair lasts longer than might be expected, as the passengers walk with care. Slips from the hills do most mischief to them, and their course being almost always at the foot or on the side of mountains exposes them to constant injury in some part of their extent. To-day I had just crossed the slope of a slip that had happened last night, when I heard a little trembling noise, which rapidly increased, and was caused by a shower of

small stones, of which some slid easily over the surface of the falling earth, but others, having got a little momentum by rolling over perpendicular breaks, dashed down with such force, as would have been fatal to any animal which they might have chanced to strike in their fall.

As Mr. Hearsay was following the coolies, three bears, which were scampering up a steep gulley, that had been a water course, but was now half filled by sand, earth and stones; displaced stones about three hundred feet above the road. These in their descent loosened others, and dashed across the road while the coolies were passing, but fortunately struck no one, except one of my bearers upon the leg, and he was more alarmed than hurt.

The view of the village of *Maldri* from the top of the hill, where it comes in sight at a distance of about a mile, is pleasing, and would give a good effect on canvas. It is placed in the eastern angle of a triangular plain about a mile on each face, and bounded on two sides by streams, and on the other by steep hills, covered up to their summits with a bed of snow, thin on the projecting parts and deep in the ravines. The southern stream is half choked by banks of frozen snow, through which a mountain current, formed by spring water and melted snow, forces its way, undermining the masses of congealed snow, which now impede its progress, but which in two months will be dissolved and carried into the *Dauli* that runs with impetuosity from the north to the west.

The extremely neat state of the land recently sown principally with *Chénâ*,* and separated into fields by recently piled stone fences and living hedges, would do credit to any country; but the proportion of cultivated to uncultivated land in this country at present is almost as a drop of water to a large river.

The village of *Maldri* consists of about twenty houses built of rough stones, cemented with clay and mixed with much wood. Many are of one story, but more of two, and some even of three stories. The lower range is generally given to the cattle. Circular stones, with holes through the middle of them, are hung by ropes to the projecting ends of the beams

at the gables, to prevent the roof being injured by gusts of wind which are here frequent and violent. The upper story projects generally beyond the lower one, in consequence of its being furnished with a wooden verandah, which commonly runs along both sides, and is made of fir plank in strong panels, ornamented with flowers and figures of *Hindu* deities, amongst which *Ganésa* is most frequently represented. There is no lock, bolt, or latch to the doors, but in one door-post a square hole is cut, through which a rope is past, that ties a dog to it who guards the entry with fidelity. His collar is of wood like a yoke collar, and a stick is tied to it, and likewise to the rope which holds him to the door.

Maldri is inhabited by a class of people who call themselves *Rajpât*, but appear to pay little attention to cast. The poorer class of the inhabitants of the frontier eat raw meat with a little pepper and salt as seasoning; which we had an opportunity of seeing; for the leg of a goat being thrown away in consequence of being tainted, the coolies instantly seized it, and made apparently a savoury meal from it. Both men and women are rather of low stature, but not ill made, and have something of the *Tartar* countenance mixed with that of the *Hindu*.

They dress in coarse woollen cloth made from the fleece of their own sheep, and of those of *Bulân*. The women alone weave, sitting on the ground, and are very industrious and expert. In five days, with a very simple apparatus, a woman will weave a piece of cloth about eighteen inches broad and fifteen cubits long. This is called a *Punkha*. Some of them are flat, but others are twilled and very strong. They are worn without being bleached or dyed. The proportion of females seems much greater than the males. This may be accounted for by part of the male population being taken by the *Nepalés* for their army, and by another part being engaged in going from the upper to the lower hilly district, to sell salt and bring back grain. The dress of both men and women is generally over-run with lice; and their persons are with few exceptions disgustingly filthy. The inside of the house is no less filthy than the dress of the inhabitants; and as no other articles of furniture are to be seen in them than benches

and cooking utensils, one might be led at first sight to believe, that the inhabitants laboured under the pressure of the severest poverty; but this is not the case, as is shewn by the ornaments of the women: and it is probable, that they avoid making a display of wealth, lest it should be taken from them by the *Gorkhials*; to which may be added the circumstance of their inhabiting this country only from about the 24th of May till the 23d of September, when they migrate to the villages of *Tapoban Baragoon*, and other places to the N. E. of *Joshi-Math*. These people, from living half a year in one country and the remainder in another, are called *Dobdids*, and also *Marchds*; which latter appellation gives a whimsical affinity in situation and name to the former inhabitants of the borders of *England* and *Scotland*. They carry on a considerable trade between the inhabitants of the *Uddh* and those of the lower parts of the hills. From the former they procure borax and salt, which they either carry to the frontier of the Company's possessions or sell to the inhabitants of the hills, and take back to *Butdn* grain in exchange. This commerce produces a profit to the *Marchds* of at least a hundred per cent on the grain, and about one hundred and fifty or two hundred on the salt: but can only be carried on during the six months of the year when they reside on the *Butdn* frontier; and as they load goats and sheep with their merchandize, these feed themselves wherever they stop; and, as great flocks are driven by two or three people, the transport is attended with little real cost to the *Marchds*. But the commerce of the present day is said to be a mere trifle in comparison with the traffic of former times. The goats used for this business are of the breed of this country, migrate regularly twice a year, are short legged, of a strong compact form, and travel about five cōs a day over the most rugged and difficult roads that can be imagined.

The principal articles of the food of the most wealthy consist in the morning of boiled rice and goats flesh, and at night of cakes made of wheat flour beaten with water and seasoned with salt and clarified butter; as also of curries and fresh milk of sheep and goats. But wheat flour is scarcely ever tasted by the poor, who

live upon the coarsest and most common kinds of grain; and, when they can get it, eat flesh raw as has been before observed. Wheat is not raised in this district, but grows to a good height near *Joshi-Math*. The following grains are raised here:

1st. Chuá or Marcha; resembling the *Amaranthus Gaugeticus*, or *Lál Ság* of the *Hindus*; used here both fresh, and in its seed when reduced to flour.

2d. Manruá or Manrwé: *Cynosurus Coracaus*.

3d. Phaphei. This looks a little like *French* wheat.

4th. Coarse red rice.

5th. Ana Jan. I have not seen this growing, but the grain unshelled looks like barley; shelled, like a poor kind of wheat.

6th. Barley.

7th. Cháni or Chéná: *Panicum Milliaecum*.

8th. Kagné: *Panicum Italicum*.

9th. Jangorá.

Slaves, are much employed and are bought from the *Gorkhials*. In the evening my fakir hārcārāh, with a real fakir, arrived with intelligence, that one of the women carriers, who had followed the circuitous track I had taken on the 31st, being much fatigued, went to the river to drink, and placed herself on a large stone, which slipping, caused her to fall into the water. The rapidity of the current was such as to hurry her out of her depth and she was drowned. This matter affected me considerably. On inquiry I found she was without a family.

June 3d.—Leave *Maldrí* at nine A. M. At six thousand one hundred and sixty-five paces, reach our encampment. The quantity of common and lemon thyme near water-courses was very great, but none of it had been cropped by sheep; I also saw basil, savory, mint, and other potherbs, with sedums of several kinds; and I likewise met with some gooseberry bushes.

June 4th.—After breakfasting in a cave, at the foot of which run a clear rill down a deep and broad rivulet half choked with a body of frozen snow, we left our ground at seven and a quarter A. M. After proceeding five thousand one hundred and forty-five paces, arrive at the village of *Nill*. In the latter part of this day's march I

found my rate of breathing quickened beyond its natural standard in proportion to the difficulty of ascent, and was obliged frequently to stop in order that the action of the heart might become less violent. My companion has been aware of occasional oppression in breathing for the last three days; but I did not experience any till this day. The very wretched appearance of the fourteen or sixteen houses, which compose the town, give no favourable expectation of the supplies we should here meet with.

June 5th. - The situation of Niti is in itself pretty enough, being at the foot of a small sweep of hills which defend it from the N. and W. A gorge between the western hills and those to the south, give entrance to the Niti river; and the valley is shut up, about a mile to the E. by an ascent covered with birch trees and leading to many gorges and ridges of a high mountain topped with snow. Down the side of the mountain, immediately in face of the town and extending from top to bottom, winds the track of a recent avalanche looking like a new made turn-pike road. In front of the town, and between it and the river, are a few flats, which descend by steps, and have lately been ploughed. The town, following the line of the base of the rocks, was originally built in a crescent, but many of the houses have been deserted and unroofed, and now serve only as night stables for cattle.

We sent a message to the *Shâda** importing that we should be glad to see him. The meeting took place at our tent; and the *Shâda*, whose name was Arjun, began by stating that this was a road which pilgrims to *Mânasârôvar* seldom came; that we were armed; that we had many people; that report said we were either *Gorkhâls* or *Pirângis* come with designs inimical to *Undis*; and that measures had been taken accordingly. We endeavoured to remove these unfavourable impressions; and after much conversation the old man seemed satisfied. We wrote a letter in *Himâchalî* to the *Diba*, informing him that for pious and humane purposes we wished to visit the lake of *Mânasârôvar*; that for defraying our expenses we had brought certain articles

from our country for sale; that we had for our own defence certain arms which we were willing to leave in his keeping during our stay in the *Undis*. On urging to the *Shâda* the necessity of our speedy departure, he observed that the snow was not yet sufficiently melted; that the communication was never attempted before the *Sancrdnt* or entering of the sun into the next sign; and that this would happen in fifteen days, when they would accompany us, in case the answer of the *Diba* should be favourable to our intentions. The argument of the road not being open was falsified by the appearance of the *Undis*; but it was thought best to wait an answer from the *Diba*.

From the 5th to the 9th, the thermometer at sun-rise has been generally at forty-six degrees, but in the middle of the day about seventy-two degrees. The nights have commonly been clear and serene, but there have been a few slight showers of rain in two of them. About nine it becomes pleasantly warm; at noon it is sultry; about three the heat generally and suddenly subsides, and the tops of the highest mountains are enveloped in clouds, which deposit their contents on them in the form of snow and in very gentle showers of rain in the valley of Niti. The changes in the temperature of the atmosphere are very sudden and severe.* In the morning

* On a subsequent day Mr. Moorcroft observes: "June 12th.—The temperature of the air varies much in the course of the day and night. At sun-rise, the thermometer is from forty to fifty degrees; in the middle of the day, from seventy to eighty degrees. At eight in the morning the sun overtops the hills which surround the little valley of Niti, and blazes with a fierceness of which we were the more sensible from the cold of the morning. About three the heat falls off most rapidly. I have never before experienced so sudden a transition from heat to cold, and contrariwise. At night I am only comfortably warm with almost all the bad clothes I can muster. At sun-rise a thick coarse woollen *Himâchalî* *Chapâli* or wrapping gown, over shirt, cotton waistcoat and double cotton coat, is only just sufficient to keep out the cold. At nine the outer coat must be thrown off; at ten it is desirable to get quit of the other; and at noon the rest of the garments are, to say the least, uncomfortable from the heat. The reverse of this progress becomes necessary from half past three till night. The frequent changes of the temperature produce colds and fevers both amongst the inhabitants and strangers; but, though rather active in their symptoms, they are neither dangerous nor of long continuance. Ordinarily from the morning till about three o'clock, there is an upper wind current in the atmosphere. The clouds are generally white during this time: more

* The head man of a village is called *Shâda*, *Shâda*, or *Shâda*.

the summits of the highest mountains are wholly concealed by the snow : about noon the ridges between the ravines are cleared, but it remains in the clefts and gorges : and from three to the following morning the mountain has a new covering. This successive deposition and melting go on during the warm months. But, in the cold weather, when the mountaineers are obliged to quit their habitations, and leave

them to be taken possession of by such wild animals as prefer them to taking an asylum in caverns and gorges, the whole surface of the valleys, as well as mountains, is richly covered with snow, which in some parts melts under the influence of heat and of rain, but in others remains continually. This mass of melted snow on the vast ranges of mountains forms the great rivers which proceed from them.

briskly towards the north, and change their forms with much vivacity. Their speed is commonly checked as they approach the most lofty mountains, to which they decline, and if they do not come so much within their influence as to burst upon them, they regain by degrees their former course. But about three the clouds become more murky, and stationary, envelope the summits of the mountains, and roll down their sides, discharging their contents in the form of snow upon the highest, and in light showers of rain upon the lower ones. The lower current is formed by the interruption given to the under strata of the higher current by the irregular form of the land beneath, and is almost continually varying in direction. During still nights the dew falls very heavily ; but when there is a little motion in the atmosphere, the humidity is suspended above the valley and attracted by the hills. The stars are very brilliant, and the north star is beautifully resplendent. A bed of clear light coloured air in the darkest night overhangs the summits of the peaks which are covered with snow. Once only light-

ning has been observed : but there has been no thunder during our stay. Does the great height of the mountains carry off the electricity of the atmosphere before it can be accumulated in quantity sufficient to displace a body of air with the violence necessary to produce an explosion ? I regret that we have no means of measuring our actual height above the level of the sea. All of us felt much inconvenience through it being necessary to breathe very frequently, even when going as slowly as possible upon an easy ascent. We anticipate great fatigue from this cause on scaling the stupendous heights over which the road lies. The natives recommend a small quantity of coarse sugar to be eaten whilst we are mounting, and speak highly of the power of the kind of spar found near the snow reduced to powder and mixed with water, in diminishing the distressingly quickened action of breathing. This spar they believe to be snow gradually melted and again condensed and crystalized by continual cold, and call it *Himgal*, from *Him*, snow ; and *gal*, from *galana*, to melt.¹⁰—(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—In Surgeon John Macleod's amusing narrative of the voyage to the Yellow Sea, I was much struck with the account of the Boa Constrictor, which died on board the *Cæsar* on the passage homeward ; and although it is impossible to peruse it with feelings unmixed with horror, the narration interested me so deeply that I think it not unworthy of a place in your Journal. Any one possessed of human feelings will regret that the piteous scene of the wretched live goat was repeated after the first exhibition : the animals surely might have been killed beforehand the second time. I have extracted also, the account of the Ourang Outang, which you will perhaps insert if you have room.

Notwithstanding the crowded state of the *Cæsar*, two passengers of rather a singular nature were put on board at Batavia, for a passage to England : the one, a snake of that species called Boa Constrictor ; the other, an Ourang Outang.—The former was somewhat small of his kind, being only about sixteen feet long, and of about eighteen inches in circumference ; but his stomach was rather disproportionate to his size, as will presently appear.—He was a native of Borneo, and was the property of a gentleman (now in England), who had two of the same sort ; but, in their passage up to Batavia, one of them broke loose from his confinement, and very soon cleared the decks, as every body very civilly made way for him. Not being used to a ship, however, or taking, perhaps, the sea for a green field, he sprawled overboard, and was drowned. He is said not to have sunk immediately, but to have raised his head several times, and with

a considerable portion of his body, out of the sea. His companion, lately our shipmate, was brought safely on shore, and lodged in the court-yard of Mr. Davidson's house at Ryswick, where he remained for some months, waiting for an opportunity of being conveyed home in some commodious ship sailing directly for England, and where he was likely to be carefully attended to. This opportunity offered in the *Cæsar*, and he was accordingly embarked on board of that ship with the rest of her numerous passengers.

During his stay at Ryswick he is said to have been usually entertained with a goat for dinner once in every three or four weeks, with occasionally a duck or a fowl, by way of a desert.—He was brought on board shut up in a wooden crib or cage, the bars of which were sufficiently close to prevent his escape; and it had a sliding door, for the purpose of admitting the articles on which he was to subsist; the dimensions of the crib were about four feet high, and about five feet square; a space sufficiently large to allow him to coil himself round with ease. The live stock for his use during the passage, consisting of six goats of the ordinary size, were sent with him on board, five being considered as a fair allowance for as many months. At an early period of the voyage we had an exhibition of his talent in the way of eating, which was publicly performed on the quarter-deck, upon which he was brought. The sliding door being opened, one of the goats was thrust in, and the door of the cage shut. The poor goat, as if instantly aware of all the horrors of its perilous situation, immediately began to utter the most piercing and distressing cries, butting instinctively, at the same time, with its head towards the serpent, in self-defence.

The snake, which at first appeared scarcely to notice the poor animal, soon began to stir a little, and, turning his head in the direction of the goat, it at length fixed a deadly and malignant eye on the trembling victim, whose agony and terror seemed to increase; for, previous to the snake seizing its prey, it shook its every limb, but still continuing its unavailing show of attack, by butting at the serpent, who now became sufficiently animated to prepare for the banquet. The whole operation was that of darting out his forked

tongue, and at the same time rearing a little his head; then suddenly seizing the goat by the fore leg with his mouth, and throwing him down, he was encircled in an instant in his horrid folds. So quick, indeed, and so instantaneous was the act, that it was impossible for the eye to follow the rapid convulsion of his elongated body. It was not a regular screw-like turn that was formed, but resembling rather a knot, one part of the body overlaying the other, as if to add weight to the muscular pressure, the more effectually to crush his object. During this time he continued to grasp with his mouth, though it appeared an unnecessary precaution, that part of the animal which he had first seized. The poor goat, in the mean time, continued its feeble and half-stifled cries for some minutes, but they soon became more and more faint, and at last it expired. The snake, however, retained it for a considerable time in its grasp, after it was apparently motionless. He then began slowly and cautiously to unfold himself, till the goat fell dead from his monstrous embrace, when he began to prepare himself for the feast. Placing his mouth in front of the head of the dead animal, he commenced by lubricating with his saliva that part of the goat; and then taking its muzzle into his mouth, which had, and indeed always has, the appearance of a raw lacerated wound, he sucked it in, as far as the horns would allow. These protuberances opposed some little difficulty, not so much from their extent as from their points; however, they also, in a very short time, disappeared; that is to say, externally; but their progress was still to be traced very distinctly on the outside, threatening every moment to protrude through the skin. The victim had now descended as far as the shoulders; and it was an astonishing sight to observe the extraordinary action of the snake's muscles when stretched to such an unnatural extent—an extent which must have utterly destroyed all muscular power in any animal that was not, like itself, endowed with very peculiar faculties of expansion and action at the same time. When his head and neck had no other appearance than that of a serpent's skin, stuffed almost to bursting, still the workings of the muscles were evident; and his power of

suction, as it is erroneously called, unabated; it was, in fact, the effect of a contractile muscular power, assisted by two rows of strong hooked teeth. With all this he must be so formed as to be able to suspend, for a time, his respiration,* for it is impossible to conceive that the process of breathing could be carried on while the mouth and throat were so completely stuffed and expanded by the body of the goat, and the lungs themselves (admitting the trachea to be ever so hard) compressed, as they must have been, by its passage downwards.

The whole operation of completely gorging the goat occupied about two hours and twenty minutes at the end of which time, the tumefaction was confined to the middle part of the body, or stomach, the superior parts, which had been so much distended, having resumed their natural dimensions. He now coiled himself up again, and laid quietly in his usual torpid state for about three weeks or a month, when, his last meal appearing to be completely digested and dissolved, he was presented with another goat, which he devoured with equal facility. It would appear that almost all he swallows is converted into nutrition, for a small quantity of calcareous matter (and that, perhaps, not a tenth part of the bones of the animal) with occasionally some of the hairs, seemed to compose his *general* fæces;—and this may account for these animals being able to remain so long without a supply of food. He had more difficulty in killing a fowl than a larger animal, the former being too small for his grasp.

Few of those who had witnessed his first exhibition were desirous of being present at the second. A man may be impelled by curiosity, and a wish to ascertain the truth of a fact frequently stated, but which seems almost incredible, to satisfy his own mind by ocular proof; but he will leave the scene with those feelings of horror and disgust, which such a sight is well calculated to create. It is difficult to behold, without the most painful sensation, the anxiety and trepidation of the harmless victim, or to observe the hideous writhing of the serpent around his prey, and not to

imagine what our own case would be in the same helpless and dreadful situation.

A lion, a tiger, and other beasts of prey, are sufficiently terrible; but they seldom, unless strongly urged by hunger, attack human beings, and generally give some sort of warning; but, against the silent, sly, and insidious approach of a snake, there is no guarding, nor any escape when once entwined within his folds.

As we approached the Cape of Good Hope, this animal began to droop, as was then supposed, from the increasing coldness of the weather, (which may probably have had its influence,) and he refused to kill some fowls which were offered to him. Between the Cape and St. Helena he was found dead in his cage; and, on dissection, the coats of his stomach were discovered to be excoriated and perforated by worms. Nothing remained of the goat except one of the horns, every other part being dissolved.

It may here be mentioned, that, during a captivity of some months at Whidah, in the kingdom of Dahomey, on the coast of Africa, the author of this narrative had opportunities of observing snakes more than double the size of this one just described; but he cannot venture to say whether or not they were of the same species, though he has no doubt of their being of the genus *Boa*. They killed their prey, however, precisely in a similar manner; and, from their superior bulk, were capable of swallowing animals much larger than goats or sheep. Governor Abson, who had for thirty-seven years resided at Fort William, (one of the African Company's settlements there), described some desperate struggles which he had either seen, or came to his knowledge, between the snakes and wild beasts, as well as the smaller cattle, in which the former were always victorious. A negro herdsman belonging to Mr. Abson (who afterwards limped for many years about the fort) had been seized by one of these monsters by the thigh; but, from his situation in a wood, the serpent, in attempting to throw itself around him, got entangled with a tree; and the man, being thus preserved from a state of compression which would have instantly rendered him quite powerless, had presence of mind enough

* Snakes, and all pale blooded animals of astonishing length, respire at intervals.—Ed.

to cut with a large knife, which he carried about with him, deep gashes in the neck and throat of his antagonist, thereby killing it, and disengaging himself from his alarming situation. He never afterwards, however, recovered the use of that limb, which had sustained considerable injury from his fangs, and the mere force of his jaws.

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The Ourang Outang, also a native of Borneo, is an animal remarkable not only from being extremely rare, but as possessing, in many respects, a strong resemblance to man. What is technically denominated the cranium is perfectly human in its appearance; the shape of the upper part of the head, the forehead, the eyes (which are dark and full), the eye-lashes, and, indeed, every thing relating to the eyes and ears, differing in no respect from man. The hair of his head, however, is merely the same which covers his body generally. The nose is very flat,—the distance between it and the mouth considerable; the chin, and, in fact, the whole of the lower jaw, is very large, and his teeth, twenty-six in number, are strong. The lower part of his face is what may be termed an ugly, or caricature, likeness of the human countenance. The position of the scapulae, or shoulder blades, the general form of the shoulders and breasts, as well as the figure of the arms, the elbow-joint especially, and the hands, strongly continue the resemblance. The metacarpal, or that part of the hand immediately above the fingers, is somewhat elongated; and, by the thumb being thrown a little higher up, nature seems to have adapted the hand to his mode of life, and given him the power of grasping more effectually the branches of trees.

He is corpulent about the abdomen, or, in common phrase, rather *pot-bellied*, looking like one of those figures of Bacchus often seen riding on casks; but whether this is his natural appearance when wild, or acquired since his introduction into new society, and by indulging in a high style of living, it is difficult to determine.

His thighs and legs are short and handy, the ankle and heel-like the human, but the fore part of the foot is composed of toes, as long and as pliable as his fingers, with a thumb a little situated before the

inner ankle; this confirmation enabling him to hold equally fast with his feet as with his hands. When he stands erect he is about three feet high, and he can walk, when led, like a child; but his natural locomotion, when on a plane surface, is supporting himself along, at every step, by placing the knuckles of his hands upon the ground. All the fingers, both of the hands and feet, have nails exactly like the human race, except the thumb of the foot, which is without any.

His natural food would appear to be all kinds of fruit and nuts; but he eats hick-cuit, or any other sort of bread, and sometimes animal food. He will drink grog, or even spirits, if given to him; and has been known repeatedly to help himself in this way: he was also taught to sip his tea or coffee, and, since his arrival in England, has discovered a taste for a pot of porter. His usual conduct is not mischievous, and chattering like that of monkeys in general; but he has rather a grave and sedate character, and is much inclined to be social, and on good terms, with every body. He made no difficulty, however, when cold, or inclined to sleep, in supplying himself with any jacket he found hanging about, or in stealing a pillow from a hammock, in order to lie more soft and comfortably.

Sometimes when teased by shewing him something to eat, he would display in a very strong manner the human passions, following the person, whining and crying, throwing himself off on his back, and rolling about apparently in a great rage, attempting to bite those near him, and frequently lowering himself by a rope over the ship's side, as if pretending to drown himself; but, when he came near the water's edge, he always reconsidered the matter, and came on board again. He would often rifle and examine the pockets of his friends in quest of nuts and biscuits, which they sometimes carried for him. He had a great antipathy to the smaller tribe of monkeys, and would throw them overboard if he could; but in his general habits and disposition there is much docility and good nature, and, when not annoying, is extremely inoffensive. He approaches, upon the whole, nearer to the human kind than any other animal.

CHINESE PLANTS.

(Continued from Page 353.)

Yong si. Beckia Chinensis.—This plant of all others produced in this part of the country, has in many respects the greatest resemblance to heath; it grows in the same situations where scarcely any thing else can, on dry barren hills, in great abundance, both at Canton and Macao. It is naturally a small shrub; but, in some soils and situations, acquires considerable strength and size, and great quantities of it are rooted up by the Chinese, and brought to Macao for fuel. An infusion of the young shoots is used by the Chinese for medicine. It has a pleasant aromatic smell, much resembling that of some species of *Diosma*, to which genus it has perhaps altogether a greater affinity than to *Erica*. Flowers in May, and occasionally at all times of the year.

T'en shing shoo, or moon teen shing.—**Gen. Dub.**—Handsome wild shrub, grows in thickets on the sides of hills near Macao. The Chinese name signifies star tree. Flowers early in the spring.

Ta yeep Chun fa.—*Cratægus*. This shrub grows to the height of six or eight feet in thickets, among other shrubs near Macao and in some places at Canton. The Chinese name signifies early flower, meaning that it is one of the first plants which flowers after what in this country they call the winter, or cold season. Ta yeep signifies broad leaved.

Si Yeep chun fa.—*Cratægus*. This shrub chiefly differs from the preceding in having smaller leaves, and not so thick clusters of flowers. Si yeep signifies small leaves.

Shan yong to.—**Gen. Dub.** Small shrub. Grows spontaneously on the sterile hills, near Macao. The Chinese name signifies wild carambola, so called from a little resemblance in its leaves to those of the *Averrhoa Carambola*.

Tot chee fa.—*Quis Qualis*. Handsome flowering climbing shrub; grows in some of the islands in the vicinity of Macao, in thickets of other trees and shrubs. The seed, or nut, is used for medicine by the Chinese; given to eat

to children to expel, or kill worms. Flowers in the spring months.

Quo liang she.—*Clematis*. This is a very handsome climbing plant, growing spontaneously in rocky places on the mountain called Fung wong shan, near Macao. Flowers most part of the summer. The flowers have a very fine fragrance.

Seek yeep shoo.—*Tetracera Delima.*—Handsome straggling growing shrub, found on the sides of the hills in some of the islands near Macao. Its flowers have a fine smell. Flowers in March and April.

Sha lok shoo.—*Elæagnus* nov. sp. Very strong growing volubilous shrub. Grows wild in thickets near Macao, climbing upon and often destroying other trees. It is in flower and fruit most part of the summer. The fruit is not edible.

Man neen chong.—*Lycopodium* sp. This curious plant is found in a natural state in moist shady places on Fung-wong-shan, near Macao. Cultivated in pots at Canton. It requires a large supply of water, and to be kept in a shady place.

Tuey meen lit—*Gardenia* sp. Small, handsome, spiny shrub. Grows wild in abundance in different situations in the vicinity of Macao. Flowers in the spring.

Shan tsoo hiug—*Jasminum*. Handsome climbing shrub, grows wild in thickets near Macao. Flowers in the summer.

Ching haong teng—*Jasminum trifoliatum*. Climbing shrub; grows wild in some places near Macao, but not plentifully. Its flowers have a fine fragrance. Flowers in the summer months.

No pout shoo—*Paliurus*. Small spiny tree. Grows wild in thickets near Macao. Flowers in May.

Low shen lit—*Spinifer squarrosus*. This curious grass grows in great abundance in sandy ground near the sea shore, in some of the islands in the vicinity of Macao. The Chinese name signifies an enemy to rats, so called from its bunch of stiff bristles being used to stop up rat holes.

A po cha—*Viburnum*. Very handsome tree of the smaller size. Grows in low dry ground near Macao. Flowers in June.

Ki she teng—*Pæderia*. This is a climbing plant, growing plentifully on old walls, and in thickets near Macao. The flowers which are produced in profusion are rather handsome, but have the most abominable smell imaginable. Flowers most part of the summer.

Tap telouc fa—*Hedyotoides*. Handsome, erect, small shrub. Grows plentifully on all the hilly parts, both at Canton and Macao. Flowers most part of the year.

Shan sha li—*Gmelina*. A handsome small tree. The fructification of this has a considerable affinity to that of the preceding, and may be a congener. Grows in thickets in some places near Macao. The Chinese name signifies wild pear, so called from a similarity in shape to that fruit.

Oong chow lung—*Ipomea foliis palmatis, radicibus bulbosis*. This curious species grows in moist ground among rocks on which it climbs, in some places in the vicinity of Macao. The root is used in medicine by the Chinese. Flowers most part of the summer.

Shan heung. A very handsome shrub or small tree containing a lacteous juice. Grows spontaneously in the vicinity of Macao, in different soils and situations, but most commonly in low moist ground. Flowers in the summer months. It is probably an undescribed genus.

Quo shau li—*Robinioidea, filamentis diadelphis*. Very strong and large growing climber, with large and numerous spikes of handsome flowers. It is found plentifully in the neighbourhood of Macao among thickets of trees on which it supports itself. It flowers most part of the summer.

Fo lung choo—*Ardisia*. Small bacciferous shrub. Grows on some of the hills near Macao, but not plentifully. Flowers in the summer.

Chong Nga—*Sedum* sp. This is a small succulent plant cultivated plentifully in pots and otherwise at Canton. The expressed juice of its leaves is used by the Chinese women to anoint their hair, to which it gives a shining black colour, and prevents baldness.

Mei chee cha.—*Acosta spicata*. Delicate pretty little shrub. It grows wild on the mountain of Fung-wong-shan near Macao. The fructification nearly corresponds to that of *Andromeda*, of which it is probably a new and undescribed species. Flowers early in the summer.

Ta yeep nam mok.—*Cassia* sp. This is a very handsome tree of the larger size, and is a useful timber tree. Grows in low ground in some of the islands near Macao. Flowers in the spring months.

Pak fan chee.—*Eugenia*. A handsome, small tree; the habit and fructification have a great affinity to *Myrtus*, if not a congener. The leaves when bruised have a smell much resembling those of *M. Europa* but weaker. Flowers in April, &c.

Sang haong.—*Webera*. Small bacciferous tree. Its flowers have a fine fragrance. Grows in thickets near Macao. Flowers in July.

Pang tsoo.—*Clerodendrum Merica*. Handsome little shrub, grows plentifully in low, wet ground near Macao. Flowers most part of the summer.

Ta yeep lin kap.—*Bauhinia, nova species*. This in habit, &c. much resembles the plant called lun kap fa, but is sufficiently distinct. Grows among rocks over which it climbs, on the lower parts of some of the hills in the vicinity of Macao. Flowers in the summer.

Tong yow shoo.—*Dryandra*. Large and handsome flowering tree. Grows spontaneously at the village called Pac-shan near Macao. They say that a klud of oil is expressed from its seeds. Flowers in June, &c.

Shuey lou ægiceras fragrans.—A handsome shrub, growing to the height of six or seven feet in thickets on the sea shore, where every tide overflows the surface of the ground. Flowers in the summer months.

Kun fun hoey tong.—*Pyrus japonica, floribus rubescentibus*. This variety is not so plentiful as the common red sort cultivated among the ornamental plants at Canton in pots. Flowers early in the spring.

Tiet kong pak hoey tong.—*Pyrus japonica floribus albis*. This is by far the scarcest variety of *Pyrus japonica*, and besides in the colour of the flowers differs con-

siderably in other respects from the other varieties.

Fa fun hong to keun.—*Azalea indica*, *flo-ribus variegatis*. This is a very scarce and handsome variety of *Azalea indica*, like the other sorts it flowers in the winter or early in the spring.

Parkinsonia aculeata.—The tree from which this drawing was taken, grows in Macao, and is of considerable size, it was raised from seed sent from Calcutta by Dr. Roxburgh in 1804. Flowers early in the summer and again in the autumn.

Justicia bicolor.—This little shrub was introduced to Macao from Manilla in 1803. Flowers most part of the summer.

Ta yeep kow tseen chow. This is cultivated in gardens at Canton, and is found in a wild state in low wet ground in some of the islands near Macao. Flowers in the summer.

Lok Chong.—*Hemerocallis graminea*. This is cultivated in pots at Canton. Flowers late in the spring.

Mun shoo lan.—*Crinum asiaticum*. Strong growing plant of the bulbous rooted kind, grows spontaneously in sandy ground near the sea shore, in some of the islands near Macao. It is sometimes cultivated in pots, &c. Flowers in the summer.

(To be continued.)

HISTORY OF THE SETTLEMENT OF CALCUTTA.

By JOB CHANOCK.

JOB CHANOCK was appointed by the English East India Company, governor of their factory at Golgot near Hughley, where a quarrel arose with the king's people, upon a soldier's going to buy mutation. As the dispute ran very high, Job Chanock wrote to Madras for a strong reinforcement of men, which was accordingly sent him. These troops were quartered at a little distance in the day-time, and privately drawn into the fort at night, unknown to any but the garrison. Thus strengthened, Job Chanock meditated revenge, and commenced hostilities against the king's people, by attacking Abdul Gunnee, the phousdar of Hughley, who being discomfited in the first day's fight, fled a considerable way, and sent an account of his proceedings to the king. On receipt of this letter, the king detached twenty-two Jemidars, with a great body of horse and musketeers, to his assistance. Upon this junction the phousdar held a council of war; in consequence of which the army was divided into two equal parts, one of which was stationed at Hughley and the other sent to Tillianpurrah near Ghiretty garden, and Tannah fort near Surman's. These parties were furnished with iron chains, which they stretched across the river, to

obstruct the passage of vessels. Job Chauock, on advice of this step, abandoned the fort, and embarked all the troops, stores, and baggage, on board his shipping; he himself went in a budge-row, ordering his people to fire the villages on both sides the river. When he came to Tillianpurrah, he broke the chain; and being fired upon by the king's people from both shores, returned it from his fleet, and landed a small body to keep them in play. In this manner he fought his way down to Tannah fort, where he forced the second chain. Here the king's people halted; and Job Chanock dropt down to Ingelec. A few days after, the Bengal king marched down against the southern king. When he reached the southern country, Job Chanock went, attended by Benjah Gungaroo, Beyah Boseman, and Dr. Chunderseecker, to prefer a petition to his majesty, which was delivered by a vakeel, who had instructions to be very loud in his complaints the moment the fleet began to fire, which he was to tell the king was a salute in compliment to his majesty. The king then inquired what was the purport of his business; to which he replied, that the English company had sent Mr. Chanock out as governor of their factory at Golgot,

to conduct their trade under his majesty's protection; but that the nabob and the phousdar of Hughley had, upon a slight dispute about some meat, taken these violent measures, and driven them down to Ingelee; where, adds the vakeel, my master pays his devoirs to your majesty by a discharge of all his cannon. The king, having heard this story, ordered him to bring his master into the royal presence. The vakeel having reported the substance of his conference with the king, and his order for Mr. Chanock's appearing in person, Mr. Chanock made the vakeel a handsome present, and ordered his army to attend him to the king, by way of Aswaree. Job made a salam koornis, or low obeisance, every second step he advanced, and stood with folded arms beside his majesty, who promised to do him justice. At this juncture some of the king's people whispered him, that his provisions were quite expended, which Job Chanock observing created much uneasiness in his majesty, ordered his people privately to bring an ample supply of every kind, from his fleet, which he presented to the king. This hospitable, generous act, so won upon his majesty, that he desired him to ask what he had to solicit in return. Job replied, the first command he requested his majesty to lay upon him, was, to order him to defeat his enemies. The king cheerfully accepting this offer, he quitted the presence instantly, and joining a few of the king's troops with his own, marched immediately against, and routed the enemy, and then paid his koornis to the king again, who loaded

him with presents, and granted him a perwannah for Calcutta. After this victory the king returned to Delhi, and Job Chanock took possession of Calcutta, which, after clearing of the jungles, he fortified. That, or the succeeding year, some gentlemen came out with a recruit of stores and soldiers. Job Chanock, upon the arrival of this fleet, sent the king a very handsome present of European things, under charge of his vakeel, Dr. Chunderceker his physician, and two or three other gentlemen. When they reached Delhi, they learnt that the king lay so dangerously ill, that none but his physicians were admitted into his presence. The ambassadors, considering what could, under this dilemma, be done in execution of their commission, determined to wait upon the vizier, who told them, his majesty was sorely tormented with carbuncles, which his physicians could not cure, and that all access had been denied to him on that account. One of the English gentlemen, who was a physician, undertook the task, and was conducted by the vizier to the king, whom he made a perfect cure of, to the inexpressible joy of the whole court. He was honored with a genteel gratification, and received a present for the company, accompanied with a phirmaun excusing them from all duties. The ambassadors, thinking this total exemption from duties might give umbrage to some succeeding Shah, preferred a petition, desiring they might pay a quit-rent, or small annual consideration, which being agreed to by the king, they returned to Calcutta.

CHARACTER OF THE MAHRATTAS.

THE Mahrattas are well characterized by the Persian compound *Muft Khor*, eating at other people's expense. A Mahratta, says the valuable historian of the South of India, is utterly destitute of the generosity and point of honour which belongs to a bold robber; equally destitute of mercy and of shame, he will higgie in selling the rags of a beggar he has plundered or over-reached; and is versatile as occasion offers, to swagger as a bully or to cringe as a merchant when he dares not rob; of his acknowledged and unblushing treachery, the reader may take

the following anecdote. A Vakeel of the Mahratta chief Gokla, conversing with me on the events of the late war, stated, among other topics, as an example at once of Lord Wellington's contempt of danger and confidence in his master, "that he had driven Gokla in an open carriage, from his own to the Mahratta camp, without a single attendant." I affected not entirely to comprehend him, and asked what the general had to fear on that occasion. "You know what he had to fear," replied the Vakeel, "for, after all, we are but Mahrattas!"

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles' History of Java.

(Concluded from page 485.)

THE second volume commences with an account of the religion of Java, and of the introduction of Mahomedanism.

The earliest allusion to this faith made in the Javan annals is in the twelfth century of the Javan era (A.D. 1250) when an unsuccessful attempt appears to have been made to convert some of the Sunda princes. Towards the close of the fourteenth century, several missionaries established themselves in the eastern provinces; and according to the Javan annals, and the universal tradition of the country, it was in the first year of the fifteenth century, or about the year of our Lord 1475, that the Hindu empire of *Mayapahit*, then supreme on the island, was overthrown, and the Mahometan religion became the established faith of the country. It is probable, that the total number of priests is not less than fifty thousand, which forms a ninetyeth part of the whole population of the island. In common with other Mahometans, the Javans observe the ceremony of circumcision (*sonat*) which is performed at about eight years of age, and in a manner somewhat differing from that usual in other countries. The ceremony is usually attended with a feast and rejoicing. Girls, at the same age, suffer a slight operation, intended to be analogous, and called by the same name.—P. 1—4.*

We shall be brief on the history and chronology of Java. It had, no doubt, for many centuries, been the abode of Hindus, and the seat of an empire, to a certain degree magnificent and puissant, when overthrown and converted by the Mahomedans about the middle of the fifteenth century. And although this happily situated country may be supposed to have emerged from barbarism, and to have arisen to commercial prosperity, very early; it is not perhaps possible to fix any precise time for those predicaments. These re-

gions appear to have been visited, and instructed, and civilized, in very remote ages from western India, and to have been the early seat of Hindu sovereignty. Without laying much stress on the supposed fact of certain articles conveyed to ancient Tyre being peculiarly the produce of the Malayan states—or that the cloves imported, according to Strabo, into Egypt, were exclusively the product of the Moluccas—or because a great number of Javan words exist in the language of Madagascar, these two islands had necessarily an early intercourse:—without upholding or denying these positions, we may assent to the assumed fact, that both the Arabs and the Chinese, had, in the ninth century, if not much earlier, made themselves acquainted with Java. Early in the sixteenth century it was visited by Europeans; and toward the end of it, the Dutch obtained permission to build a factory at Bantam, the first settlement formed by them in the East Indies. In consequence of Bantam not proving favorable to the establishment of a permanent settlement, the Dutch in 1610 removed thence to Jakatra; and in 1620 conferred the name of *Batavia* on their new settlement; which from that period became the capital of their eastern empire. So it continued up to 1811, when Holland becoming a province of France, the French flag was hoisted at Batavia; not, however, to fly long, for in September of the same year it was struck by the conquering arm of England. In 1814 we restored Java and the whole of their former eastern possessions by convention to the Dutch; but it was not till two years afterwards that the flag of

* When not otherwise expressed, the references in this concluding portion of this article are to be understood as to the second volume.

the Netherlands was again hoisted at Batavia.

Formerly, as in England, Madagascar, and perhaps in most large islands, Java had many native sovereigns; but time and war have reduced them to two, called Sushunan and Sultan, equivalent to Emperor or King. The former resides at Surakarta, the latter at Yugyakerta—cities containing each about one hundred and five thousand inhabitants. With a nominal sovereignty both are, of course, dependant on the European power, possessing for the time being the military and political predominancy of the country.

The greater part of the opening chapter of the second volume is devoted to antiquities. And here the reader is agreeably surprised with the description, illustrated by plates superlatively beautiful, of ruined temples, that in point of elegance must originally have rivalled those of western India. Some cavern temples are noticed; but none approaching in grandeur, extent, or elaboration, those in the neighbourhood of Bombay.

The antiquities of Java have not, till lately excited much notice; nor have they yet been sufficiently explored. The narrow policy of the Dutch denied to other nations facilities of research; and their own devotion to the pursuits of commerce was too exclusive to allow of their being much interested by the subject. The numerous and interesting remains of former art and grandeur, which exist in the ruins of temples and other edifices; the abundant treasures of sculpture and statuary with which some parts of the island are covered; and the evidence of a former state of religious belief and national improvement which are presented in images, devices, and inscriptions, either lay entirely buried under rubbish, or were but partially examined. Nothing therefore of the ancient history of the people, of their institutions prior to the introduction of Mahometanism, of their magnificence and power before the distraction of internal war, and the division of the country into petty contending sovereignties, or of their relations either to adjacent or distant tribes, in their origin, language, and religion, could be accurately known or fully relied on. The grandeur of their ancestors sounds like

a fable in the mouth of a degenerate Javan; and it is only when it can be traced in monuments, which cannot be falsified, that we are led to give credit to their traditions concerning it. Of these monuments, existing in great profusion in several places, and forming, if I may so express myself, the most interesting part of the annals of the people, none are so striking as those found at *Brambanan* in the district of *Mataram*, near the middle of the island; at *Boro Bodo* in *Kedu*; on *Gunung Prahu* and its vicinity, in *Kediri*; and at *Singa Sari* in the district of *Malang*, in the eastern part of the island.

In addition to their claims on the consideration of the antiquarian, the ruins at two of these places, *Brambanan* and *Boro Bodo*, are admirable as majestic works of art. The great extent of the masses of building covered in some parts with the luxuriant vegetation of the climate, the beauty and delicate execution of the separate portions, the symmetry and regularity of the whole, the great number and interesting character of the statues and bas-reliefs with which they are ornamented, excite our wonder that they were not earlier examined, sketched and described.

Considering it as a matter of importance, that a more extensive and detailed survey should be made while we had the opportunity of doing so, I availed myself of the services of Captain George Baker of the Bengal establishment, employed in the provinces of the native princes, to survey, measure, and take draughts of all the buildings, images, and inscriptions which this magnificent mass of ruins presented.—P. 7.

From the report of this gentleman, the author proceeds to describe the temples, their ornaments, &c. And if, as we suppose, though we perceive no distinctive notice of the fact, the plates which accompany the description, have been engraved from his drawings, they are, indeed, highly creditable to him. It is no reproach to so accomplished a person, not being conversant with the monstrous forms and legends of Hindu mythology. We may, however, be allowed to regret, that he should have been misled occasionally by the ignorance or sectarian arrogance, or both, of

A sepoy who attended me, and who had resided two years among the Bramins at Benares, and, of a corps of eight hun-

dred sepoy, was acknowledged to be the best acquainted with such subjects—he was lost in surprise at the number, magnitude and superior execution of those he saw at Brambanan, to which, he said, that India could in no respect furnish a parallel. Every thing, here, he said, was manifestly the work of the gods, as no human power could have effected such things. The temples at Brambanan are entirely composed of granite-hewn stones, without the least mixture of brick, mortar, or rubble; every wall, even in the most extensive *ruin* raised, or to fill up the floors and basements of the largest structures. Living trees have made their way through many of them, and give an air of high antiquity.—P. 9.

And, we may add, judging from the plates, of high beauty; for we have rarely seen exceeded, the exquisite combination of foliage and architectural decay, exhibited in the representations of the temples at Brambanan.

Not only are we compelled to admire the existing union of nature flourishing and triumphing over the ruin of the efforts and pride of art:—we are called on in accompanying plates to view, though with less admiration, “the temple restored to its original state.” We were willing to continue in the pleasing illusion, momentarily excited; but were soon forced to the perception that the “restoration” of the temples to their “original state” is effected only in the text and plates of Sir Thomas Raffles’ splendid work. However magnificent they may have been as they came out of the able hand of the architect, they are, judging from their representations, incomparably more picturesque and beautiful in their present state of embellished ruin and destruction, effected by the hand of time.

In a work, like this, containing many plates and frequent references to them, it is very useful to number the plates, as well as their subjects and figures where these are multifarious. It saves useless trouble, not to reviewers only, but to all attentive readers, who desire

to consult illustrations and authorities as they proceed. “See plate of Antiquities”—does not tell us where to find such plate. We have to seek *directions to the binder*, or *List of Plates*, if there be any, which is not always the case, though to these volumes *Lists* are prefixed, but the references are not all correct. Again—“See annexed plate,” with none annexed; and “See Plate,” when scores are in the volume, are embarrassing, tantalizing, and almost provoking, to those whose inclination or duty it is to examine and report accurately. It is the interest of authors to save their readers, and especially their reviewers, as much useless referential labour as they can. We are not sure, with all the pains we have taken, that in every case we have correctly made out in the plates, the subjects described and referred to in the text. Where plates are numerous, and the references to them frequent, the best arrangement seems to be to number and place them consecutively at the end or beginning of the volume. If, while in the vituperative mode, we notice another “grievous fault” in the work before us, let it not be supposed that we are materially put out of humour by the little trouble—after all it is no more—of bootless search. This fault is the lack of an index. Prefixed tables of contents, and corresponding headings of chapters—in our minds very useless things—ill supply the lack of a good index; much wanted in this not very well arranged work. We are not, however, so uncivil as not to receive gratefully the instruction and amusement afforded by these volumes, with the very little drawback that can be thence extracted; even by the most fastidious.

Had this interesting and valuable island happily remained under our dominion, we should reasonably have indulged the hope that a great

many of the statues and sculptures that are believed to have once filled the numerous niches of its temples, would have been sought and brought to light. Many hundreds, no doubt, perhaps thousands, lie submerged in the earth, and probably in good preservation, having been placed there by the currency of time and the operation of neglect; unaided by the more rapid iconoclastic hand of the furious bigots, the earlier conquerors in Western India, who called themselves Christians, and whose ravages among the fine monuments of Hindu art are so conspicuous and so lamentable. How far the commencement of research by the English, during our short sojournment on Java, may arouse our successors to a continuance of it, is left for conjecture to indulge on, and to futurity to develop. Some turn of mind in the Hollanders will surely accompany the recent turns in their affairs: and we will cherish the hope that the turn will be to the right way. As far as relates to Java, every department or duty of government, including protection, morals, justice—indeed, all its varied bearings on the happiness of the subject—the great end of all government—have been sadly neglected. While in minor matters, such as literature, antiquities, and so forth, in which intelligent individuals might so creditably have employed themselves, every cause almost of negative dispraise exists. At every step on Java we discern that where nothing is thought of but the gratification of commercial avarice, how miserably in the end its immediate and sole object is defeated. Where such is the only pursuit of a government and people, such results are fitting, and are deserved fulfilments of moral and political justice.

But to return to the ruins of *Brambanan* and of *Chauli Sewu*, or the “thousand temples.”—Touching the latter, Capt. Baker says,

In the whole course of my life I have never met with such stupendous and finished specimens of human labour, and of the science and taste of “ages long since forgot,” crowded together in so small a compass as this little spot; which, to use a military phrase, I deem to have been the head quarters of Hindulism in Java. Having had in view all the way one lofty pyramidal, or conical ruin, covered with foliage, in every shape of humbled majesty and decay, you find yourself, on reaching the southern face, very suddenly between two gigantic figures in a kneeling posture, and of terrific forms, appearing to threaten you with their up-lifted clubs; their bulk is so great that the stranger does not readily comprehend their figure. These gigantic porters are represented kneeling on the left knee, with a small cushion under the right arm, the left resting on the retired foot. The height of the pedestal is fifteen inches; of the figure, seven feet nine inches to the top of the curls: total nine feet. The head twenty six inches long; width across the shoulders, three feet ten inches. The pedestal just comprises the kneeling figure, and no more. But the most extraordinary appendage of these porters is a very large ball bottomed wag, in tall curl all over, which, however, the Bramin assured me (and I really believe) is intended to represent the usual mode in which the *Moons* are supposed to dress their natural hair. P. 16.

Of these gigantic porters eighteen were noticed at *Chandi Sewu*. They are minutely described, and a good representation of one is given in a plate. The whole site, or ground plan of these temples, forms a quadrangle of five hundred and forty feet, by five hundred and ten, exactly facing the cardinal points. In all, there are two hundred and ninety-six small temples, on a uniform plan, of which a beautiful vignette accompanies the description, and a plate of one “restored to its original state.”

— Besides these, the roofs had little in the way of decoration to attract notice beyond a profusion of plain cornices, bands, fillets or ribbands, forming a kind of capital to the crest of each of the superstructures. I have already stated that the small temples appeared to be all upon one uniform plan, differing however according to their situation. The decorations, internal and external, are like in all, except that the exterior niches are

all variously filled with the endless variety of Hindu mythology. P. 18.

These temples have been examined by others of our countrymen; and, although no one can pourtray them better than Captain Baker, we trust they will be described by some one better informed, on points connected with Hindu mythology, than that gentleman, or his Brahmanic Cicerone, the Bengal sepoy.

"You thus find yourself," he says, in describing the great temple, "in the *sanctum sanctorum*, the spot which has rewarded the toil and the zeal of many a weary pilgrim. My expectations were raised, and I imagined I should find the great and all-powerful Brahma seated here, in glory and majesty, proportionate to the surrounding splendour and magnificence of his abode. Not a single vestige, however, remains of Brahma." P. 21.

Again, in p. 14:

As all the grand entrances to the interior of Hindu temples, where it is practicable, face the rising sun, I could have wished to ascertain from this (the largest and most important at Jongrang), whether or not the main apartment was in existence, as I had made up my mind that, were I possessed of the means to clear away the stone, I should have found Brahma himself in possession of the place; the smaller rooms being occupied by such exalted deities as *Bhaurani*, *Siva*, and *Ganesa*, scarce any other, indeed, than Brahma himself could be found presiding on the seat of honour and majesty.

Our mythological readers need not be told that Brahma has not hitherto been so found in Western India; nor, we believe, in any other quarter. We are misinformed if any temples are especially erected or dedicated to his honor, or any adoration so paid him. If such be found to have existed on Java, it will be a greater anomaly in Hinduism than hath hitherto been developed.

These little oversights we point out with no malignity; but in the hope, that when the just appreciation of the public shall call for a reprint of these interesting volumes, such trifles as we have noticed may not interrupt the almost

unqualified commendation that they so highly merit.

Nothing but very ignorance, or mere reprehensible perverseness, or sectarial pride, could have admitted of the Sepoy Brahman maintaining that the images found in five, out of the two hundred and ninety-six temples, (all of which are supposed to have been similarly occupied), were "all *tupesweri*, or devotees, represented by the Braminical founder of these temples in the act of *tupisya*, around the sanctuary of the divinity himself, situated in the centre of them." P. 22.

Colonel Mackenzie was clearly correct in calling them Jaina, or Budhaic figures. An engraving is given of one of them, and all, we are told, "were manifestly intended to represent the same figure." It is difficult to mistake them; and it was singularly infelicitous that, out of eight hundred Bengal Sepoys, among whom it is not very rare to find a Brahman of some intelligence, that this Cicerone was acknowledged the best acquainted with such subjects.

The exterior of this great temple contains a great variety of ornamental sculpture; but no human or emblematical figures, or even niches in the walls, as in all the small temples surrounding it. The style, taste, and manner of execution, are every where light, chaste, and beautiful, evincing a fertile invention, most delicate workmanship, and experience in the art. All the figures occupying the niches of the smaller temples (and there were thirteen to each of the two hundred and ninety-six) are a wonderful variety of mythological characters, which the Brahman said figured in the Hindu legends.

Of the small temples, at least two-thirds of them are strewn along the ground, or are mere ruined heaps of stone, earth, and jungle. On the third quadrangle not more than six large heaps of dilapidation remain. Fields of palm-christi, sugar cane, and tobacco, occupy the place and many detached spots on the site of the temples. Not one, in fact, is at all perfect: large trees and many kinds of herbage have shot up and split them asunder. They are covered with the foliage which has hastened or produced their destruction, certainly prematurely;

for the stone itself, even externally, and where it would be most perceptible on the sculpture, exhibiting not the least token of decay. The whole devastation is caused by most luxuriant vegetation. Towering directly over the temples, the *warangin*, or stately banyan, is conspicuous, both for its appearance and the extraordinary damage it has caused. In short, hardly twenty of the temples give a satisfactory notion of their original form and structure. P. 22.

The external appearance of this edifice is very striking and beautiful. (Captain Baker is now describing the Chandi, or temple, of *Kali Sari*, one of the ruins at Dinangan, between Bramblahan and Yacakraittaj). The composition and execution of its outer surface evince infinite taste and judgment, indefatigable patience and skill. Nothing can exceed the correctness and minute beauties of the sculpture throughout, which is not merely profuse, but laboured and worked up to a pitch of peculiar excellence, scarcely suitable to the exterior of any building, and hardly to be expected in much smaller subjects in the interior of a cabinet. P. 24.

This ruin is minutely described. Of another, called *Chandi Kali Bening*, not far from the former, which is likewise minutely described, this is said—

This ruin is of the same general form and appearance as the larger temples at *Chandi Sewa* and *Loro Jongran*, but on a closer examination is found to be superior to the whole, in the delicate and minute correctness of execution of all its decorative parts. It is a cross, with the intermediate angles projected to give space to a large central apartment, which is entered from the east side only. The building is about seventy-two feet three inches in length, and the same in breadth. The walls are about thirty-five feet high; and the roof, which appears to have fallen in to the extent of five feet, about thirty more. Only one front or vestibule is perfect. On either side of the door-way is a small niche, three feet high and six inches wide, supported by small pilasters, and filled with relief figures of the fraternity of Gopias and their wives. That occupying the niche to the right, my Cicero recognized to be *Kreina*. He was peculiarly happy to find *Sita* seated over the door, which he declared to be a decisive proof of the sense and devotional excellence of the founders of this superb temple, which he very justly extolled, as far excelling in sculptural beauty and decorations any thing he had ever seen or heard of in India, or could possibly imagine had existence any where. This surprise and admiration at the superiority

of the Javan architecture, was manifest in every sepoy who saw them. Nothing could equal the astonishment of the man who attended me throughout this survey at every thing he saw; nor did he fail to draw a very degrading and natural contrast between the ancient Javans, as Hindus and artists, and their degenerate sons, with scarce a remnant of arts, science, or of any religion at all. P. 27.

When these Bengal soldiers describe what they saw as so much superior to any thing of the same kind "in India," we are disposed to receive their information with some reserve, and to enquire what parts of India they had seen. If Bengal merely and its immediate neighbourhood (no small scope-geographically considered) they are not competent to form correct comparisons between the temples or ruins of India generally and those of other parts. As to Bengal, it is a flat, rockless, sandy, slimy region, extremely uninteresting to the Archaeologist. It is merely a fine, tame, prosaic, rich, populous, highly civilized, and happy country, having a wise and powerful government, effecting the tranquillity, and variously operating on the comforts of a virtuous and grateful population; dense of course, and annually increasing. It is probably a new country, chiefly alluvial, and affording no such excavations, ruins, colossuses, &c. as the wild, mountainous, mythological, poetical, semibarbarous, region of the Dekkan. To call forth the holy energies of the Hindu, it is requisite that he reside in such countries as the north or south of India, in Nepal or the Dekkan, or in Java. Countries abounding in furcated mountains, pinnacles, craters, clefts, volcanoes, cascades, and all the varieties of epic imagery, are what suit the enthusiastic and mystical Hindu, who sees the attributes of Deity in every aberration, and indeed in almost every operation of the secondary causes in nature.

Next to *Boro Bodo* in importance, and perhaps still more interesting, are the ex-

tensive ruins which are found on *Gunung Dieng*, the supposed residence of the gods and demigods of antiquity. This mountain, from its resemblance to the hull of a vessel, is also called *Gunung Prahu*. There are no less than twenty-nine different peaks of this mountain, or rather cluster of mountains, each of which has its peculiar name, and is remarkable for some particular production or natural phenomenon.

On a table land about six hundred feet higher than the surrounding country, which is some thousand feet above the level of the sea, are found the remains of various temples, idols and other sculptures, too numerous to be described in this place. A subject in stone having three faces, and another with four arms, having a ball or globe in one hand and a thunderbolt in another, were the most conspicuous.

The ascent from the country below to the table-land on which these temples stood is by four flights of stone steps, on four different sides of the hill, consisting of not less than one thousand steps each. The ascent from the southern side is now in many parts steep and rocky, and in some places almost inaccessible, but the traveller is much assisted by the dilapidated remains of the stone steps, which appear to be of the greatest antiquity. Time alone, indeed, cannot have so completely demolished a work, of which the materials were so durable and the construction so solid. The greatest part of this wonderful memorial of human industry lies buried under huge masses of rock and lava; and innumerable proofs are afforded of the mountain having, at some period since the formation of the steps, been in a state of violent eruption. Near the summit of one of the hills there is a crater of about half a mile diameter. P. 31.

These are the objects, existing only in such countries as are above described and adverted to, that the timid, superstitious, priest-ridden, sleek, wealthy, Bengally creeps to in expiation of his silly sins; amounting, haply, to the crime of omitting to feed a calf before he fed himself—breathing on a monstrous idol with unwashed mouth—cutting his nails on a Saturday—or some such matter, to be atoned only by pilgrimage, fasting, praying, and, above all, feasts and presents to the gods—that is, of course, to Brahmans—in exact correspondence to the wealth and timidity of the miserable sinner. But to

continue our extracts descriptive of the ruins on *Gunung Prahu*, the *Meru* of Java.

At no great distance from this crater, in a north west direction, is situated a plain or table land, surrounded on all sides but one by a ridge of mountains about a thousand feet above it. At some very remote period it was perhaps the crater of a vast volcano. On its border are the remains of four temples of stone, greatly dilapidated, but manifestly by the effect of some violent shock or concussion of the earth. The largest of them is about forty feet square: the walls are ten feet thick, and the height about thirty-five feet. The only apartment which it contains is not more than twenty feet square, and has only one entrance. The roof is arched to a point in the centre, about twenty feet high above the walls, so that the whole building was almost one solid mass of masonry, composed of the most durable cut stone, in blocks of from one to two feet long, and about nine inches square. Yet these walls, so constructed, are rent to the bottom. It was particularly observable, that little or no injury had been done by vegetation, the climate being unfavorable to the *rajinis*, whose roots are so destructive to the buildings of the lower regions. The entablatures of these buildings still exhibit specimens of delicate and very elegant sculpture. Several deep excavations are observed in the neighbourhood. These, it is said, were made by the natives, in search of gold utensils, images, and coins, many of which have, from time to time, been dug up here.

The whole of the plain is covered with scattered ruins and large fragments of hewn stone to a considerable distance. In the centre are four more temples, nearly similar to those before mentioned, but in a much better state of preservation, the sculpture being in many places quite perfect. Numerous images of deities are scattered about.

On a more minute examination of this plain, traces of the site of nearly four hundred temples were discovered, having broad and extensive streets or roads running between them at right angles. The ground plan of these, as far as could be ascertained, with sketches of the different images, ornaments and temples, which distinguish this classic ground, have been made by Captain Baker, who devoted three weeks to this interesting object.

The whole of the country lying between *Gunung Dieng* and *Brambanan*, in a line nearly crossing the central part of the island, abounds with ruins of temples, dilapidated images, and traces of Hinduism. Many of the villagers between *Bledran*, and *Jetis*, in the road from

Bongach, through *Kedu*, have availed themselves of the extensive remains to form the walls of their buildings. In the enclosures to several of the villages (which are here frequently walled in) are discovered large stones, some representing gorgon heads, others beautifully executed in relief, which had formed the friezes and cornices of temples, all regularly cut so as to be mortised together, but now heaped one upon another in the utmost confusion and disorder.

Along the fields, and by the road side, between *Jelod* and *Macdon*, are seen in ditches or elsewhere, many beautiful remains of sculpture, and among them many *Yaks* and *Lingans*, where they seem not only to be entirely disregarded by the natives, but thrown on one side as it in the way.

Next follows an account by Dr. Horsfield of the ruins found in the eastern provinces of the native princes, in the year 1813.

In regarding them, the vicinity of the former capital of the princes of the house of *Melapaja* strangely offers itself for consideration; and a traveller perceives them to increase in number, as he proceeds from the western to the eastern districts.—P. 31.

Besides various inscriptions, some of which have been carefully taken off, remains of buildings, pedestals, and *rechas* of different sizes, have also been collected from various parts of this province (*Kedery*) and employed to decorate a well and bath near the capital. In clearing and levelling the ground for a dwelling, and for a new capital, on the site of the village *Brebeg*, by following the indication of water oozing from the surface, in a slight concavity covered by a wild vegetation, the remains of a bath were discovered, constructed with neatness, and not without taste and art. Six small outlets or fountains pour the water into it, which was conducted from a rivulet flowing at some distance, by small canals cut out of stone, but bedded in a foundation of brick. The fountains discharging the water are covered with sculpture in relief, tolerably executed; one of these is a female figure pouring small streams from the

breasts. Adjoining to this bath are several other reservoirs of water, included in the same square, and receiving the supply from the same channels. Every thing is massy, constructed of regular and elegant bricks. The present *Tumenggung** has collected near this bath, many *rechas* and other antiquities from various parts of the district.—P. 34.

Many other ruins and antiquities of *Kedery* are described; including caves and subterranean apartments; but none approaching in magnitude or elegance, those of western India. In one of them is a *Lingat*, denoting the sect of its constructors.

The *rechas* which have been accumulated at the capital of *Sebang* from the vicinity, indicate the condition of the ancient establishments, as the general review of the antiquities found in the province, strongly points out that its former culture was very different from its present rudeness. Places which are now covered with almost impenetrable forests, the first appearance of which would indicate an undisturbed growth from the origin of vegetation, are found to conceal the most stupendous monuments of human art and labour.—P. 32.

Of these several are described—

— The second compartment is less extensive: a small *chacha* (temple) of excellent workmanship, built of stone, here attracts particular notice. The remains of various buildings, pedestals, and broken ornaments, are also observed, and it is probable that others are concealed by the forest and mould, which covers this compartment, which must be considered as the vestibule to the third or eastern division, containing the principal edifice: this of the various remains of the whole area deserves the most attention. It is, indeed, a surprising and a wonderful work: both the labour required in the construction, and the art displayed in the decoration are incalculable. — Here the figure of *Brabma* (the *recha* with four faces) is placed alone, of a workmanship and finish supralatively

* Head, we presume, of the town, or district.

† We deemed this word *Recha* to have been the same as the *Raksha* of eastern mythologists, and applicable to demons or malignant beings—but were perhaps mistaken.—Rev.

‡ The respectful appellation of *recha* or *raksha*, would perhaps be applied to *Brabma*, or to any other Hindu deity by a Mahomedan, or even by a Buddhist.—Rev.

excellent. I shall not enter into a detail of the sculpture which covers all the sides of the three compartments: its diversity far exceeds the bounds of my examination, or description. In the intelligent visitor it excites astonishment, and displays a degree of art and of taste, equal, as far as my opportunities for observation have extended, to that of any of the other remains of antiquity found on Java." — "But I shall not extend these details. Various spots were mentioned by the inhabitants, which are now covered with a close forest, in which less considerable remains, *reclhas*, &c. are found, and others are probably concealed or unknown. They existed also on the south side of the large river flowing from the east, in the tract of *Ludaya*, celebrated at present only on account of the mildness of the territory. In my botanical excursions through this and the neighbouring districts, I also met with various caverns and other remains, the retreat of *sukirs*, hermits, &c. to which the approach is difficult or painful: they are distinguished by the denomination of *Ber-tapa*."—P. 40.

At *Singa Sari*, in the district of *Malang*, were noticed many ruins and remains of great antiquity and elegance, some of which are described. Among them "an enormous gorgon head"—two porters with clubs in their hands resting on the shoulder. Of similar porters found at other places, portraits are given.

Proceeding a short distance farther into the forest, we found several images of the Hindu mythology, in excellent preservation, and more highly executed than any we had previously seen in the island. In the centre, without protection from the weather, was the bull *Nandi*, quite perfect, with the exception of the horns. The image is about five feet and a half long, in high preservation, and of excellent proportion and workmanship.

Near the bull, and placed against a tree, is a magnificent *Brahma*. The four heads are perfect. The figure is highly ornamented, and more richly dressed than is usual. Not far off we noticed *Mahadewa*, known by his trident.—P. 42.

The three last noted subjects, with others found near *Singa Sari*, are well represented in plates. The *Nandi*, or bull, in particular, seems finely executed. We do not clearly perceive, nor from a recollection of similar figures can we comprehend, how *Brahma*'s

"four heads" can be "perfect;" because in subjects in relief three only can be seen; unless, indeed, where so very bold and high, that parts are wholly detached from the mass, which doth not seem to be the case in this instance.

A similar relation in an early traveller has led to error respecting the grand *triumph* bust in the *Elephanta* cave. We do not, however, say that in this case our author is inaccurate—but we think so.

A car or chariot of *Suria*, or the sun, with seven horses, of which the heads were wanting, was the only other object of antiquity in this group. The horses are at full speed, with extended tails, and the square of the chariot seems to have once formed the pedestal of an image.—Ib.

—Of *Surya*, or the regent of the sun, most likely; as is often seen in sculpture and metal on the continent.

At the distance of about a hundred yards from this spot, we were conducted to a magnificent *Ganesa* of a colossal size, most beautifully executed, and in high preservation. The pedestal is surrounded by skulls, and skulls seem used not only as ear-rings, but as the decoration of every part to which they can be applied. The head and trunk are very correct imitations of nature.—(Our readers will recollect that *Ganesa*, the Hindu god of prudence and policy, has the head and trunk of an elephant.)—The figure appears to have stood on a platform of stone; and from the number of stones scattered, it is not improbable it may have been inclosed in a niche or temple.—P. 43.

This subject is given as a frontispiece to the volume, and is one of the most amusing monsters we have seen. Notwithstanding its "colossal size," it has we perceive by the plate, been "brought from *Singa Sari*;" and we hope to England. We cannot judge of its dimensions; as "colossal," applied to a mythological monster, is very vague. Our well known friend *Ganesa* exhibits in the main, the same figure, attributes, and symbols, on Java, as all over India. We do not, indeed, recol-

lect to have elsewhere seen him so elaborately *golgothaic*.

At other places—*Kedal, Jagu, &c.* extensive ruins were discovered and examined. Near the latter, this account is given of the remains of a temple in a forest.

This building is most richly ornamented with carved work, and various devices in relief are cut in the first, second, and third stories. One of these reliefs represents a battle between an army of apparently polished people, and an army of *Batakas*.* The figures are very rudely carved and disproportioned; but in general richness of effect may be compared to the skill of the ornaments at *Burn Bodo*. There are a variety of processions and achievements represented in different parts, but no where could we observe any image or particular object of devotion. Along the cornices, which are most splendidly rich, we noticed birds and beasts of various kinds interwoven. In one part 'a palm tree between two lambs approaching each other, in another a perfect boar, apparently led to the sacrifice.

—At *Malang* I received from the *Tuanung'gunz*, a small square stone box, containing a golden *lingam*;† this had been discovered three months before, about a cubit under ground, by a peasant, while digging for stones to build his cooking place. The *lingam* had originally two very small red stones within it, something like rubies: one of them was lost before it was delivered to me, the other by the party examining it.—P. 45.

The remains of antiquity still existing at *Suku*, though not to be compared with those at *Bramban*, and *Boro Bodo* in extent and magnificence, seem to claim a peculiar interest, on account of the indication they afford of a different form of worship. These ruins were not known to Europeans until a short time previous to my visit in May 1815 ‡ When I visited them, the native inhabitants of *Surakarta* were also ignorant of their existence, and we are indebted for the discovery of them to the British resident at that court, Major Martin Johnson.—P. 45.

* *Rakshas*. probably, as more classically designated in western India;—the plural of *Raksha*; who, according to Keene's *Cyclopedia* under that word, are "a species of malignant demon, of whom great use is made in the epic machinery and popular tales of the Hindus. They are of various shapes and colour, and supposed to be animated by the souls of bad men of earlier existence, receiving punishment in these forms, as enemies to the gods, and obstructors of their beneficent intentions towards mankind."—*Rec.*

† Of this obscene symbol, the reader will find an ample account under *Linga*, in the work quoted in the preceding note.—*Rec.*

‡ These ruins are not more than twenty-six miles from the native capital of *Surakarta*, in an easterly direction. The account of them is, we believe, by Dr. Horsfield.—*Rec.*

The principal structure is a truncated pyramid, situated on the most elevated of three successive terraces. The ruins of two obelisks, having the form of the section of a pyramid, are also observable in the vicinity of the principal building, and on each side of the western front appear several piles of ruinous buildings and sculpture. The length of the terraces is about one hundred and fifty-seven feet; the depth of the first, eighty feet; of the second, thirty; and of the highest, one hundred and thirty feet.

The approach is from the west, through three porches or gateways, of which the outermost alone is now standing; but enough remains of the second and third, to indicate a similarity of construction. This porch is a building of about sixteen feet high, in tolerable preservation, of a pyramidal form. The entrance is seven feet and a half high, and about three feet wide; a gable on head forms the *key-stone of the arch*. The ascent is first by seven, and shortly after by three steps; and in relief, on the centre of the flooring under the porch, is a representation of the male and female pudenda §

On the outer face of the porch several figures are sculptured in relief. On the right side the principal figure is that of a man of monstrous appearance devouring a child; to his right a dog sitting, the head wanting, and a bird of the stork kind near the root of a tree, on one of the branches of which, a bird not unlike a dove or pigeon is perched; over the figure is a bird on the wing, either the hawk or eagle. Above the figure of a man with the tail of a snake writhing in his mouth, is another which appeared to us to be that of a sphynx; it is however represented as floating in the air, with the legs, arms, and tail extended. The tail is similar to that of the lizard species, and the hands appear to be webbed claws, but the body, limbs, and face are human; the breasts distinguish it as a female. Over this again is a small curling reptile, like a worm or small snake, reminding us of the asp.

On the north and on the south face of the gateway, there is a colossal eagle with extended wings, holding in its talons an immense serpent, plaited in three folds, its head turned towards the eagle and ornamented with a coronet.

It was impossible to reflect on the design of these sculptures, without being forcibly struck with their reference to the ancient worship of Egypt. The form of

§ That is, as we imagine, a symbolical representation of what is supposed to be the *phallus*, &c. under the common and decent forms of the *Linga* and *Yoni*—decuit, as far as regards their appearance. Respecting their allusions much may be said; and much is said in the *Cyclopedia* referred to in the preceding note.—*Rec.*

the gateway itself, and of all the ruins within our view, was pyramidal. In the monster devouring the child we were reminded of *Typhon*; in the dog of *Anou-bis*; in the stork of the *Ilis*; the tree too, seemed to be the palm by which the Egyptians designated the year; the pigeon, the hawk, the immense serpents, were all symbols of Egyptian worship.—P. 47.

Most of the subjects described in the above extract, with many others found among the ruins at *Suku*, are represented in plates. The form of the principal pyramidal temple may remind the inspector both of Egyptian and Mexican architecture. But many buildings in the Carnatic and Dekkan, evince that the same indefatigable race of workmen constructed the latter, and those at *Suku*—whatever hypothesis may be indulged in touching the cognate origin of the others.

The stile of sculpture, and the mythological figures given in a plate opposite page 46, indicate considerable departure from the common productions of Hindu artists, however whimsical and ridiculous the latter sometimes are. We often see in British India, and elsewhere, representations sufficiently deserving these, and sometimes more reprehensible epithets. Those at *Suku* have certain coincidences of attribute that mark them as appertaining to the same race of Brahman mythologists. The main figure seems of *Garuda* in masquerade. On the whole, indeed, these subjects might, were orientals much addicted to caricature, be plausibly suspected as intended to throw ridicule on the sacred follies of the orthodox, either by the schismatic and rival Baudhists, or by the later and anti-idolatrous Mahomedans. But the pyramidal forms, the monster devouring the child with a dog by his side, the hawk, the stork, the serpent, are equally Hindu as Egyptian symbols.

Lengthened descriptions follow of temples and many interesting subjects discovered among the ruins of *Suku* near the mountain *Lawa*.

The trisula or trident, tortoise, bear, monkey, linga, yoni, and other points, are sufficiently Hindu to mark their origin. No traditions were learned respecting these temples. Subsequent information has warranted a decision that the character found in the inscriptions is an ancient form of the Javan, and that a date on one of the stones is 1361, and on the larger phallus, 1362. Such dates, however, prove but little. The temples at *Brambanan* and *Bora Bora* are recorded to have been constructed about 525—by other authorities not till after the 1000th year of the Javan era: but, as far as the general tradition may be relied on, they were the work of the sixth or seventh centuries. The temples at *Singa Sari* are attributed to a princess named *Dewi Kili Suchi*, a cousin and cotemporary of the famed *Panji*, the son of an Indian lady. This brings the construction of those temples to about 850 A. J. Other authorities carry it back to about 550.

Besides the extensive remains of temples and other edifices already mentioned in the districts east of *Cheribon*, where alone the antiquities deserve attention as works of art, there are to be found on the mountain of *Ung'arang* the ruins of several very beautifully executed temples in stone, with numerous dilapidated figures, and among them several chariots of *Suriu* or the sun.

The *Chandi Banyukuning* (yellow water) which are so called from their vicinity to the village of that name, are situated within a few yards of a small volcanic crater, which at the time I visited them was in many parts too hot to be trodden with safety. They appear to have been built on extensive terraces cut out of the mountain, and rising one above another at intervals of some hundred yards. The natives assert that the temples were formerly far more extensive, and that near the summit of several of the adjoining peaks other temples are to be found. But here, as in most parts of Java, the mountains for a considerable way below the summit have been covered, for ages, with an almost impenetrable forest: and where this is not the case, the mountains have either been rent near their summit, or are covered with lava or ashes from volcanic

eruptions, so that whatever may have formerly been the extent and grandeur of the edifices which once crowned their towering heights, they are at present either concealed or destroyed. Notwithstanding the diligent search made by the British during the short period of their stay on Java, there are doubtless many very interesting discoveries to be made. P. 52.

Illustrative of this chapter on Javan antiquities, we are presented with no fewer than thirty-five plates—all very well, and some very beautifully executed, and bearing the appearance of being faithfully accurate. These plates comprize, among other matter, temples in ruins and restored, inscriptions, reliefs, chariots, land-marks, gorgons, harpies, coins, images in stone and metal, representing Brahma, Siva, Vishnu, Budha, Ganesa, Durga, &c. &c. in various modes; none of them, we believe, differing essentially from their representations given in other Hindu Pantheistic publications. Our author tells us (p. 56), that "many of them do not occur in Moor's Pantheon." Not, perhaps, in every minute variety of position, or ornament; but, in the essentials of form, character, or attribute, we have not, on an examination of some strictness, discovered in the work before us any deity exclusively Javan, or attribute not recognizable as appertaining also to continental India.

One of the plates of this portion of the work we must select for more particular notice. It is entitled "From subjects in stone collected by the Chinese and deposited in their temple of worship near Batavia." This curious plate—curious, not so much from the nature, as from the destiny, of its subjects—contains six figures. One of the woolly-headed, thick-lipped, long-eared, cross-legged Budha, in the form, features, and position common to Ava, Siam, Canara, Ceylon, Japan, and other Budhaic countries, as well as in the new Brahmanical region of the Dekkan: two figures of the well known eight-

handed Durga slaying the demon Mahisha, so often seen in India, and so variously, as well as the preceding subject, exhibited in the Hindu Pantheon: two of Parvati, or Devi, two-handed, seated, and ornamented in the usual mode; and one of four-handed Vishnu, standing, with his common attributes.

The period at which they were collected is not known, and the subjects in general are not so well executed as those found in the eastern parts of the island; but it is remarkable, that the Chinese, whose form of worship is at present so different from that of the Hindus (however similar it may have been formerly) should in a foreign land thus prize and appreciate the idols of a people whom they affect to hold in contempt. P. 55.

The subject of Parvati in her martial character of Durga, or Active Virtue, slaying the *Asura* or monster Mahisha, seems to have been a favorite with the artists of Java, as well as with those of continental India. It occurs at least half a dozen times in the work under our notice, and oftener in the Hindu Pantheon, varying in position and execution; but the elaborate story is told alike in them all. On Java she is called *Loro Jongron*. With the exception of this appellation (the meaning of which we are ignorant of) and that of Gana and others to Ganesa, the Javans of the present day are said, but we doubt if correctly, to attach no particular designation to the different deities found among them.

The casts in metal which have been discovered in the central districts of Java are numerous. The subjects represented in the plates annexed, were selected from a collection of about a hundred brought by me to this country. They had most of them been found at different times near the ruins of the temples, and preserved in the families of the petty chiefs. I am indebted to Mr. Lawrence, the resident of *Kedu*, for many of them, which were brought in to him by the natives, on its being generally known that subjects of the kind were interesting to the British authorities.

The casts are generally of copper, sometimes of brass, and rarely of silver. The majority and best executed were found in the vicinity of *Gunung Dieng*; and it is

asserted that formerly many gold casts of a similar description were discovered, which have been melted down. The village of *Kali Beber*, situated at the foot of the mountain, is said from time immemorial to have paid its annual rent, amounting to upwards of a thousand dollars, in gold, procured by melting down the relics of antiquity discovered in its vicinity; but for some years past, no more golden images being found, the rents are paid in the coin of the country.

Among the casts now exhibited, will be observed two images of *Brahma*; one with eight arms, standing upon a male and female figure;* the other with four, on a pedestal surmounted by the lotus, having a fragment of the goose in front. The former, in particular, is most beautifully executed.

The casts vary from three to six inches in height, and abound in a variety of delicate ornaments, which it has not been attempted to represent in the plates.

Several copper cups, varying from three to five inches in diameter, and having the signs of the Zodiac and other designs represented upon them in relief, have likewise been discovered in various parts of the Island. A fac simile (reduced) of them is given in the annexed plate.

A variety of bells, tripods, and ornaments of various descriptions, occur in casts of metal, and form part of the collection brought to England. Several of them are represented in one of the annexed plates. Pp. 56-7.

Many of these casts seem to be executed with great metallurgic skill, and even with great taste. The execution of the plates, as we have already noticed, is excellent, as far as it goes. But we wish it had gone further, and embraced all the "variety of delicate ornaments with which the casts abound, which it has not been attempted to represent." p. 56. The attitude of some figures is spirited, of others easy and elegant.

Copious as our extracts have been we have not been able to notice even half the assemblages of ruins described. What we have indulged in may serve to shew the early excellence of the artists who have left such specimens of their genius to a people who seem so utterly imitative. Except among absolute barbarians, we shall rarely find so

few respectable edifices, public or private, as among the four or five millions of modern Javans. Their "faith," it is true, renders them abhorrent from sculpture, "in the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth"—for the Mahomedans have literally interpreted and adhered to this passage of the Decalogue: still ingenuity and taste might here or elsewhere, be innocently displayed in the comfort and decoration of their habitations.

Nor is it to be supposed that all the ruins worthy of notice were seen by the English during their short sojourn in Java. When we contemplate their extent in this remote island, where a few years ago no one seemed to have any knowledge of the existence of Hinduism, we may reasonably expect similar discoveries in other islands in the vast Eastern Archipelago. The more, indeed, we extend our research into the antiquities of the Hindus, the more we are surprized at the spread of their religion, and the art and perseverance of its votaries.

In ancient inscriptions Sir Thomas Raffles has greatly enriched his work. But in this line we are unable to afford our readers any useful information. Some ancient coins are given, supposed to be of dates from the 9th to the 16th century. They seem nearly equally rude and unintelligible. All hitherto found have the square hole in the middle for the purpose of stringing, similar to the base *cash* of China; the only coin of that empire. We may reasonably conclude that the effigies and inscriptions on all coins, however rude, had originally a meaning; and the attempt to discover it, and the date, is, no doubt, commendable, and is sometimes useful. The failure, or supposed failure, implies no discredit. We cannot but think the mode adopted to the end of determining the dates on the Javan coins, at p. 61. vol. ii. inconclusive and fanciful, as far as

* We have doubts if it be *Brahma* represented in this fine subject. *Rev.*

we understand it:—but the *rationale* is not very clearly explained, and the process is evidently unsatisfactory to our author. From the engraving of one side, as we presume, of fifteen coins, “taken indiscriminately from a collection of upwards of a hundred brought to England,”* we should not have made the remark “that the figures, such as they are, are in general well defined and clearly executed:”—on the contrary, we cannot with any certainty, make out, in many instances, what the figures may have been intended to represent.

But perhaps the most striking and interesting vestige of antiquity which is to be found in the eastern seas, is the actual state of society in the island of *Bali*, whither the persecuted Hindus took refuge on the destruction of *Mahapajit*, and where the Hindu religion is still the established worship of the country. This interesting island has hitherto been but little explored by Europeans, and what we know of it is only sufficient to make us anxious to know more. P. 61.

This is very true, notwithstanding Sir Thomas's commendable and successful industry in availing himself of every thing accessible in view, to the gratification of our justly excited curiosity. The result of his visit to *Bali*, in 1815, he has communicated in a condensed

form in the Appendix K. of which we fear we shall be able to take but little further notice.

After some very sensible general reflections on the comprehensive subject of Javan antiquities, and the origin and purpose of the architectural grandeur and sculptural beauty of the edifices whose remains now claim our admiration, Sir Thomas Raffles thus concludes the very interesting chapter which he has devoted to its discussion.

To trace the coincidences of the arts, sciences, and letters of ancient Java, and those of Egypt, Greece, and Persia, would require more time and more learning than I can command. Such investigation I must leave to the reader, deeming myself fortunate, if in recording their vestiges in the traces of a high state of civilization, to be found in the ruins, languages, poetry, history, and institutions of Java, I have succeeded in obtaining any share of his interest and respect for a people whom I shall ever consider with peculiar esteem and affection. P. 63.

The author has, we confess, interested us much in the early history and antiquities of Java; more in the future comfort and welfare of its inhabitants. In this feeling we rejoice to observe, that, extensive and valuable as the information is with which he has favored us, we may yet expect more, both from his own and from the taste and industry of others. We shall await the appearance of other announced publications connected with Java; with some earnestness of expectancy; and if they emulate the excellencies of this precursive work, we shall have great cause of exultation in the literary activity of our countrymen in that remote quarter. It would seem, that with equal felicity of forecast and exertion of industry, they had anticipated and provided against the restoration of this interesting and valuable island into the hands of the incurious — phlegmatic — all-grasping — nothing-returning, (allow us a little oriental *sesquipedalism*) — gin-drinking Dutchman — in whom it has excited no spark of sympathy, and to whom (unless

* So extensive is our eastern Empire—such is the ardor of research among our countrymen there—in multifarious in those countries are the articles of curiosity and value, ancient and modern, and such is our gratification at home on beholding them, that the institution of an Oriental Library and Museum at the India House, is a subject of national importance and gratulation. It is not on account merely of the gratification of curiosity, how verifiable, that such collections are chiefly commendable. They direct mankind to a better acquaintance with and greater esteem of each other, and often lead to consequences socially beneficial. The collection at the India House has, no doubt, assumed a very respectable appearance, and in the line of MSS. is we understand very valuable. Still its accumulations seem accidental or desultory, as if no system or ardour were observed or directed to its increase. In the hands of individuals in this country is dispersed a vast mass of materials, which, if concentrated, would comprize a Library and Museum of unequalled extent and value. While dispersed, such materials are of little comparative worth. The systematic disbursement of a few thousand pounds annually, would in no great length of time collect a considerable proportion of those and similar articles, and lay a foundation for a magnificent and national, and suitable institution. This we judge the likeliest period to expect encouragement and success to such a plan; when the direction of the affairs of the East Indies is in such enlightened hands, and the management of the Library so wisely delegated.

under a line of conduct widely differing from what the experience of the past, and—we grieve to say—the fearful promise of the future, authorize us to hope) it can be of no value.

Chapter X. contains “The History of Java from the earliest traditions to the establishment of Mahometanism.” The work would have been very incomplete without such an historical retrospect.

Among the various traditions regarding the manner in which Java and the Eastern Islands were originally peopled, and the source whence its population proceeded, it has been related, that the first inhabitants came in vessels from the Red Sea (*Laut Miro*), and that, in their passage, they coasted along the shores of Hindostan; that peninsula then forming an unbroken continent with the land in the Indian Archipelago, from which it is now so widely separated, and which, according to the tradition, has since been divided into so many distinct islands, by some convulsions of nature or revolution of the elements.—P. 65.

The traditions are wild, like those of other people, where real origin is lost, as is commonly the case, in antiquity—

And it is only from the supposed arrival of *Adi* or *Aji Saka*, that the Javans, even in their traditions, enter with any confidence into details. This event is generally referred to the first year of the Javan era, which corresponds with the 75th of the Christian era.—P. 67.

About the same time Buddhism is believed to have been introduced into China; and Saka being a Sanskrit name of Budha, as well as of an era, we may hence draw some reasonable historical inferences.

As a specimen of Javan historical facts, we may note that long after the age of confident tradition, we are told of a princess having burnt herself, “in consequence of refusing the knowledge of a man, by which she might have gained the language of all animals, and the power of making herself invisible.” The language of all animals, and the power of making herself invisible, are not the language of a princess afterwards bestowed on a people who are considered about as barbarians, we are told, as the Javans.

compiler considerable labour, and we ought to be duly thankful; but in truth, though valuable as an attempt to arrange the local facts or fables of past ages in some chronological order, it is uninteresting to the general reader. History, indeed, will for a time have lost some of its attraction. We have witnessed and felt near home such a series of tremendous facts, as to render tame the comparatively trivial occurrences of earlier periods and distant people. We may be said to have realized the benevolent hyperbole of Spanish courtesy, and to have “lived a thousand years;” for the stupendous events of ten centuries have been crowded into our own time.

In its detail Eastern history is rendered intricate and the less interesting, not only by the poetical propensities of most of its historians, but by their great inattention and inaccuracy as to dates; by a variety of eras or cycles, and by a frequent change of name of places, and of princes, generals, and distinguished persons. These, in their combination, tend greatly to entangle the thread of Eastern history, and to embarrass the research after chronological accuracy.

Chapter XI. contains the “History of Java, from the Establishment of Mahometanism (A. J. 1400) till the arrival of the British Forces in A. D. 1811, (A. J. 1738.)”—and participates in the character of its predecessor:—differing in being less wild in its traditions as we approach the age of record and experience, and confirming the melancholy fact that Eastern history—is it confined to Eastern history?—is little else than a tissue of crime—of oppressive inhumanity and cruelty on the part of the rulers—of apathy, or of treachery and cowardice on that of the ruled.

At page 153, we have revived, as of recent Javan occurrence, a fiction as old and stale as the poetical foundation of Carthage and the story of Dido—that of the equivo-

• We have doubts: must have cost the in this fine subject.

cal boon of as much ground as a bull's hide would cover or compass.

The name of *Khoja* we here find applied by the Javans to the natives of the Coromandel coast. To Armenians it is commonly applied in the East; and these Christians may, perhaps, have been among the early visitants to Java, and may have given their own distinctive appellation to the Coromandel folk generally. It is of this enterprising race of merchants, that the story of the bull hide cheat is told; and they seem to have established and left a character on Java, happily much at variance with that which they now, for the greater part, bear. For we are told—

Such is the aversion of the Javans for the *Khojas*, as well on account of their general character, as of their conduct on this occasion, that it is a proverb among them, "If you meet a snake and a *Khoja* in the same road, kill the *Khoja* first, and afterwards the snake."—P. 154.

The name of *Khoja*, or one nearly similar in sound, is also given, in India, and other Eastern countries, to eunuchs.

This chapter includes a "Line of the Mahometan Sovereigns of Java, who have ruled subsequently to the Destruction of the Hindu Government of Majapahit, down to the Javan year 1742.—A. D. 1815."

Not one of the sovereigns appears under a Mahommedan name: a fact which in itself shows strongly that the Faith has not taken the same hold in Java as in most other parts where it has established itself. As among Christians at baptism, the Mahommedans are generally, we had nearly said universally, particular and earnest on the point of giving suitable names to their converts at the performance of the initiary rite.

The present Susunan is, consequently, the eighteenth in succession from the first Hindu Prince. The average reign during the Mahometan government, is nineteen years. Taking the same average for the period of the Hindu government, its origin would be four hundred and eighteen years anterior to the destruction of Ma-

hapajis, A. J. 1400, and may be referred to the close of the tenth century of the Javan, or to the middle of the eleventh century of the Christian era.—P. 231.

Next follows a chronological table of events, from the records and traditions of the Javans, since the arrival of *Aji Saka*, the commencement of their era, continued to A. J. 1692, or A. D. 1767. It is valuable, and would be complete if continued, which might so easily have been done, to a recent period—say, to the restoration of Java to the Dutch.

The chapter and the body of the work is concluded by an account of the several principal divisions of Java and Madura—accompanied by extensive and minute statistical tables, which are, as before observed, of great value—and must, in their compilation and arrangement, have demanded great labour and application. We can only repeat our commendation of the useful qualifications evinced in the accumulation of these valuable materials.

A series of Appendices occupy about half the volume, and conclude the work. Over these we shall throw a passing glance.

Appendix A. contains memoranda and tables, connected with the insalubrity of Batavia. On this topic we have already touched. B. is on the Japan trade. Had we not trespass so greatly on the limits assigned to this department of our Journal, we should be tempted to enlarge on this topic, not only as regarding the importance of the Japan trade with Java and India generally, but as affecting England directly. Considering our critical position in respect to Chinese politics, we cannot but feel and express a hope that the view of our statesmen is directed strongly toward Japan and Formosa, as points offering at this moment an opening, commercial and political, as interesting and important as the dawn of day in South America.

Until the direct interference of the English with the trade between

India and China, the export of India thither was chiefly in gold and silver; and caused a great drain from a country that worked but few mines of the precious metals. Except China and Japan, however, all the civilized world seemed to covet Indian products, and lavishly poured their wealth in exchange into that favored country. Half a century back the demand of India for English commodities, except for the use of the few Europeans there, was as slack as it continues in China. We have begun to teach India the increase of wants beyond her own sources of supply, and our manufacturers feel the effect. England no longer sends bullion to India, otherwise than when its cheapness here renders it a marketable commodity. Our various wares are preferred. India no longer sends bullion to China; but now exports so much more largely than heretofore, as to require, notwithstanding the greatly increased sum of China articles imported, and the provision of a valuable investment of tea, &c. for England, a large balance to be paid in gold and silver. India must thus soon again become one of the richest countries in the world, both as to her possession of imported precious metal, and her superabundant aggregate of agricultural and manufacturing produce. The quantity of gold absorbed, not circulated, in India is immense; and the theory of its absorption is curious—but cannot be touched on here. It is extremely interesting to contemplate what the enterprize, skill, probity, and other commercial merits of England, has effected, and may effect, in revolutionizing, as it were, the empire of trade and exchange. For many years, perhaps centuries, the trade between India and China has been considerable. Heretofore it was carried on through entrepôts, as no nautical skill existed in either country adequate to the completion of so long a voyage direct and uninterrupted. Vessels,

originally from the Red Sea perhaps—found their way to Surat, and crept thence along the western coast of India to Calicut or Ceylon, and there exchanged their wares or specie, for spices, sugar, sandal, &c. and returned with the changed monsoon. Or a few more enterprising commanders, Arabs probably, pushed across the mouth of the bay of Bengal to Achin, and perhaps to Malacca and Java, where they found the goods of the Moluccas and China, brought thither by junks to be bartered for their own. The returns from the eastern isles consisted chiefly in spices, gums, and gold dust. The former finding their way to Europe through Egypt, from "Araby the blest," were traced no further back; and we often read in older writers, and, indeed, sometimes in authors of date sufficiently modern to be better informed, of the "perfumes of Arabia,"—a country little "redolent of spice." No more, indeed, the source of this luxury than of the wonderful discovery of the decimals that still are named after it among us; though, in Arabia, they correctly bear the name of "Indian figures." But who is hardy and tasteless enough to resist such authority as this?—

—As when to those who sail

Beyond the Cape of Hope, and now are past
Mozambique, off at sea north-east winds blow
Sabaean odours from the spicy shore
Of Araby the blest; with such delay
Well pleased, they slack their course, and
many a league,
Cheer'd with the grateful smell, old ocean smiles,

Malabar has long possessed a race of navigators of considerable enterprize, when compared with their timid neighbours. We speak of the Mahommedan tribe of *Mapla*, who, centuries back, it is reasonably supposed, pushed directly over the Erythrean Sea to the mouth of the *Mare Rubrum*, and perhaps to Mocha and Jedda. Their commercial spirit was backed by another; and few moral stimuli combine with greater effect than those of traffic and religion. We

see and know very little of Hindu nautics; such pursuits are contrary to their superstitious feelings—but we may infer they were early navigators, for in books as old probably as the *Iliad*, we find regulations for sea insurances. Perhaps, however, they were mere coasting voyages, and securities against the pirates, anciently and now, so daring and organized in the Indian seas.

Adverting, for another moment, to the existing state of our relations with China, commercial and political, if the latter may be allowed a separate existence, we cannot but apprehend an early interruption thereof. It will most likely terminate in extended intercourse, and that at no distant date. Meanwhile, should our apprehensions be unhappily verified, we should severely feel the effect of such interruption; and it is as well to look the danger boldly in the face, and wisely to provide against it. Foreseeing a danger is the reverse of creating one. We ground our view of this important question on some knowledge of Chinese subtlety and ignorance, and haughtiness and meanness. We may assure ourselves that the affair of the *Lady Shore* is not forgotten, nor forgiven, even in the lapse of so many years. It has been kept alive by the intermediate occurrence of certain points of difference—the same in kind, but differing in degree—and the spirited affair of the *Alceste*, and the result of our recent embassy—as far as we are permitted to speculate—cannot fail of fanning the slumbering embers of political rancour. Glad shall we be if erring herein; but our short-sightedness tending haply to magnify what we can see but dimly, leads us to the persuasion, that the seeds of hostile feeling,—nay, (why mince it?) of *hostilities*,—are deeply rooted between England and China; and that no great length of time, perhaps not another year, will suffice for the development of some

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of its matured fruits. We have by accident had an opportunity of seeing some important documents, that will not, perhaps, perhaps ought not, be published, connected with our late embassy, which confirm our conviction that a much greater portion of forbearance than has of late marked the conduct of our cabinet, and a much smaller portion of insolence on the part of the Chinese, must be brought into operation, to avert the results in our contemplation.

Appendix C. is a “translation of a modern version of the *Suria Alem*,” a code of laws that chiefly guides the administration, and rules the population of Java. As such it may be, to a certain degree, curious; and at any rate is judiciously given in such a work at this. But, as a code, it is an uneuclidened production. Its compound Sanskrit and Arabic name means the light or sun of the world. Like other eastern codes, it is so vague as to leave most points that it professes to explain sufficiently to the taste or caprice of the expounder. It is, in short, a contemptible code; affecting method, arrangement, and precision, but miserably defective in useful provisions, and sanguinary on points where its denunciations can never be carried into effect. An abstract is given of “some of the laws, which, according to the traditions of the Javans, were in force against the inhabitants previous to the arrival of *Ali Saka*.” The idea of laws being in force “against the inhabitants” of any state is an unhappy one; laws must be strange things when not for the inhabitants. But the former term may, perhaps, be too extensively applicable in the east.

The next article contains a proclamation by Lord Minto, on the assumption of sovereignty on Java by the English; and a code of regulations passed in February 1814, by the lieutenant governor, for the more effectual administration of justice in the provincial courts.

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The first is a manly, sensible edict; short, but sufficient, and highly honorable to the English character. The second seems, in our humble judgment, admirably calculated to meet the exigencies of the case, and the wants and feelings of the people. It consists of a hundred and seventy-three short numbered articles or paragraphs, doing honor to the head that originated it, and, as we have every reason to believe, to those who were charged with its execution.

Appendix B contains comparative vocabularies of the Malaya, Javan, Madurese, Bali, and Lam-pung languages, arranged under thirty-two heads: those of Java and Madura are given in two dialects each—Extract from the *Dusanamah*, a useful work, noticed in the earlier part of our review—Comparative Vocabulary of the Sanskrit, Kawi, and Pali—Kawi words with the meaning attached to them by the Panambahan of Sumenap, and specimen of the mystical meaning attached to the letters of the alphabet, by the same. These articles, of which we have already made slight mention, are a great accession to the lingual stores of Orientalists.

An "Account of Celebes" is given in F. Of this most irregularly shaped island, nearly as large, it is believed, as England, but containing probably less than one-fourth of its population, very little is known; and as little of other considerable islands in the eastern seas, formerly, and possibly still, the seat of potent governments, and the abode of numerous races of people, refined to a certain degree, and to a considerable degree in some instances; in others, the abode of slavery, piracy and barbarism. In most of them some admixture of all these ingredients will probably be perceptible. We now allude more particularly, as well to the island, called, but why we know not, Celebes, (a name unknown to the natives), as to

Luzon, Magindanao, Papua, Borneo, &c. as named in our charts of the eastern seas. So numerous are these islands, amounting, as some believe, to a thousand, that the spirit of research and enterprize, now in course of operation, may discover to us the condition of many millions of our fellow creatures, hitherto scarcely ranked in the scale of the human race; and, in their various degrees of civilization, a new world.

A plate of Celebean alphabets, ancient and modern, and a vocabulary of nine of its languages, accompany the account here given of this Hindu-Mahomedan country.

It is difficult to turn our eye towards the regions here alluded to without lamenting deeply the loss sustained by oriental literature and by the world, in the premature death of Dr. Leyden; the greatest loss hitherto to be deplored by Orientalists, except in that of Sir William Jones.

"Translation of the *Manek Maya*," occupies Appendix II. It is a mythological cosmogony, much venerated in Java, and equally calculated for the meridian of Benares or Poona; in which neighbourhood it probably originated. The names, fables, &c. are mostly Puranic.

Ancient inscriptions on stones found in Java, which stones, notwithstanding their bulk, have been removed thence, are comprehended in article I. of the Appendix. One of these has been sent from Bengal to England, as an appropriate present to Lord Minto; who, in acknowledgment, speaks of it as

"A curiosity, which, in weight at least, seems to rival Peter the Great's statue at Petersburg. I shall be very much tempted to mount this Javan rock upon our Minto Craig, that it may tell eastern tales of us long after our heads are under smother stones."

The value of these inscriptions are little commensurate with the mass of their recipients, or with their own immoderate length. They seem little else than a string of

common place verbosity, without pith or point—flattering, of course, and this was probably their chief object, to reigning potentates. If their dates can be depended on, some chronological points may, perhaps, be deduced from them.

An account of the very interesting island of Bali forms Appendix K. It is hither we may look, as far as our purview is yet permitted to extend, for the most valuable remains of Hindu antiquities. Although we have lost our political sovereignty in the eastern isles, we will not forego the hope that our learned society at Calcutta will continue to look eastward with an inquisitive eye. In our first rapid perusal of these volumes, we had marked many passages, in this account of Bali, for quotation and remark; but, under circumstances perhaps too obvious, we must withhold both.

A beautiful plate of a "Papuan, or native of New Guinea, ten years old," occurs in this part of the second volume. He was stolen in the currency of the ac-

cursed trade of which we have already spoken, but had the singular good fortune to fall into the hands of Sir Thomas Raffles, at Bali, and has accompanied him to England, "where he has excited some curiosity, being the first individual of the wholly hircine race of Eastern Asia who has been brought to this country."

We have called this a "beautiful plate," but the hideous visage of the poor Papuan must be abstracted from the sum of this epithet. He is probably of the aboriginal race, which at the present day forms the bulk of the population of New Guinea. If so, and the bulk may be judged by the sample, it must surely be the ugliest race under the sun.

The little remainder of the volume is occupied by regulations connected with the political and revenue departments of the British government of Java, forming, in their seemingly wise provisions, a suitable supplement to the earlier regulations already noticed.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, June 18.

A quarterly general court of proprietors of East India stock, which was made special for a variety of purposes, was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street.

The minutes of the former court having been read—

The *Chairman*,—(John Bebb, Esq.) said—"I have to acquaint the court that it is assembled to declare a dividend on the Company's capital stock, from the 5th of January last, to the 5th of July next. The court of directors have come to a resolution thereon, which shall be read."

The resolution was read, as follows:—

"At a court of directors held on Tuesday, the 17th of June, 1817.

"Resolved unanimously, that in pursuance of an act of the 53d of his present Majesty, cap. 155, it be recommended to the general court to declare a dividend of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, for the

"half year commencing the 5th January last, and ending the 5th July next."

The *Chairman* then moved, that the dividend for the above period be $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. which, being seconded by the deputy chairman, was carried unanimously.

The *Chairman* laid before the court, in pursuance of cap. 1. sec. 8. of the By-Laws, certain papers which had been presented to Parliament since the last court, the titles of which were read.

The *Chairman*.—"I am to acquaint the court, that the 12th section, chap. 10. of the By-Laws, ordains, that a list shall be laid before the court of all ships licensed to proceed to India by the court of directors, in the preceding year, ending the 30th of April, which list is also to contain the amount of tonnage, with the name of the respective owners and commanders. In conformity with this By-Law, I now lay the said list before the court."

Mr. Alderman *Atkins* wished to know whether those lists were printed?

The *Chairman* answered in the affirmative.

COMMITTEE OF BY-LAWS.

The *Chairman*.—"I have to state to the court, that the 1st sec. of the 3d chapter of the By-Laws ordains, that, at the general court annually held in June, a committee of fifteen shall be appointed to inspect the By-Laws. We shall now proceed to the election of that committee, and I think I cannot do better than propose, *seriatim*, the gentleman (with the exception of Thomas Lewis, Esq. deceased) who acted on it during the last year."

The names of the former committee having been read—

The *Chairman* proposed that Humphrey Howorth, Esq. be one of the members of the said committee, for the year ensuing. Agreed to unanimously.

That Whitshed Keene, Esq. be a member for the year ensuing.

Mr. *Hume* said, he expected before this question was put, to have seen a proprietor in court, who, he understood, was to have taken notice of the attendance of Mr. Keene. He had heard, that, for two years, Mr. Keene had not attended on the committee—and he had also learned that he did not, himself, wish to be placed in the situation, when he was elected to it. Now, when a reform had taken place, and it was the wish, both within and without the bar, to have efficient members on the committee, he conceived that a gentleman, who had not been able to attend for two years, (thereby shewing his non-efficiency) ought no longer to continue a member of it. He, therefore, wished to propose Mr. Weyland, in the room of Mr. Keene.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, the non-attendance of Mr. Keene was not occasioned by disinclination, but by incapacity. They all knew him to be a gentleman of very great age—and they also knew that he possessed great ability. He was, at present, a father of the East India Company. He was one of the oldest and largest proprietors—and was one of their most zealous and anxious defenders, when the Company's charter was questioned. He believed, without knowing it himself, that his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) was quite right in stating, that Mr. Keene would rather decline being continued on the committee. He, however, suggested to his hon. friend not to persist, on this occasion, in so summary a mode of proceeding. It was competent to any proprietor to name a gentleman, who was fitted for the situation—and if, on application to Mr. Keene, he declined being on the committee, then that gentleman might be elected. Mr. Keene's son-in-law he thought a very proper person. He was a gentleman who paid due attention to business, and possessed much ability. He had given great assistance to the Company, pending the renewal of their

charter, and that assistance had been publicly acknowledged.

Mr. *Grant* agreed very much in what the hon. and learned gentleman had stated. Considering Mr. Keene's great ability—that he was a very old proprietor—and that he had always shewn the utmost zeal for the Company's interest—he thought it would be a proceeding too abrupt, to displace him, without a previous intimation on his own part. Agreeing in every thing else that had been said, and allowing most fully the merits of the gentleman who had been named, still it appeared to him to be a matter of delicacy, not to remove Mr. Keene thus suddenly. The committee was a large one, consisting of fifteen members. It was felt, in forming it, that sickness or other incapacity, might prevent the attendance of all the members; and, therefore, a large number was proposed, in order to insure the presence of a majority. Under these circumstances, he submitted whether it would be delicate to remove Mr. Keene?

Mr. Alderman *Atkins* hoped his worthy friend behind him would withdraw his motion. After the services of Mr. Keene he trusted they would not discard him in this summary manner. It was of the utmost importance that there should be an efficient nomination, if Mr. Keene declined acting on the committee—which, from the state of his health, he was sorry to say was most probable. But he hoped not another word would be said about his situation, until such an intimation was given.

Mr. *Howorth* said, it was his opinion that some person should be elected in Mr. Keene's place. But, from feelings of delicacy—from sentiment of veneration for his age and respectability—it was his idea that they ought not to do anything so indecorous, as to remove him without any degree of notice—as a mere matter of course. It was, therefore, in their contemplation, to apply to him, in order to ascertain whether he wished to hold the situation in the ensuing year.

Mr. *Lowndes* said, every unpleasant reflection would be done away, by appointing Mr. Keene's son-in-law to the situation. He could see no breach of delicacy, in this case, when the son-in-law was proposed—to do what? To save his father-in-law a great deal of trouble, while the honour still remained, and would probably remain for a long time, in the same family. In his opinion, it would be infinitely more honourable to Mr. Keene to have the duties of the situation properly performed by his son-in-law, than if he remained himself an inefficient member of the committee.

Mr. *R. Jackson* thought they ought to proceed towards Mr. Keene with the as-

most delicacy and kindness. To persevere in the course proposed would not perhaps agree with any of those propositions. But, he understood, it was supposed by some gentlemen, that, if the court passed by the present opportunity, they would not have it in their power to make such an alteration till that day twelve months. This was certainly erroneous. It must be in the power of the court at any time, to fill up vacancies in that committee, or any other. By the visitation of Providence, several members might die, and surely nothing could prevent them from proceeding to an immediate election. It would be, perhaps, right to have an able and efficient man, as soon as possible, but, in respect to the individual in question they ought to abstain from proceeding, until they had some ratification from himself that he wished to decline the office.

Mr. *Hume* said, any wish, fairly expressed by the court, should, on his part, meet with the utmost attention. The proposition he had made did not originate in any disrespect towards Mr. Keene—but he understood that the committee of by-laws had received his resignation, and that they wished to have Mr. Weyland appointed, though, from motives of delicacy, they had not proposed him.

Mr. Whitshed Keene was then re-elected.

Mr. *Lounes*—"Would it be contrary to the rules of the court to state the profession of each gentleman proposed, in order to see whether the committee is a fair one, or one under the control of the court of directors?"—(*Cries of order!*)

The hon. D. Kinnard, George Cumming, Esq., William Drewe, Esq., Patrick Heatley, Esq. and Henry Smith, Esq. were re-elected without observation.

Sir T. B. Walsh, Bart. was next proposed.

Mr. *Hume* said, he found, on consulting a list of the committee of by-laws, that this gentleman had not attended last year. He understood that he had gone abroad, and might be absent three or four years.

Mr. *E. Parry*. "He was in England lately, but I believe he is gone abroad for a short time. He is a very able and proper man."

Mr. *Howorth*—"If he be on the continent, it is evident, whatever his abilities may be, that he cannot attend the committee."

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, if the circumstance of Sir T. B. Walsh's being abroad arose from necessity, not inclination, and prevented him from attending last year, and if any gentleman would assure them, that, when he arrived, he would attend, he should vote for his re-election.

A proprior observed, that Sir T. B.

Walsh, lived thirty miles from town, and had, when in this country, constantly come up to perform his duty.

Sir T. B. Walsh was then re-elected.

The *Chairman* then proposed Alex. Baring, Esq.

Mr. *Hume* said, he found, on referring to his notes of what had passed in that court on the 23d of June, 1815, that, on Mr. Alex. Baring being then named, he ventured to state, from his own knowledge of that gentleman's affairs, that he could scarcely be expected to devote his time to the duties of the situation. The hon. director who then filled the chair gave him a decided answer—for he assured him that Mr. Baring would attend. Two years had since passed over, during the first of which, Mr. Baring attended once, and on a very important occasion, to carry a particular point which had previously been discussed. In the next year, that now passed, he had not attended at all. Out of two years, therefore, he had been but once in the committee—and he now asked whether, in common decency, if they wished to have an efficient committee, they could persevere in placing this individual in such a situation? Unless some gentlemen stated that Mr. Baring in future would attend better, he (Mr. Hume) would, even though he stood alone, take the sense of the court on his re-election.

Mr. *Lounes*—"If he stays away for a year, it shews that he does not like to be on the committee, though he does not choose to refuse the office. I shall, therefore, support my hon. friend's proposition."

Mr. *Inglis*—"The fact is, Mr. Baring was spoken to on the subject, and he did say, that he would give general attendance. I can speak to this, because I had a conversation with him. It is true he has not attended often. I know not how often.—(Mr. *Hume*—"Once.")—He has matters of moment that perhaps take up his time. I can only vouch for this, that he promised to give general attendance."

The *Deputy Chairman*, (Jas. Pattison, Esq.) said, that one of the most eminent merchants in the city of London was a very eligible person to consider the by-laws, cannot be denied; and when such a gentleman has assented to be one of the committee, though, from circumstances, he has not been able to attend, perhaps it would be acting imprudently, and be the means of losing a very valuable member, whose advice and assistance on urgent occasions are of great importance, if he was thrown out.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, the court appeared to be placed in a very delicate situation with respect to this gentleman, whose high character and great talents were universally acknowledged. One would be

very sorry, therefore, even in pursuing a just cause, to seem to slight so highly respectable an individual. But the court must see the extreme state of embarrassment, if not of pain, which was connected with this case. After being told, from each side of the bar, that an efficient committee should be formed, how painful must it be to the executive body, as well as the proprietors, to admit non-efficient persons, and to propose passing the circumstance over in silence. But perhaps this mode might heal all difficulties:—pursue towards Mr. Baring the same course that had been pursued with respect to Mr. Keene. Perhaps some gentlemen, in habits of intimacy with Mr. Baring, would state to him how anxious the proprietors were for his attendance in the committee, in which they were convinced his services would be found most beneficial—but that, if he would not favour the committee with his assistance, they had some right to expect that he would state his determination by letter—and then, when filling up the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Keene or any other non-attending member, they could fill up his place also. But he should not like to throw a slur on such a character; paying homage as he did to Mr. Baring's talents, and anxiously wishing him to be an efficient member of the committee.

Mr. *Loundes* said, when he agreed in the necessity of taking the sense of the court on the propriety of passing over Mr. Baring's name, he did so with a great deal of pain. He conceived that he was a gentleman most fit in every respect to be on the committee. When he saw a man giving up private and party feelings in the House of Commons, in order to forward the good of his country, he could not help wishing such a man on their committee.

Mr. *Hume*—"If Mr. Baring possessed all the wisdom of Solomon, and gave us none of the benefits of it, as far as we are concerned, it is useless. If, however, any gentlemen will act as godfather for him, and undertake that he will attend, I will not divide the court."

Mr. *Inglis*—"If the court of proprietors place this gentleman on the committee, I have no doubt whatever, that he will attend on important occasions—but not on all occasions."

Mr. *Hume*—"Then I waive my objection."

Mr. Alexr. Baring was then re-elected.

John Taylor, Esq. and Geo. Grote, Esq. were re-elected without observation.

David Lyon Esq. was next proposed.

Mr. *Hume* expressed great respect for this gentleman's abilities, but was sorry to find that he had not time to attend to the duties of the situation. In the year just expired, he appeared but once—and in the preceding year very little more. He

had not taken a fair portion of duty. He would not, however, object to him; but hoped he would favour the proprietors with the benefit of his talents and abilities, if it agreed with his avocations, and if not, he trusted he would favour them with his resignation.

Robert Williams Esq. and Benjamin Barnard, Esq. were re-elected without observation.

The *Chairman*—"I regret to inform the court that, in consequence of the death of a very worthy member, Thomas Lewis, Esq. a vacancy has been occasioned in the committee of by-laws; I therefore move 'that Sir Henry Strachie be appointed in his place.'"

The *Deputy Chairman* seconded the motion.

Mr. *H. Jackson* said, his intention was anticipated by the motion of the hon. chairman; but he hoped the court would permit him to express his approbation of the conduct which had been pursued. A wish was expressed, on his side of the bar, that Sir Henry Strachie should be appointed, and he was happy to see that wish so handsomely met by the gentlemen on the other side.

Mr. *Hume*. "I wish to know whether, if Sir H. Strachie be elected, he will attend regularly?"

Mr. *Loundes*. "I should like to be informed of the high crimes and misdemeanours committed by my two hon. friends (Messrs. Jackson and Hume), which prevent them from being nominated on the committee?"

Mr. *Cunning* said, it was he who had proposed that Sir H. Strachie should fill up the vacancy in the committee. He knew him to be a sensible and an independent man, and he thought he could not do better than to propose him.

Mr. *D. Kinnaird* said, as this was the last day for appointing the committee, he would take that opportunity of saying a word or two on the subject of the names proposed in that court, generally. As a member of the committee, he felt himself quite incompetent to give his vote at all for those persons who were proposed to act as his colleagues—for he should wish the labours of this committee to be appreciated as not having any thing to do with party views, but as proceeding distinctly on the merits of the case; he regretted, therefore, that any member of that committee should have proposed a gentleman to be his future colleague. It was like a slur on their proceedings; it looked as if members were purposely selected, on one side or the other, to give their friends support. He, however, acquitted the hon. proprietor (Mr. *Cunning*) of any motive in doing as he acknowledged he had done, except a wish to place on the committee the most efficient person

he was acquainted with—but still he did not approve of the proceeding. He (Mr. Kinnaird), under such circumstances, would never propose any person; and he felt himself utterly incompetent to vote for the re-election of any gentleman who had been appointed a member of the committee. The only occasion on which he could be brought to vote was, when two gentlemen were proposed at the same time, in opposition to each other; he would then feel it his duty to state which of them he thought most eligible. Having said this, he hoped it would be understood that they had no private feelings in the committee. For his own part, he was scarcely acquainted with any of the gentlemen of whom it was composed, with the exception of the hon. chairman.

Mr. R. Jackson said, the observation made by the hon. friend (Mr. Cumming) was occasioned by the few words he had previously addressed to the court. It should be recollected, however, that the proposition for the appointment of Sir H. Strachie came from the hon. chairman, and was seconded by his hon. colleague, Sir H. Strachie being very highly thought of by persons on this side of the bar, he (Mr. Jackson) stated the pleasure he felt at the handsome manner in which the gentlemen behind the bar met that feeling, and the hon. proprietor (Mr. Cumming) merely offered an explanatory observation. No doubt, as a general principle, it was right they should abstain from personal feeling altogether; but let not that hon. proprietor be supposed to have nominated a member of the committee. He had *not* done so; he merely gave that explanation which was necessary.

Mr. D. Kinnaird. “My only reason for making the observation I have done, is to prevent unpleasant feeling. At a subsequent time, if a difference of opinion existed in the committee, a part of it having been nominated by the members of the old committee, the latter, on a division, might find the new members opposed to them. The complaint perhaps would then be, ‘Here are the very persons we appointed as our colleagues, voting against us.’ I wish to avoid the possibility of such an occurrence.”

Mr. Lowndes. “It is certainly a most extraordinary thing, that two of the most respectable, efficient, active and intelligent men in this court are never proposed on this committee. I allude to my two hon. friends Mr. Jackson and Mr. Hume. I say, it is setting a mark on them; but I suppose it is believed, that, if they were placed on the committee, they would not go well in harness. I think that is the reason of their not being proposed.”

Mr. R. Jackson said, he felt flattered by the notice of his hon. friend; but he

had for several years past, stated, that it was inconsistent with his avocations to act on the committee. As he had some years since taken an active part in the revision of the by-laws, his hon. friend ought not to have thrown out the imputation he had done, because he (Mr. Jackson) had declined a situation, to the duties of which he could not pay proper attention.

Sir Henry Strachie was then added to the committee.

Mr. R. Jackson observed, that, as they had arrived at the last name, he would trouble the court with a very few words. On a former day he had stated, that he should move the thanks of the court to the committee of by-laws, and an hon. director had expressed his readiness to second the motion. The labours of the committee had not yet, however, come to a close, and therefore the gentlemen composing it were anxious that the proposition of thanks should not now be made. He stated this to shew that he had not forgotten his promise, and to prove that he was not deficient in gratitude to the committee for the services they had rendered the Company, although they now declined the honour he had contemplated.

PENSION TO CAPTAIN EARLE.

The *Chairman* moved—“That this court confirm the resolution of the general court on the 16th of April last, approving the resolution of the court of directors of the 14th of March, for granting to Capt. Solomon Earle, paymaster of the military dépôt at Chatham, a pension of £300 per annum.”

Mr. Hume inquired, whether the amendment he had moved, when this question was last before the court, was on record, and being answered by the chairman in the affirmative, he begged leave to make a few observations. By the public documents which had been submitted to the court, it was evident their pension-list was hourly increasing, and on that account it was that he had proposed the amendment which was negatived at the last court. He was anxious that the subject-matter of that amendment should not be lost, and therefore he would now call the attention of the court to the progressive increase of the pension-list. By papers laid before the house of commons for the three last years, it appeared, that the pensions granted by the Company had increased very much. By referring to the account for the present year, made up to the first of May, it would be found, that the superannuation and pension list exceeded in amount the list of the preceding year, by £8000. He referred to these documents

merely to support the observations he had offered to the last court, but without any intention of opposing the present resolution. The expenses of different kinds which the Company were now incurring, proceeded to an extent far beyond any thing that could be imagined by those who did not attend closely to the subject, therefore he wished to awaken the attention of the proprietors to the necessity of economy; and he hoped that his amendment, although negatived, would not be altogether lost, but that it would excite inquiry and investigation.

Mr. *Lawndes*. "What is the standard of superannuation? Is it great age, mental infirmity, or corporeal incapacity?"

Mr. *Hume* would refer his hon. friend to the act of parliament; a scale of service was there laid down, by which a certain portion of salary was allowed after a certain number of years' service. If the court of directors had continued the old form of the list, setting forth the new pensions granted, as it stood in 1814, (and why it was altered he knew not), it would have been much better. By the old mode, he was at once put in possession of the number of years service of each individual, and the salary and allowances which he had. There was a clear explanation of every case; but, from the list now laid before the court, he could not say, whether the annuities granted were, in the strict acceptance of the word, pensions, or whether they were portions of salary allowed to be granted under the act of parliament. He would tell the court why it was of importance that the nature of these grants should be specifically stated; it was, because if those who granted them proceeded in this manner, they would excite suspicion, and occasion more trouble to themselves than they wished to encounter. It was of the utmost importance that the proprietors should be enabled to place reliance on all the official documents, which, through the executive body, were given to the public. The word and signature of the directors ought to be sufficient to carry them through every opposition that might be offered to any document issued by them. If, therefore, he held in his hand a resolution emanating from the executive body, agreeing to give Col. Brice £200 per annum from the Company's cash, and £100 per annum from the *fee fund*, making a total of £300 a-year; if he saw, by the act of parliament, that the court of directors were called on to deliver to the proprietors, on a certain day, a list of all new salaries (together with the allowances) granted to individuals; and if he found, on looking to the printed list, that the salary of Colonel Brice, in the new situation of under military

auditor, was stated to be £200, while not a word was said about the £100 taken from the fee fund, then he had a right to contend, that the variance between the resolution and the list was contrary to the act of parliament, was a just subject of observation, and was calculated to excite distrust and suspicion.

Mr. *Lawndes*. "What is the fee-fund?"

Mr. *Hume* said, it was £80,000 a-year, which the directors considered pocket-money, and in the disposal of which they thought the proprietors had no right to interfere. The list would be extremely satisfactory, if the court would allow the form of proceeding, adopted in 1814, to be used in future. By that form, if any person wanted to ascertain the fact, he was at once acquainted with the number of years, and the amount of salary and emoluments, with reference to every individual mentioned in the list; by this means he was enabled to judge whether the sum granted by the court was consistent with the act of parliament or not. This he could not do by the form now introduced; and, having found one statement erroneous, he was warranted in thinking that others might be erroneous also. To this subject he would shortly call their attention; and he hoped, in doing so, he should avoid any unfair observations on his motives.

Sir *J. Jackson*. "The hon. proprietor has stated, that a sum of no less than £80,000 annually went into the pockets of the directors."

Mr. *Hume*. "No! no!"

Sir *J. Jackson*. "He said, that that sum was *pocket-money*, and connected it with the court of directors."

Mr. *Hume*. "I say it is at the discretion of the court of directors. Pensions, to the amount of £7000 a-year, are paid out of it."

Sir *J. Jackson* said, the hon. proprietor had often accused the directors of making unfair observations. Now, he thought the hon. gentleman went as far beyond the line of justice and propriety, in speaking of £80,000 as pocket-money, and coupling it with the court of directors, as any man could possibly go. This fee-fund, about which so much had been said, was formerly given entirely to the clerks. The court of directors found it necessary to take the fund into their own management, still, however, considering it as belonging to the clerks. It had been so administered, and the £100 granted to Colonel Brice from the fee-fund, was conferred on him as one of the clerks.

Mr. *Hume* said, if any idea went abroad that the directors put this money in their pockets, he would strenuously oppose it. But this fact could not be denied, that the money was given away without ap-

plying to the court of proprietors, which was contrary to the by-laws. He thought himself also correct in saying, that the whole was not appropriated to the clerks. There was now a balance of £160,000 of the fee-fund, which, in point of fact, was considered as Company's money, and was not accounted for by the treasurer. He did understand from the hon. deputy chairman, that measures would be taken to satisfy the court with respect to the appropriation of this fund; and he did hope, the appointment of Colonel Brice being a *bona fide* statement, that he would have submitted some information to the court on it, which would put an end to any further discussion relative to it. Had he done so, it would not have been mentioned by him.

The *Chairman*. "I will take this occasion to state to the court, that the business of the fee-fund is now under consideration, and very shortly a report relative to the whole subject will be laid before the proprietors. I can assure the court, that the executive body have not the least desire whatever to keep any thing secret that ought to be discussed."

Mr. *Lawdes*. "I ask, then, why has not the fee-fund been fairly mentioned?"

Mr. *R. Jackson* said he was satisfied, with respect to the fee-fund, that no unworthy use was made of it. But he hoped that those who were employed in investigating it, would look to the legal point, namely, whether any part of it could be appropriated to pensions, without notifying the grant to parliament?

The *Deputy Chairman* (James Pattison, Esq.) said, the circumstances of the case now before the court, and that which was introduced, were totally different. A motion was made for the confirmation of a resolution granting a pension of £300 per annum to Capt. Earle, and, instead of speaking on this specific question, the hon. proprietor had taken the opportunity of introducing other topics, unconnected with it. He (Mr. Pattison) had had the honour of a conversation with the hon. proprietor, and then he distinctly stated to him, that the subject would be taken up seriously by the court of directors—and that the legal question, whether they could give more than £200, by drawing on the fee-fund, without the approbation of the court of proprietors, would be minutely investigated. Such an inquiry had been instituted—it was still before a committee—and a report would be finally made to the court on the subject. Nothing had been concealed, or kept in the dark. If the directors erred, in doing what they had done, they would come before the proprietors, and state that they had acted under a mis-conception—if not, they would defend their conduct by plain reasoning. This was a fund belonging to

the clerks, which the court of directors took under their care, and which was distributed amongst those to whom it belonged. If any of it was improperly laid out, then let a fair and direct charge be brought against those who had abused it—but he did not consider it just to introduce the subject incidentally. If the law laid down by the hon. proprietor proved to be correct, that the court of directors could not grant more than £200, the overplus being taken from this fund, without the concurrence of the proprietors, that principle would, of course, be scrupulously acted on.

Mr. *D. Kinnaird* said, as this was a question relative to a pension, his hon. friend certainly had a right to allude to that which, under peculiar circumstances, had been granted to another individual. He (Mr. Kinnaird) wished to know, whether any, and, if any, what reason existed for not proceeding, with respect to the formation of the pension-list, on the old mode of 1814. He should feel it his duty to move for a return similar, in form, to that made in 1814, to the production of which he did not think there could be any objection. Such a mode of return would certainly give much more information than that recently adopted, and on points too which it was essential they should know.

Mr. *Lawdes*. "Is there a by-law, ordaining that these lists should be laid before us? If there is not, I will move, on a future day, that they be regularly submitted to the court."

Mr. *D. Kinnaird*. "The list is first laid before parliament, and subsequently laid before the court."

The resolution granting a pension of £300 a year to Capt. Earle was then carried in the affirmative.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF BY-LAWS.

The *Chairman*. "I have to acquaint the court, that it is made special for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee of by-laws, which will be given in by the chairman of that committee."

Mr. *Haworth*. "Some difference of opinion having occurred, as to the manner of receiving the report of the committee of by-laws, on the last occasion, I beg leave to suggest this mode of proceeding.—I propose that the report should now be received and read; that a day should be fixed for the consideration of the subject; and that, in the mean time, it be laid on the table, for the perusal of the proprietors, until the appointed day arrive."

The report was then read in and read. It suggested alterations in the law

Chap. III. sect. 4.

Chap. VI. sect. 5 & 6.

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Chap. VI.....sect.	7.
Do.....	— 16.
Do.....	— 21.
Chap. VII.....	— 1.
Do.....	— 7.
Chap. IX.....	— 1.

Counsel having stated their opinion that, as they now stood, they were opposed to the law of the land. It also proposed alterations in the law—

Chap. VI.....sect.	9.
Do. VII.....	— 8.

It proposed new laws in

Chap. II.....	— 1.
Do. VII.....	— 1.
Do. do.....	— 6.

And recommend the repeal of the old law, Chap. X.....sect. 4.

[It has not been deemed necessary to transcribe the report, as it was printed for the use of the proprietors, because, at a subsequent court, its contents were debated, and must, of course, be introduced, in a report of the proceedings on that occasion.]

The report having been gone through—
The *Chairman* said, it would require fourteen days notice, at least, before a court could be summoned to take the report into consideration—and he called on the gentleman to name the period, when they would be pleased to proceed with the business.

Mr. *Harworth* proposed that day fortnight.

Mr. *Hume* observed, that, as many of those By-Laws were of great importance, it would be proper to have three hundred copies of the report thrown off for the use of the proprietors. A week might be allowed for printing, and fourteen days' afterwards the court might be held. He proposed so small a number of copies, because he understood, no papers, however interesting, were called for, to the extent that had been printed. This would obviate the plea of expense, and would be a great saving of time and trouble to the gentlemen who interested themselves in the subject.

Mr. *Loundes* thought the suggestion was so proper, that a By-Law ought to be founded on it, to prevent more copies of any paper being printed than were really necessary. The papers on Major *Hart's* case filled an entire room.

The *Chairman*.—"Every gentleman who wishes to inform himself on the subject, can read the report in the house. But, if the court thinks proper, it shall be printed."

Mr. *R. Jackson* thought, that amidst expenses like those incurred by the Company in the management of empires and the support of fleets and armies, the sum of £2. 12s. 6d. could not be a very great object. Now let every person answer for

himself. Could any man, he would ask, oppose the proposition for printing, without feeling some other motive beyond the fear of expense? As far as he heard the report, there was a necessity for altering a great portion of those By-Laws. Counsel had declared some of them to be invalid as they at present stood; and he could not conceive a question more important in itself, or which deserved more profound consideration. Let us then put the question to ourselves—"How can we suppose that any person can come down to the house, and, from a cursory glance at a sheet of paper, make himself acquainted with matters of so much importance?" He hoped that two or three hundred copies would be struck off to enable the proprietors to understand the subject, and that every gentleman would come prepared to give a candid and unbiassed opinion.

The hon. *W. F. Elphinstone*.—"I move that the paper be printed; and I beg leave to say, that the learned gentleman had no reason to insinuate, that it was proposed to keep back the report for bad purposes. Such an idea never entered the imagination of the directors. If any persons thought the directors wished to keep information from the court, they were grossly in error."

Mr. *R. Jackson*.—"The hon. director's motion is the very best proof that no such intention existed. It places the court of directors above all suspicion."

Mr. *Grant*.—"Perfectly concurring in the propriety of printing the report, and of giving all possible publicity to the business, I wish to submit, whether you do not limit yourselves too much, in proposing to discuss this question in two or three weeks. In that period, the proprietors would hardly have time to study the alterations proposed."

Mr. *D. Kinraid* and Mr. *R. Jackson* were of opinion, that, as there must be two general courts, and as that period of the year was approaching, when many gentlemen would be out of town, it would be better if the court were convened for that day fortnight.

Mr. *Grant*.—"It did appear to me that the hon. proprietors thought the court of directors wanted to hurry through this matter, and therefore I suggested an extension of time; but I have no objection to the court being summoned for this day fortnight."

The *Chairman* then moved, that Thursday, the 3d of July, be appointed for taking the report into consideration—which was agreed to, and the report was ordered to be printed.

ALLOWANCES TO SHIP-OWNERS.

The *Chairman*.—"I have to inform the court, that it is further made *special*,

for the purpose of laying before the proprietors a draught of an act of Parliament for affording relief to certain owners of ships in the Company's service. On the 15th of February last, the court met in order to consider of a petition to the house of commons, praying for leave to bring in a bill for the relief of the persons to whom he had just alluded. In consequence of their determination a petition was presented, and a committee met to consider the matter thereof. They were many weeks employed in considering the subject; and they ultimately drew up a report, which, as well as the bill founded on it, shall now be read to the court."

The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the petition of the Company, and sundry other petitions, on the same subject, were referred, was then read. It set out with stating, that very considerable losses had been incurred by the owners of certain ships, and that further losses were likely to be incurred, if they fulfilled their contracts at the existing rate. Various causes had occasioned those losses; but the committee meant to offer no observations to the house, except with respect to those losses that were occasioned by the inequality of the peace freight. It was proved, that the lowest peace freight, since the conclusion of the war, exceeded £26 per ton, and that the medium rate, during the war, was about £14 per ton, being £8 below the present price. Notwithstanding the provision in the act of 1803, that nothing should be allowed hereafter in addition to the peace-freight, on account of the high price of stores, it appeared, from the statement of several owners, that great losses had been sustained, and that some relief ought to be granted, by an act similar to that of 1803. The committee felt that the principles of open competition, and of a fixed rate of peace-freight, ought to be kept unimpaired, as far as possible; but, on the other hand, they could not but acknowledge, that the long continuance of war, and the high price of the equipments necessary for the Company's vessels, must, at the present rate, occasion great loss to the owners of the twenty-four ships applying for relief. They were anxious, therefore, to find out some means by which partial relief might be granted, and at the same time to make such an improvement in the system as would prevent the recurrence of such an application in future. Relief might be granted, first, by permitting the dissolution of the existing contracts by mutual consent, and 2d. by suffering the Company to enter into new contracts for the remainder of the voyage not performed. To both these propositions, however, many objections might be urged; the only course, there-

fore, by which relief could be granted to the ship-owners, was, by allowing each of them who paid the penalty of £5000 to receive an improved rate of freight, to amount, in no instance, to more than £8. 10s. per ton, being the difference between the average peace freight agreed for under the existing contracts, and the peace-freight granted since the conclusion of the war. This sum to be reduced on each ship, in proportion to the lowering of stores below the standard price of 1814. The payment of the penalty on the one hand, and the receiving relief on the other, would affect the ship-owners in different proportions, but not unfairly; as those who had the fewest voyages to perform, had for many years enjoyed the benefit of war allowances, whilst those whose contracts were spread over a greater number of voyages, had received less of those advantages. The committee recommended, that the proceedings of the court of directors, in each specific case, should be reported to parliament. They could not, however, advise even this qualified departure from the existing system, without considering whether it would not be expedient to consolidate the Company's shipping-laws, so as to prevent the recurrence, on any pretence whatever, of a similar application in time to come. This could be done by regulating the contract price at the commencement of each voyage; or by giving in a schedule of the price of stores, on the amount of which the contract could be made, and an alteration might take place on each voyage, according to the rise or fall in the price of those articles. The committee were of opinion, that one or other of these regulations would secure to the Company the advantages of open competition, would protect the ship-owners from such losses as they were now liable to, and save parliament from the difficulty in which it was now involved, by having to consider cases such as were at present submitted to it.

The draft of the bill, of which the following is an abstract, was then read:—

The preamble set forth, that, by the 39th of the king, various provisions were made for regulating the manner in which the East-India Company shall hire and take up ships for their regular service; and, amongst others, one by which the said Company were restricted from releasing the owners of ships taken up for their service from their several contracts, or to grant them any rate of freight beyond what they were entitled to under such contracts; but that, by reason of the long duration of the war, and the continuance of the extraordinary price of articles of equipment of ships, after the conclusion of peace, great hardships might arise in

compelling the owners of certain ships in the Company's service, to a literal execution of their contracts, and therefore it was expedient that the court of directors should be empowered, under reasonable limitations, to give them some relief in respect thereof.

Clause I.—The East-India Company may allow the owners of the following ships, viz.—The *Lady Melville*, the *Princess Amelia*, the *Lowther Castle*, the *Phoenix*, the *Charles Grant*, the *Asia*, the *Rose*, the *Prince Regent*, the *Marquis Wellington*, the *Carnatic*, the *William Pitt*, the *Marchioness of Ely*, the *Astell*, the *Marquis Camden*, the *Warren Hastings*, the *Minerva*, the *Lord Castlereagh*, the *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, the *Streatham*, the *Bombay*, the *Inglis*, the *Marquis Huntley*, the *Castle Huntley*, and the *Cabalva*, an additional sum for freight, on the owners of the said ships, paying or securing to the Company, by way of penalty on each of the six voyages contracted to be performed, and which had not been so performed on the 20th of Nov. 1815, the sum of £833. 6s. 8d. being the one-sixth part of the penalty of £5,000, incurred by the not performing the whole six voyages, according to the terms of the respective contracts.

Clause II.—Such allowance not to exceed £8. 10s. per ton, beyond the rate of peace-freight which the owners were entitled to receive under their existing contracts; nor any rate of freight, which, added to the rate of peace-freight, would amount to more than £26 per ton, for ships of a thousand tons and upwards, and for ships of less than a thousand tons, £26. 10s.

Clause III.—The allowance to be abated, in case of the reduction of the price of stores and articles of outfit below the rate of the said articles in the autumn of 1816.

Clause IV.—In case the ship is lost, the owners are to be released from the payment of the sum of £833. 6s. 8d.

Clause V.—If the owners, in the course of any voyage or voyages which any of the said ships shall have to perform, shall become entitled to additional charges, on account of war, or preparations for war, then they shall receive no allowance under this act.

Clause VI.—The rights of owners, refusing to pay the penalty, are not to be prejudiced by this act.

Clause VII.—Owners taking advantage of this act for any voyage, shall not be entitled to any increased peace-freight, which they might otherwise have been entitled to, under their existing contracts, by the 39th of the king.

Clause VIII.—That this act shall not be construed as releasing the Company or the owners of the said ships, from the

contracts entered into, farther than is expressly provided by the act.

Clause IX.—The court of directors are required to lay before parliament, copies of all resolutions entered into for granting any allowance to the owners of ships, by virtue of this act.

The *Chairman*—“This bill has been brought into the House of Commons, and will be read a second time to-morrow.”

Mr. *Hume*—“Is the court to approve of this draft, or what proceeding are the proprietors to take on it?”

The *Chairman*—“This is merely a communication to the court, in order that they may be informed of the proceeding which has taken place. I do not know that the court has any power to control the bill. The House of Commons will use its own pleasure with respect to it.”

Mr. *D. Kinnaird* thought the regular course of proceeding was, to recommend to the court of directors to act, with reference to this bill, in that way which the proprietors most approved. If any member of the court of directors were also a member of parliament, he would, as a matter of course, support, in the House of Commons, any opinion which the majority of proprietors of East India stock threw out. He contended, that it was competent for any gentleman in that court to move resolutions, which might hereafter have weight with the House of Commons.

Mr. *Grant* said, when the hon. proprietor, who had last spoken, went into the House of Commons, it would be for him to act on his own opinion. Whatever deference he (Mr. Grant) might feel for the sentiments of a portion of the proprietors, he did not conceive, when he entered the House of Commons, that he was *their* representative. No person, however, in that court, as far as his judgment would allow him to decide on the opinion entertained by the proprietors, would go farther than himself to support it, if it appeared to him to be correct.

What were the circumstances under which the present measure was brought forward? After two months deliberation, a committee of the House of Commons had produced the report which had just been read. It was not, in all its parts, what he, as a member of the committee, and as a member of that court, approved of. It was, however, carried by a considerable majority; and the same influence would doubtless carry the bill which had been founded on it, through the house. It did not effect all the Company wished to have done, but it went a great way towards it. Under these circumstances, let the bill undergo discussion in the House of Commons, where, of course, they

would make the best they could of it. He thought the Company would rather have this measure, than none; and he did not conceive that it now rested with the court of proprietors to do any thing in the business.

Mr. Hume said, that as the court was regularly assembled, and the bill laid before the proprietors for their consideration, it was now competent for him or any individual to make such observations, as the bill itself, and the report of the House of Commons on which it was founded, fairly warranted. Having already, on former occasions, trespassed on the time of the court, in delivering his sentiments on the impolicy and injustice of the claims of the ship-owners for the additional rates of freight, he would endeavour, as much as possible, to shorten and condense his observations on the present occasion. He could not, however, avoid expressing in the first instance his astonishment at the proceedings of the committee of the House of Commons regarding these claims. His remarks would be grounded on the line of conduct pursued by that committee, and would be open to fair explanation, if such could indeed be given. It was most extraordinary that this committee (fairly chosen, he admitted, as far as he could judge by the names of the members) did meet, and did adjourn from time to time, and did continue no less than two months in their deliberations. But what had been the wonderful result of these two months exertions? The whole fifty-five pages, of which the report and minutes of evidence consisted, might have been taken on any common occasion, in the course of eight and forty hours!! What he particularly wished to point out to the attention of the court was, that this indefatigable committee, expressly appointed to consider the acts of parliament under which the petitioning parties acted, and to do justice between conflicting parties, between petitioners for, and against, the granting of an additional allowance, beyond the legal contract rates, had met and met again, and, strange to say, in a question which might take half a million sterling from the Company's treasury, had only examined witnesses on one side of the question: for the report expressly stated, that the committee had received no information, except from the ship-owners, who were, in fact, the petitioners—and, it would be very extraordinary, if men, called on to state their own case, could not make up a good story. But here, however, he felt no hesitation in saying, they had made out a very lame case indeed. Evidence had been brought forward to support the claims of the petitioners, that—
not to have been offered, or at least ought not to have been received, unless witnesses had been examined

on the other side. He would venture to assert that no county magistrate, in deciding on a disputed claim of ten shillings, would admit of such evidence, and have been satisfied with it. In fact, the mere *ipse dixit* of the petitioners was considered as sufficient proof of the correctness of their account! He contended, that when the ship owners came forward, and asked for additional rates of freight, it was not sufficient for the House of Commons to have received, as correct, *their* statements, founded on papers drawn up by themselves. They ought to have examined other evidence, as to their verity. They ought to have been put in possession of what had occurred between the court of directors and the owners themselves on the subject. They had proceeded differently, he would say, from any committee which ever sat on a subject of so great importance, and an extraordinary report had been produced, unworthy, in his humble opinion, of that hon. committee; and still more extraordinary, considering the length of time and manner in which they had gone through the business, having the full sanction and countenance of the president of the board of control, as a member of the committee. He was astonished, that gentlemen should, in that report, declare, not only the expediency, but the actual necessity of preserving, *unaltered, the system of open competition* in the hiring of the Company's ships, and afterwards advise a departure from that system. Yet such was the fact. In one page they state, that *they deem it expedient and necessary to continue the system*—and, in the next, that *they recommend that the court of directors be allowed to break through it!*—not for one or two years, but for nine or ten perhaps!—i. e. for three, four, and five voyages yet to be made. This was what a committee of the House of Commons recommended as the means of keeping whole and entire the law of the land. But, independent of this, he was prepared to point out various other gross inconsistencies. When a bill was brought forward, founded on the report, it was natural to suppose that it would be consistent with that document. But it was not so. The committee said, "we cannot recommend even this qualified departure from the fixed peace freights, without submitting to the house, whether it would not be expedient to investigate the shipping-laws, and make such alterations as would prevent the recurrence, on any pretence whatever, of a similar deviation from that system, in time to come." Now, he should have agreed to the payment of this half million of money, if the committee had taken the whole shipping system of the Company into consideration, and had pointed out the best means by which the charges of freight could be reduced;

—more particularly, when we look to the situation in which the Company are placed since their new charter by the competition of private merchants. If they had examined the shipping system thoroughly, and devised some mode by which the enormous expense and waste could be checked, he would not have grudged the payment of £500,000; but before any such examination had taken place, the bill now before the court was brought to the house by the committee. This inconsistency was most extraordinary. He could not recollect an instance of any thing so gross or so inconsiderate ever before occurring in parliament. In what situation, then, were they placed by this committee? At a moment when the Company was overloaded with debt, at home and abroad,—when they were competed with in every article they imported—when their China trade, their only support was impaired, and was likely to be still farther impaired by smuggling—at such a time, an additional and unnecessary expense of £500,000 was recommended! It became this court, who had no dependence but on the China trade, from which they received their dividend, to consider well what would be the consequence, if such proceedings were allowed. It must end in this, that they would have no other mode of getting their dividends, but by borrowing money to pay themselves. But how long could that continue? It was admitted by one of the owners, in his evidence before the committee, that the rate of freight might be brought down to £14 per ton; and it was certainly very strange, that whilst the Company were actually engaged by their contracts to pay from £17 to £20 per ton, and application was made for an addition to these rates to make up £26, that the private traders brought home the produce of the east at £14 per ton. No reasonable individual, no persons, except the East India Company, would do this. He knew that for a considerable time past, East-India goods of every description were brought home for the London and Liverpool merchants, at from £12 to £14 per ton; and he need not tell the proprietors that so great a saving of freight alone, gave the private trader a decided advantage over, and enabled them to undersell the Company, in almost every article of trade. He would give an example. In the very last month, two cargoes of pepper were brought for the Company in extra ships, which at the rate of £26 per ton, which those ships would receive if this bill passed into a law, would stand the Company in about ten pence or one shilling per lb., at a time when peppers was offered for sale at seven pence half penny per lb. and would not fetch more. The private trader brought home his pepper at £12. 10s. or £14 per ton; and, if

he were to judge from the rate of freight to the Brazils, the West Indies and North America, the regular freight from India would settle about £10 per ton or little more. Perhaps it might be thought by the court of directors, that pepper brought home at £26 per ton, was better than that which was brought to this country at a reduced rate. But, when they were both brought to the hammer, one sold just as well as the other. When this was notoriously the case with the whole of their goods, he wondered that the court of directors did not recommend to the committee of shipping to find out some mode to prevent the erroneous surcharge of freight they were now paying. The means were simple and at their command: but he lamented to say, that every principle and proceeding they adopted with respect to trade, appeared at variance with the well established practice of commerce. They were *wrong*, he was confident, incurring a loss by most of their Indian speculation, and persisting in them against the conviction of their own books. If the Company merely continued their trade to India, in order to bring home the produce of that empire which they might receive in kind in revenue, or as a remittance, as cheaply as possible, something might be said in defence of the trade; but when he saw the most unaccountable speculations of goods undertaken from England; as for example, £70,000 worth of claret, sent out to that country to overstock the markets and to spoil, when the return sheer would, he feared, shew, that, for their £70,000 they would not receive, deducting interest and expenses, more than £30,000; when he recollected that the wine might have been purchased either at a cheaper rate, or of a quality more likely to suit the markets, which was in general a primary and important consideration with other merchants, he could not avoid expressing his astonishment at such a speculation. It was also, he understood, a matter of fact, which he believed no man would venture to contradict, that even saltpetre, one of the staple imports from India, would not now pay. The private traders, in competition with the Company, could sell it for £35. 10s. per ton, of a superior quality to what the Company had offered at that price; and if private merchants were thus enabled to sell it for less than the Company, it was clear that they would monopolize the market. What then were they doing? He would ask, what profit could that or any other articles imported from India produce, in competition with private traders, when they were paying low, and the Company such immense freights? These were commercial points, which, in their character of di-

rectors, and as commercial men, carrying on the trade of the Company, they were bound to take into serious consideration. Was it, he would ask, in the present state of our funds, the duty of the court of directors, with a knowledge of these facts, to encourage an application to parliament, leading to the report of a committee, and subsequently to the introduction of a bill, by which, contrary to the existing and established laws, the Company would have to disburse upwards of £562,781 under the head of *liberal allowance* for freight over and above their legal contracts? They at present enjoyed a special favour—the monopoly of the trade to China; by means of which, every pound weight of tea introduced into this country (averaging 25,000,000 of pounds per annum) yielded them a shilling profit, or a net sum of £1,250,000 annually. But could they, or had they any right to expect that this benefit would be continued beyond the present charter? If they thought so, he could assure the court that there were many powerful bodies in England who believed that it would not remain with them, and therefore he thought that they ought not to be very confident of its continuance. He conceived that there would be great difficulty at the end of the present charter in passing a bill for its renewal. As long as he remained a proprietor of East-India stock, he might desire, for his own interest, that the monopoly should be continued; but, as far as the good of the country was concerned, he felt differently. Prudent men looked forward to, and prepared themselves for all contingencies. Now, if it should be the case that they were deprived of this immunity at the end of their present charter, what would be the state of the Company if they thus threw away half-millions and millions? What would be their situation, should this great resource be taken away? Melancholy, indeed, would be their situation. Their whole income would be involved by their unavoidable expenses, and nothing would remain to pay the dividends of the stock; it was therefore important to consider how their present profits could be best saved, to meet the time when they might perhaps have to encounter commercial danger, and when the safety of their dividends might be threatened. On a former occasion he hazarded an estimate of the expense to which those extra-allowances would subject them to, if the dividends of the owners were complied with; and he had at the same time pointed out the great impropriety of that court coming to a resolution on a question involving half a million sterling, when they had received but a few hours' notice of the proposition. He was then

confidently told that it was impossible to calculate the expense at that moment; they could now however form an estimate of the probable expense on the *debt* laid down by the committee of the House of Commons, and approved by the court of directors; and it would be found very far to exceed the estimate which he had before offered. He saw nothing done to modify the shipping laws, or being about that reform which was the most important of any in their whole commercial transactions. The committee had rejected the claims of ten ships—but with what justice they had done so he knew not? In their report, they stated that it would be hard to allow individuals to suffer by the contracts; and, therefore, although contrary to an existing act of parliament, they express their opinion that relief should be granted to the owners; but would it be credited, that they have rejected the claims of those whose losses, it appeared by the evidence, would be the greatest. The evidence given by Mr. Mangles, relative to what he would lose by the *Vansittart*, if she completed her six voyages at the present contract prices, would make that loss amount to £16,000 net; and the greatest loss which, according to the evidence, would be suffered, was that by Mr. Mangles. The loss on the *Caba'a*, which, at the end of the contract, would be £102,172, was the second in amount. The committee rejected the largest claim, as unworthy of relief, but admitted the second on the scale as entitled to share! They stated that Mr. Mangles had made a special agreement, and therefore could not be now relieved; but the others, whom they were willing to relieve, had, it should be remembered, also made contracts, or special agreements. Why the superior extent of Mr. Mangles' loss should debar him from relief he could not conceive. He thought, that in a question of such importance, the court of directors ought to have carefully examined the accounts laid before the committee, and ascertained their correctness. With every regard for the high character of the parties, he must express doubts as to the correctness of their estimates. As however he had no information on the subject, except from the evidence, he could not decidedly judge; but he would mention some of the accounts of expected losses. By the *Lady Melville*, on her 11th voyage, a loss of £72,716 was calculated; by the *William Pitt*, on her 6th voyage, £30,700; by the *Warren Hastings*, £42,814, and for the *Ingis* £74,385. He mentioned these sums comparatively, as exciting his astonishment how the committee could admit them, and reject the claim of Mr. Mangles, whose loss was stated to be so much greater. They

rejected his demand, because he had entered into a special engagement; but had not the others entered into special engagements also?

The estimate which he (Mr. Hume) had drawn up and now submitted to the court made the sum to be paid to amount to £569,781.*—this, he stated, would be required from the treasury to meet the claims of the ship owners, if the Company gave to them all an equal compensation!—In his calculation, he had taken a sum for each ship, to make up £26 and not exceeding £8 per ton additional for each voyage of the remaining voyages, shewing the total amount the Company would have to pay, if they proceeded agreeably to the bill, and acted impartially and fairly; for it certainly could not be intended to give £23 to one, £25 to another, and £26 to a third. At all events such a principle did not seem to be recognized by the committee. But it appeared that the freight was in some

measure to be regulated by the price of stores in the autumn of 1816, on an average price given in by the Company's superintendants. This certainly gave to all a fair and just claim to an equal distribution of this money, at a rate not exceeding £26 per ton in the whole or £8 per ton additional to any ship. If he allowed to the owner of the *Lady McIlville*, and to several others, £8 per ton in addition to the peace freight of £17 9s. it would not amount to £26. But adopting the principle laid down in the bill for those ships whose claims were admitted, it would be found that £569,781 was the total amount which the Company would have to pay to the ship-owners, before they completed their contracts; for it was recommended in the report that the contracts ought not to be annulled. Now, this sum of £569,781 was, the court would recollect £50,000 more than he had two years ago stated that the extra-allowances would amount to. An amend-

* *List of Ships which the Committee of the House of Commons consider entitled to an Allowance of £8 per ton, or to make up the freight to £26 per ton: with an estimate of the Sums to be paid to each Ship.*

Date of Contract.	Name.	Tons.	Rate per Contract.	Number of Voyages after 20th Nov. 1815.	Additional Allowance for each Voyage.	Total for whole Voyages.
					per ton.	£
1812.. April 1..	Lady Melville	1200	£17 9s.	four	£8 0s.	38,400
1808.. April 12.	Princess Amelia	1200	17 9	two	8 0	19,200
1809.. March 7	Lowther Castle	1200	17 9	three	8 0	28,800
1803.. May 18	Phoenix	816	18 15	two	7 5	11,860
1809.. Feb. 24	Charles Grant	1200	17 9	three	8 0	28,800
1810.. Nov. 14.	Asia	958	19 0	four	7 0	26,824
1809.. Nov. 29	Rose	955	18 15	three	7 5	20,769
1810.. Nov. 14.	Prince Regent	953	19 10	four	6 10	24,776
1810.. Nov. 14.	Marquis Wellington ..	961	18 0	four	8 0	30,752
1808.. May 11	Carnarvon	820	18 15	two	7 5	11,868
1803.. Nov. 2	Wm. Pitt	819	19 5	one	6 15	5,537
1810.. Nov. 14.	Marchioness of Ely ..	952	19 10	four	6 10	24,752
1809.. Aug. 2	Astell	820	20 17	three	5 3	12,738
1811.. Nov. 22	Marquis Camden	1200	16 19	four	8 0	38,400
1808.. May 11	Warren Hastings	1000	16 19	three	8 0	24,000
1812.. Sept. 2	Minerva	976	16 19	five	8 0	39,040
1810.. Nov. 14	Princess Charlotte	978	17 17	four	8 0	31,296
1803.. Jan. 5	Streatham	819	18 13	one	7 7	6,019
April 1..	Northumberland (extra)	600	15 9	one	8 0	4,800
1808.. Sept. 7	Bombay	1200	18 0	three	8 0	28,800
1809.. Feb. 22	Ugdis	1200	17 9	four	8 0	38,400
1810.. Feb. 16.	{ Marquis Huntly	1200	20 9	three	5 11	19,980
	{ Castle Huntly	1200	19 9	four	6 11	31,440
	{ Cabalva	1200	19 15	three	6 5	22,500

Total for twenty-four ships.. £569,781

Deduct £5000 penalty on each of the twenty-four ships.. 120,000

Net money to be paid.. £449,781

* * The *Herefordshire*, the *Atlas*, the *Bridgewater*, the *General Harris*, the *Vansittart* and the *General Kyd* were hired under special engagements, and are therefore not entitled to the above allowances.

* That calculation of half a million which he then submitted to the court to induce them not to listen to the claims of the owners, was by an hon. director (Mr. Grant) declared to be excessive and erroneous; but the result had proved that the error was on the wrong side for the Company.—There was one saving clause in the bill, and a very curious one:—for it appeared, that, from the money which the Company were to give to the owners, the penal sum in which they were bound for the performance of their contracts was to be deducted. That sum was generally £5000 for each ship, but, in some instances, it was £10,000. He supposed, however, that they would not take more from one than from another, as the bill expressly mentioned £5,000. Now, if they took £5,000 from each of the twenty-four owners, it would form a gross sum of £120,000, which, deducted from £369,741, (the amount of the sum estimated for the owners) left £249,741, a net disbursement which the Company must make. This was a very large sum to make up a most extravagant rate of freight, infinitely more than the mercantile houses of Fancie, Forbes, Gidsten, or Bassit, were now giving for freight from India. Why, he asked, as commercial men, had the court been misled so long? He might be told, that the fine ships they employed warranted this excessive price and that no other vessels were fit for their purpose. He denied it, and who would contradict him? No merchant trading from London or Liverpool on his own capital would contradict him; whilst he was strongly supported by the underwriters at Lloyds. There they shewed that they gave a small ship the preference to a large one and the rate of insurance was the proof. Every person who has been at Bengal knows, that the risk of the river makes a difference of at least one per cent. in the insurance, and it is daily proved that those who underwrite will not grant better terms to large vessels which are taken up at £26 per ton, than to the smaller for which only £14 are paid. Now, as their contracts were entered into in a time of war, when it could not be well known what the medium freights would be in peace, it might with some appearance of justice have been proposed to give £18 per ton as approaching the price of the day;—but, when the directors ask for leave to give the petitioning owners £26 whilst they can find as many ships as they require capable of bringing home cargoes of cotton, pepper,

or any other goods, at a freight of £14 or £18 per ton, it certainly appeared to him most extraordinary; there was something at the bottom of such a proceeding—something that induced the court to tolerate so curious and wasteful a system, which he could not fathom. He would again ask what good reason could be assigned for paying £26 per ton for bringing home articles, which every private merchant could import at the rate of £14 or £18 per ton? He was utterly at a loss to conjecture. As he had before observed, if the committee had agreed to revise the shipping-laws, to reduce the unnecessary outlay, to remove tedious forms and delays, to place their ships on a proper commercial footing, to a to lessen expense and do away with all that appeared unnecessary, wasteful or extravagant in the system, he would cheerfully have acceded to this grant of half-a-million, great as the sum was. Many important savings might be made without any risk to the ships or cargoes, as for instance, why were eight cables ordered for a ship on a voyage of twelve months? A number which formerly more than sufficed, when the voyage occupied two or three years! When proper and substantial reforms could be safely made (and no man disliked unnecessary innovations more than he did), it was the duty of those who were at the helm to promote them. It was the bounden duty of the court of directors, on all occasions and particularly in this instance, however long improper customs had prevailed, to stand forward manfully and endeavour to correct them. The Company were met in their trade to India in every way;—they were undersold in the market—and they ought, therefore, in order to overcome those difficulties and meet their competitors, to revise their shipping regulations, and render them consistent with their interests. Every thing which militated against the profitable carrying on of their trade ought to be removed. They ought to avail themselves of whatever advantages they really possessed—and, in order to do that, and to remove what appeared defective, the whole subject should be brought fairly before them. No man could justly object to such a proceeding. He considered, that, if he approved of the report of the committee and of this bill, which was so grossly at variance with the evidence taken before the committee, as well as to their recommendation, he should be abandoning the opinion he had always supported, and he should, therefore, move a resolution, expressive of his sentiments. He did not know that this court would have had the opportunity of

* Omit the words "An amend"—at the bottom of the preceding column.

seeing and considering he report; and it was not until yesterday that he could get a copy of the bill, in order to inform himself how far it was proposed to go. He was, therefore, rather unprepared; but had put down on paper what he considered to be the proper situation in which the Company now stood. In his opinion, the court was called on, if they respected their own property, if they did not wish to be held up to public notice as a set of extraordinary individuals, who paid, of their own accord, far more than they had contracted for, or was paid by private merchants:—and unless they could reduce the amount of their debts abroad and at home, and have money to spare to resist a proposition, which must still farther increase their difficulties. Before they became liberal, they ought to pay their debts. “Be just before you are generous” was an old, but a very good and sound maxim. They were considering a bill, the object of which was to take unnecessarily half-a-million sterling from their pockets, at a time when their floating debt in England was heavy, and their debt in India very great indeed. Under all these circumstances he did expect, that, instead of agreeing to this addition to their debt, the Company would have adopted measures of economy, in order to reduce that which at present existed. If they persisted in carrying on the trade to India, as they had hitherto done (against which he protested and should continue to protest) their losses and difficulties would be still farther increased. What profits did they derive from the trade to Bengal, Madras and Bombay? If the directors would give him the inspection of the Company’s books of trade, he was confident they would shew that the India trade served only to involve them deeper in debt, and that a considerable portion of the profits of the China trade was sacrificed to support it. When competition with the Company was admitted; when Europe at large as well as Great Britain were competitors with them in the market; when such was the case, it behoved them to look at their balance sheets—and, separating the China from the India trade, let them have no more losing speculations, however flattering or profitable they may be under a different management to individuals. The court would do well to recollect that the government had imposed control over all their political and military affairs, under the plea that they had been mismanaged; commerce alone had been left to the Company to conduct as they should think proper; and if the court of directors should persist in carrying it on in an extravagant and improper manner, as he submitted that they were now doing,

they would have to blame themselves, at no distant period, if the nation and the parliament withdrew from them the exclusive privileges which they now enjoyed. It would fairly be said that, as the Company had not availed themselves of the benefits of the China trade, these should be taken away. Such extravagant rates of freight and other commercial charges continued by the directors would he feared prove the ruin of the Company; as the directors had within the past year contracted for *several ships for six voyages or ten years to come* at the rates of £25 and £26 per ton!!—Having thus stated his opinions, he thought it his duty to move

“That this court have, with great concern, heard read the copy of a bill, now in progress through the House of Commons, to authorize the court of directors of the East India Company to make extraordinary allowances, in certain cases, to the owners of certain ships in the service of the said Company, by which a sum of £369,701 sterling may be taken from the Company’s treasury and divided among the owners of twenty-four ships, *to give an extraordinary allowance, not exceeding £4 per ton to any one ship per voyage, in addition to their present contract rate of peace freight, and not more than £26 per ton on the whole to any one of them.* That this court view with astonishment the unusual course of proceedings of the committee of the House of Commons (to whom the petition of the East India Company and certain other proprietors of East India stock were referred) as stated in their report to the house.—That they had heard *only the statements on the part of the owners of ships, and had no other means of verifying them than the evidence of the owners and their agents.* That the said committee have, in their report to the house, expressed their decided opinion, that it is expedient that the principles of open competition and fixed tender for six voyages, which have been long sanctioned by the legislature, should be maintained unimpaired, and notwithstanding their declared opinion, the bill which has now been read, authorizes ship contracts *deliberately, solemnly, and legally formed, to be set aside year after year, for eight or nine years to come.* That in their report to the house, the committee further state, that they however cannot venture to recommend even this qualified departure from the established principle of fixed peace freight, without submitting to the house at the same time, whether it

might not be expedient to revise and consolidate the several laws relating to the shipping system of the Company, with a view to the introduction of such improvement in the laws may effectually provide against the recurrence, under any circumstances, or any pretext whatever, of a similar deviation from that system in time to come.

"That this court observe with deep regret, that no measures of the kind recommended, have been adopted previous to the introduction of the bill.

"That this court cannot but consider it an extraordinary proceeding on the part of the court of directors to require, and on the part of the committee of the House of Commons to recommend, authority to be given to the sub-committee, to pay at the rate of £26 per ton, the freight of goods to and from India, when it is on evidence before the House of Commons, that the usual freight for goods of private merchants from India, may be not for more than per £11 per ton, and whilst it is equally notorious, that the same goods as the Company import from India are now exported by private merchants from £12 to £14 per ton, and that the rate of commission on private ships at these rates, and on the Company's ships at £25, is nearly the same, being one of the best compensated means of the equality of risk to the shipper of the goods.

"That this court cannot view the progress of a bill which will take from the Company's treasury the net sum of £411,761 sterling (after allowing credit for £123,000 to be deducted from the twenty-four owners as the amount of their equity bonds), without much alarm, at a time when the Company have a floating debt of £3,373,592 in England at 5 per cent, and a debt of near forty millions sterling in India at 6 per cent, and whilst the profits of their Company trade have diminished, and may be expected farther to diminish; and that the profits on the trade to India, if any, are very small.

"That whilst the court of directors are prohibited from granting any sum by way of compensation, to any person exceeding £600, without the consent of the court of proprietors to each specific grant, this court observe with surprise, that there is no clause in the bill directing the same forms and attention to the rights of the proprietors, to be observed in the granting of near half a million of their property away.

"That this court, for all these reasons, do recommend to the court of directors, immediately to interpose and prevent the passing of the bill in the

House of Commons, and the most serious consequences that must ensue to the vital interests of the Company from such a measure."

The resolution was then seconded and read by the clerk.

Mr. *Louther* said, he could not refrain from making a few observations. He recollected when the debates took place in

the Company's charter, many gentlemen had argued with great force, that the Company's trade would not be injured by the private trade of British subjects, in consequence of the charter being laid more open. And if his memory did not very much misgive him, his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) had argued in that manner; and he had added his conviction, that whether the charter was open or not, the private trade could never come in competition with that of the Company. But what did his hon. friend say to-day? Why, his hon. friend had proved that the articles in which the Company dealt came home to Great Britain at half the price which the Company paid, by private traders. Never, therefore, was he more astonished in his life, than when his hon. friend had urged his arguments with regard to the injury done to the Company's trade. And he trusted that his hon. friend would not think him a less honest man because he could not agree in those arguments; which he certainly could not.

With respect to the situation of the ship owners, he must say that the merits of their case had not been fairly considered. In the first place, they had built very large ships at the express desire of the Company, for their particular trade, and which ships were fit for no other part of the world but India. The Company, therefore, were bound in honour to bear that circumstance in mind. It was also to be observed, that these ships were built in a time of war, when it was necessary that they should preserve the appearance of men of war, as well as merchantmen. It was unnecessary to call to the recollection of the court, that during the latter part of the late war, three of the Company's large vessels had been taken for sixty-four gun ships by the enemy, who, deceived by their appearance, kept aloof, and abstained from taking an easy prey, which would have amounted to six millions of money; and this merely because the enemy had taken the merchantmen to be ships of war. Their property had been effectively protected, and many millions of money had been saved to them by the wisdom of that policy. Surely, then, there was nothing unjust or unreasonable, in distributing so small a sum as £449,785, amongst a body of men who had sacrificed so much of their

own interests in complying with the wishes of the Company. If the ship-owners had been drawn into their present painful dilemma for the purpose of effecting objects purely connected with the interests of the East-India Company, they had a right to be fairly paid for their services. Was it just, or was it honourable towards these ship-owners, to say to them, "It is true, you have saved us a vast deal of money by building your ships after our models. It is true, you have been put to enormous expense in procuring materials in a time of war; and it is true we have attained enormous advantages by your compliance with our wishes; but now that peace has arrived, we find that your ships are no longer of any use, and we find that we can procure others which will answer our purpose just as well, for half price." Was that language fit to be used by a public Company, boasting of its honour, and pluming itself upon its integrity? Surely, if they could treat the ship-owners in such a manner, it might be truly said, that they had no honour or justice at all; and, that instead of being a respectable, a liberal, and honourable body of men, they would be nothing, more nor less, than a band of low thieves, who would take a dirty advantage of the situation in which circumstances had placed them. The honour of a great commercial company ought to be dearer to it than any other consideration; for when it lost its honour, all confidence in its integrity and fair dealing ceased. Good God! for the paltry sum of half a million, would that Company, who carried on trade with sixty millions of inhabitants, who governed a territory larger than the dominions of any potentate in Europe, run the risk of undermining their character and credit in the world, by such mean and petty calculations? Was it to be supposed that the ship-owners would have continued to have built ships of twelve and fifteen hundred tons burthen, in a time of war, if they had the least idea that upon the return of peace, they should be turned adrift?—What was the reason of having such large ships? Why, the obvious motive was, to deceive the enemy by having it supposed that they were ships of war. But another and a more substantial motive was, that if the enemy should come near them, by being well armed, they would give him such a reception as would cure him of his temerity in future. It might be true that the Company, upon the return of peace, might be able to procure freight at *fourteen* instead of *twenty-six* pounds per ton: but they ought to balance the advantages they had derived from their old friends, against the scale of

economy. Supposing, however, that these ships were unable to defend themselves against regular men of war, it must be admitted, that they were quite proof against the depredations of privateers; and was it nothing to save the Company's property against the robberies of licensed privateers? Would that have been the case if small ships had been employed during the war? Could they have kept off privateers? Certainly not. They would have been at the mercy of every armed cockboat, and might have been picked up by half dozens at a time, as had been proved by the experience of last war with respect to the ships of private traders. The second part of the case in favor of the ship-owner was with regard to the dimensions of their vessels, and upon that ground a great deal was to be said in their favor. A large ship must be built at infinitely more proportionable an expense than a moderate sized one; and for this reason, that the price of small materials bore no proportion to that of large ones. He recollected that the committee for managing the affairs of the Paddington canal had resolved, after much consideration, upon building small boats in preference to large ones, because they knew very well that they could purchase small timber at a much cheaper rate, and in greater quantities than large timber. It should be collected, therefore, to what an enormous expense the ship-owners had been put in purchasing timber suitable for the purposes of building large vessels. The Company should consider, that it was not the interest of the gentlemen ship-owners to build a ship of fourteen hundred tons burthen, when they might have built two of seven hundred tons each, for an infinitely less expense; besides which, their risk was infinitely increased: for if a ship of fourteen hundred tons went down, the whole was lost; whereas, if they had two ships of seven hundred tons, there was not the same probability of both going down, and consequently the ship-owners' loss would not be so great. Besides, it was notorious that a small ship had a better chance in combating the perils of the seas than a large one. All seafaring men admitted, that a moderate sized ship stood a much better chance of weathering a storm than a larger one; therefore, in that point of view, the East-India ship-owner had a much greater risk to run on account of the size of his ship than the private trader. The question was, how much the Company saved by the decrease of the freight since the time the present owners first entered their service? They ought to consider, whether those gentlemen could now any longer afford to continue their services upon the

present terms. Supposing the ship-owners took £4 per ton less, the Company still should consider how long the war has lasted, for that was the fair mode of arguing the question. Undoubtedly there was a great deal to be said on both sides; and the point next to be ascertained by a just balance of all that could be alleged on each. He must observe, that when he voted for giving them redress, it was a qualified vote; it was not a vote to give every man eight or ten pounds per ton, in addition to what he already had, but to give each man that which the fair justice of his case required. He did not vote for the idea of giving one man more than another upon a consideration whether that man had more interest than another. The Company should consider the case of each owner according to the nature of its merits. Whenever the distribution took place, it should proceed on principles of equity and impartiality. Now, with regard to the sum of £2, certainly he had no idea that that sum should be given to every man. It struck him that if this £2 per ton was to be divided amongst the ship-owners, the court ought to consider the number of voyages which each ship had performed. Some owners might be entitled to £10, others £7, and others £1; but certainly each owner ought not to receive the same specific sum. It was necessary to make this distinction in order that people might not go forth with the idea that this Company knew nothing of the due administration of its marine affairs. He trusted and hoped, however, that some good reason would be given why the Company were to give £25 per ton, when their goods could now be carried at £11. For really a drop from cent. per cent. was so enormous that it certainly deserved consideration. He was undoubtedly the advocate for a fair and liberal allowance; but some reference should be had to the means of the Company to enable them to do what their own sense of justice dictated. The sum of £25 per ton did appear enormous under the present circumstances of the Company. If the ship-owners had made a bad bargain, however deplorable their condition might be, still if the Company could not afford to do what their disposition inclined them to do, they were bound in justice to themselves to stop short, in order that they might not entail injury and ruin upon their own affairs. The ship-owners were certainly in a pitiable state, but it appeared to him to be impossible, from the present state of the Company's funds, that they could afford to give such a sum as was proposed. The best way would be for the Company and the ship-owners to arrange matters like man and wife,

upon the best terms they could. The ship-owners must be content with what they could get, and yield to the pressure of events which they could not control. As far, however, as a due attention to the funds of the Company would permit, he (Mr. L.) did expect that they would act liberally and justly towards the owners. Supposing it should be resolved, that the Company should have small ships constructed for their use, what would they do with the large ones already in existence? Would they break them up, or would they consign them to rot in port? What would be the use of ships of fourteen or fifteen hundred tons further, when lying in port? It was quite idle to suppose that such a conduct would be wise policy. That those ships must be employed as long as they were fit for service was quite certain; but if the ship-owners could not afford to continue their services at the present rate of allowance, they would be driven to the necessity of giving up their contracts altogether, and incurring the penalty of their bonds to their own ruin. But would the Company be benefited if matters were driven to that extremity? Certainly not. They would be obliged to build new ships upon a totally different plan, and they would be compelled to forfeit the advantage of having ships ready made to their hand, and admirably adapted to their service. But it appeared to him that the consideration of honor ought to be paramount. It was not because the present rate of freight at market was twelve or fourteen pounds per ton that the Company should refuse to act up to the dictates of honor and conscience, in satisfying the first demands of faithful servants. An hon. director had told him that the greatest difficulty which the Company had found, was in making an agreement by which all parties could stand. When that was the case, was it surprising that the owners of ships should be unwilling to abide by a hard bargain? If the Company insisted upon the performance of the contracts with the ship-owners, already in existence, the necessary consequence would be, that those ship-owners must, for their own preservation, break through the treaty. These gentlemen had come forward with a fair and candid statement of their case; and if their prayer was dismissed unheard, it might be truly said, that the Company had obliged them to break through their contract; but he sincerely hoped that no little mean idea of saving a few thousand pounds would deter a great commercial Company from a faithful discharge of a duty which they owed to themselves and to their servants.

(To be continued.)

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

Memoir relative to the Translations of the Sacred Scriptures, at Serampore, March 1816.

It is now ten years since we matured the plan of giving the Scriptures in the various languages of India, taken in its widest sense, as embracing China and the countries which lie between that country and Bengal. In this, our object was not to act on the plan of excluding others, but to secure, to the utmost of our power, the accomplishment of the work. At that time, indeed, there was not an individual within the verge of our knowledge, who had engaged in the work; and that others have since been excited to engage in the same undertaking, we account clear gain to the cause. At the end of ten years, it may not be improper to pause, and take a review of what has been actually accomplished, as it may afford matter for gratitude, and ground for encouragement, relative to what remains. What has been done will appear from the present state of the different versions as they stand at press.

In the course of the past year, the Pentateuch has been printed off in the Orissa language. This fully completes that version of the Scriptures, and thus the whole of the Sacred Oracles are now published in two of the languages of India, the Bengali and the Orissa.

In the Sanskrit, the Historical Books have been completed at press. In this ancient language, therefore, the parent of nearly all the rest, three of the five parts into which we divide the scriptures, are both translated and published—the New Testament, the Pentateuch, and the Historical Books. Two remain, the Hagiographa, which is now put to press, and the Prophetic Books, the translation of which is nearly finished.

In the Hindi language, the Historical Books are printed off: three fifths of the whole Scriptures are therefore published in this language. The Hagiographa is also put to press, and the Prophetic Books translated. It was mentioned in the last memoir, that the second edition of the New Testament in this language was nearly finished: it is now in circulation.

In the Mahratta language, the Historical Books are nearly printed off: the Pentateuch and the New Testament have been long in circulation. These five are the languages in which the Old Testament is most considerably advanced at press. After these, ranks the Sikh, in which the New Testament is printed off, and the Pentateuch printed nearly to the end of Exodus.

In the Chinese, the Pentateuch is put to press; but various circumstances have concurred to retard the printing. The method of printing with moveable types being entirely new in that language, much time is necessarily requisite to bring it to a due degree of perfection. The present type in which we are printing, is the fourth in size which we have cut, each of which has sustained a gradual reduction. This last, in which we are printing both the Pentateuch and the Epistles, is so far reduced, that, while a beautiful legibility is preserved, the whole of the Old Testament will be comprised in little more than the size of an English octavo Bible, and the New Testament will be brought into nearly the same number of pages as an English New Testament. The importance of this, in saving paper, and in rendering the Scriptures portable, appeared such as to induce us to risk the delay which would be unavoidably occasioned from every character being cut anew both for the New and Old Testament. Another circumstance, however, has added to the delay: while preparing these types, we put to press an elementary work in Chinese, under the name of "Clavis Sinica," which, when once begun it was requisite to finish. This work, together with the text and a translation of the *Ts-hyoh*, a small Chinese work, added by way of appendix, forms a volume of more than six hundred quarto pages. Before it was fully completed, however, we were requested to print brother Morrison's Grammar; and this work it appeared desirable to finish also with as little delay as possible. The unavoidable employment of our Chinese types and workmen in printing these elementary works, which together exceed nine hundred pages, has of course much retarded the printing of the Scriptures; but as the last of these works will be finished by the end of August, we hope in future to proceed in printing the Scriptures with little or no interruption. This preparatory work, however, if it has retarded the mere printing of the Scriptures, has not been without its advantages in improving the translation of them. In this department much progress has been made: in addition to the New Testament, the translation of the Old is advanced nearly to the end of the prophet Ezekiel.

In the Telinga language, the New Testament is more than half through the press. In the *Bruij* also, the New Testament is printed nearly to the end of the epistle to the Romans. Three of the four Gospels are finished in the Punttoo or

Afghan language, the Bulochi, and the Assamese. Those in which Matthew is either finished or nearly so, are the Kurnata, the Kunkuna, the Multani, the Sindhi, the Kashmir, the Bikanir, the Nepal, the Ooduyyore, the Marawar, the Jyypore, the Khassi, and the Burman languages.

From this sketch the present state of the translations may easily be seen. It will appear, that the whole of the Scriptures have been published in two of the languages of India; the New Testament, the Pentateuch, and the Historical Books, in four; the New Testament and the Pentateuch in five; the New Testament alone, in six; four of the Gospels, in eight; and three of them in twelve of the languages of India: while in twelve others, types are prepared, and the Gospel of Matthew is in the press.

Having thus given a brief view of the present state of the various versions, relative to both translating and printing, we now wish to lay before the public a few ideas respecting the various languages spoken in India, of which the present advanced state of the work has put us in possession, but with which we were not fully acquainted at the beginning of the work.

To those who examine, with a critical eye, the languages of India already enumerated, it will appear, that they form two classes; those which owe their origin wholly to the Sanskrit, and those which have a certain affinity with the Chinese in its colloquial medium; the only way, indeed, wherein any language can be connected with the Chinese, as its written medium stands distinct from every alphabetic language, its characters being formed on a totally different principle. The monosyllabic system, however, with its tones, and the peculiar pronunciation of the Chinese colloquial medium, known from its deficiency in certain sounds, have evidently so affected certain languages spoken near China, as to alter the sound of many letters of the alphabet, and to give the languages themselves a cast of so peculiar a nature, as cannot be accounted for without a reference to the Chinese system. Such is the case in various degrees with the Siamese, the Burman, the Khassi, and the Tibet languages. That the Chinese language had either originated, or greatly affected, the languages in the vicinity of China, was more than suspected by us many years ago, as well as that a knowledge of Chinese would throw much light on these languages; which, added to its own intrinsic value, induced us to determine on commencing the study of this language, as early as thirteen years ago.

But it is to those languages which owe their origin to the Sanskrit, a class by

far the most numerous, that we would now call the attention of the public. To give the Scriptures in these, after the acquisition of the parent language, and one or two of the chief cognate branches, appeared, from the beginning, a work by no means involving insuperable difficulties; and our opinion relative to the importance of the object, and the certainty with which it can be accomplished, is now by no means altered. But in our prosecution of it, we have found, that our ideas relative to the number of languages which spring from the Sanskrit, were far from being accurate. The fact is, that in this point of view, India is to this day almost an unexplored country. That eight or nine branches had sprung from that grand philological root, the Sanskrit, we well knew; but we imagined that the Tamul, the Kurnata, the Telinga, the Guzarati, the Orissa, the Bengali, the Mahratta, the Puggabi, and the Hindoostani, comprised nearly all the collateral branches springing from the Sanskrit language; and that all the rest were varieties of the Hindi, and some of them, indeed, little better than jargons scarcely capable of conveying ideas.

But although we entered on our work with these ideas, we were ultimately constrained to relinquish them. First, one language was found to differ widely from the Hindi in point of termination, then another, and in so great a degree, that the idea of their being dialects of the Hindi seemed scarcely tenable. Yet, while they were found to possess terminations for the nouns and verbs distinct from the Hindi, they were found as complete as the Hindi itself; and we at length perceived that we might, with as much propriety, term them dialects of the Mahratta or the Bengali language, as of the Hindi. In fact, we have ascertained, that there are more than twenty languages, composed, it is true, of nearly the same words, and all equally related to the common parent, the Sanskrit, but each possessing a distinct set of terminations, and, therefore, having equal claims to the title of distinct cognate languages. Among these, we number the Jyypore, the Brui, the Ooduyyore, the Bikanir, the Multani, the Marawar, the Maguda (or South Bahar), the Sindhi, the Mythā, the Wuch, the Kutch, the Haruti, the Koshula, &c. languages, the very names of which have scarcely reached Europe, but which have been recognized as distinct languages by the natives of India, almost from time immemorial.

That these languages, though differing from each other only in their terminations and a few of the words they contain, can scarcely be termed dialects, will appear, if we reflect, that there is in India no general language current, of which they can

be supposed to be dialects. The Sanskrit, the parent of them all, is at present the current language of no country, though spoken by the learned nearly throughout India. Its grammatical apparatus too, the most copious and complex perhaps on earth, is totally unlike that of any of its various branches. To term them dialects of the Hindi is preposterous, when some of them, in their terminations, approach nearer the Bengali than the Hindi, while others approximate more nearly to the Mahratta. The fact is, indeed, that the latest and most exact researches have shown, that the Hindi has no country which it can exclusively claim as its own. Being the language of the Musulman courts and camps, it is spoken in those cities and towns which have been formerly, or are now, the seat of Musulman princes; and in general by those Musulmans who attend on the persons of European gentlemen in almost every part of India. Hence it is the language of which most Europeans get an idea before any other, and which, indeed, in many instances, terminates their philological researches. These circumstances have led

to the supposition, that it is the language of the greater part of Hindustan; while the fact is, that it is not always understood among the common people at the distance of only twenty miles from the great towns in which it is spoken. These speak their own vernacular language, in Bengal the Bengali, and in other countries that which is appropriately the language of the country, which may account for a circumstance well known to those gentlemen who fill the judicial department; namely, that the publishing of the Honorable Company's Regulations in Hindustani has been often objected to, on the ground that in that language they would be unintelligible to the bulk of the people in the various provinces of Hindustan. Had this idea been followed up, it might have led to the knowledge of the fact, that each of these various provinces has a language of its own, most of them nearly alike in the bulk of the words, but differing so widely in the grammatical terminations, as, when spoken, to be scarcely intelligible to their next neighbours.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

April 12, there was a meeting of the Asiatic Society at Calcutta, at which the Right Honorable the Earl of Moira presided. Mr. Siddons, resident at Bencoolen, and Mr. Gray, were elected members. Professor John Playfair was proposed as an honorary member by the president. At this meeting specimens of timber from Kumaon, with a descriptive memoir, were presented to the society, by the Right Honorable the President. The specimens are of holly-oak and pine. The holly is said to attain the height of ten or twelve feet, and is found near streams. The oak No. 1. called Timsoo, is generally sixty or seventy feet, the trunk and chief branches covered with moss. On the Kai'hee hill, some Timsoo trees have been observed so large as, if squared, would give a timber fifty feet in length, with a cubic solidity of at least twenty-four inches each way. The acorn is oblong, and an inch and a half in length. The bark is fit for tanning. There are three other kinds of oak, Goomo, Bulashing, and Burbala; the trunks of the latter two are much twisted and curved. The oak and chestnut, which compose the forests of Choudaun, are not to be met with north of that pergunnah. The four specimens of pine, Sersing, Taushing,

Oomur, and Lemshing, were produced in Bootan. The Oomur or silver fir, found throughout Bootan, attains the height of eighty or ninety feet, the diameter of the stem near the ground being not more than three to four feet. The fruit, when ripe, is said to yield a colour something like Indigo by expression. The pines found in Kumaon are the Cheer and Deodar.

A memoir relative to a survey of Kumaon by Captain Webb was communicated by the President. In detailing the principle on which the survey has been made, Captain Webb observes that it might be desirable that some approach to a physical map should be made, with a view to facilitate geological and mineralogical researches. It cannot be doubted, he adds, that the mountain districts contain the precious metals, from the well known fact that the sands of almost every mountain stream are assiduously washed for gold at the points where their rapidity diminishes. The tribe of people who follow this avocation are denominated Boksa, and their employment is by general report attended with ample profit. The gold dust supplied by the rivers of Africa has long made an opinion current in Europe, that some lofty central land exists, which may rival South Ame-

rica in its mines of precious metals, and the same speculation seems no less applicable to the mountains of central Asia.

Captain Webb has included in his survey the elevation of upwards of thirty peaks in the Himalaya range, most of which are visible from the plains. The highest peak he has ascertained to be twenty-five thousand six hundred and sixty-nine feet above the level of the sea, lat. 30. 21. 51. 7. long. 79. 48. 39. 6. The general direction of the snowy chain is from W. N. W. to E. S. E. Captain Webb's memoir comprises the latitude, longitude, and elevation of about one hundred and thirty places. The industry and talent displayed by this distinguished officer are likely to contribute largely to the stock of scientific research.

A work entitled *Researches in America*, dedicated to the Society and presented by the author, was communicated by the secretary. We hope for another opportunity of noticing the curious subjects which are discussed in this publication.

A letter was read from Professor Oersted, Secretary to the Royal Society of Copenhagen, presenting the transactions of the society and a set of geographical charts of Denmark. The communication was made by Dr. Walligh. Professor Oersted requests that a literary correspondence may be opened between the two societies.

The researches of the learned in Denmark have for some time turned towards the Asiatic origin of the languages of the north. One of them has made a detailed comparison between the ancient language of Scandinavia and other European languages, ancient as well as modern. This comparison shews a striking resemblance between the old Scandinavian language and the Greek, in its most ancient form. The great resemblance which has been already traced between the northern languages and the Persian, has been proved by one of the Danish Savans. It was resolved that the thanks of the Asiatic Society, and a set of their Researches, be forwarded to the Royal Society of Copenhagen.

A letter was also read from the Secretary to a Literary Society established at Prince of Wales' Island, requesting a correspondence with the Asiatic Society.

It was resolved that a copy of the Researches be presented to the Literary Institution at Prince of Wales' Island.

Lieutenant Boileau, commanding the Nepal escort, has presented to the Society a number of Hindu idols, and other articles, chiefly constructed of brass, which he had collected during his residence in the valley of Nepal.

Lieutenant R. Taylor, of the Bombay establishment, has forwarded to the Society
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ciety a stone sarcophagus dug out of the foundation of some ancient ruins within eight miles of Bushire. It contained, when discovered, the disjointed bones of a human skeleton, which had perfectly retained their shape, till a short time after their exposure to the atmosphere, by the removal of the lid, which was fastened by metallic pegs. The lid is an entire slab of a micaceous mineral, and the vessel is of calcareous sandstone. It is the second of the kind that has been discovered, and differs both in form and material from the coffins generally found, which are of an oblong figure with obtuse extremities, and composed of baked clay. They are found at the depth of one fathom from the surface of the earth.

That however which is now presented to the society, was discovered encompassed by solid masonry, in which just sufficient space had been left, at the depth of three fathoms, to contain the sarcophagus; and as greater care and more durable materials had been used in this mode of burial, it would lead to the conclusion of its having contained the remains of some individual more than commonly distinguished among his contemporaries. Lieut. Taylor further observes, that the ruins from which the coffin was taken have afforded the materials of which the modern town of Bushire has been constructed, consisting chiefly of stones of twenty-four inches in length by eight in thickness, composed of lime and sand, in hard blocks, and partly of a mineral formed of minute shells and particles of silex, imbedded in a tough base of carbonate of lime. The hon. Captain Maude, of his Majesty's ship *Favorite*, has charge of this proposed addition to the museum of the society. The same officer has also charge of three models of boats used by the natives of the Persian gulf, two of them for the transport of merchandize on the open sea, and the third as fishing boats and canisters. The former are called *Dow* and *Bateel*, and the latter *Bugarah*. These models are transmitted by Sir W. Bruce, the British resident at Bushire.

The right honorable the President communicated an account of the Hindoo ruins of Prambanan, situated about ten miles from Gueyacarta and thirty from Suracarta, on the island of Java, written by Mr. Crawford. The temples of which the remains are minutely described, are not considered to be of very remote antiquity. They are built of a hard, dark and heavy species of basalt, which is said to be, by Dr. Horsfield, the chief component part of the mountains of Java. No mortar appears to have been used in the construction of these temples, the stones being fastened to each other by

grooves. They seem to have been dedicated to the worship of Budd'ha. Mr. Crawford is of opinion that the buildings of Prambanan are not the work of natives of the country, but of foreigners. Hinduism, or at least the doctrines of Budd'ha, he calculates, flourished in Java for a period of about five hundred years, when the emigrations from India ceasing, or becoming less frequent, the Javanese were left to themselves, and the monuments erected from that time until the utter overthrow of Hinduism, a period of more than a century, evince the rude state of the arts among them, and seem to shew that they were incapable of constructing the edifices in question without foreign aid. A strong argument in favor of the conclusion is that during the lapse of three hundred and thirty-eight years, since Muhammadanism has been the prevailing faith, they have not constructed a single building that can be compared with the rudest of the Hindu temples. The memoir is exceedingly curious and interesting, and reflects the highest credit on the industry and ability of Mr. Crawford.

On Tuesday morning the 6th May last, at 9 o'clock, a meeting of the subscribers to a new institution to be called the Calcutta School Book Society, was held at the college, when several preliminary rules and resolutions were adopted, and ordered to be published at an early period, for general information.

Register of the Thermometer at the Colombo Library.

1817.	7 A.M.	Noon.	3 P.M.	8 P.M.
March 12....	80 ..	81 ..	82 ..	80
14....	79 ..	80½ ..	81 ..	79
16....	79 ..	80½ ..	81½ ..	80
18....	80 ..	81 ..	83 ..	78
20....	79½ ..	81½ ..	80 ..	79
23....	80 ..	82 ..	82 ..	81
25....	80 ..	81½ ..	83 ..	81

Meteorological Observations made at the Rooms of the Literary Society, Bombay, for February 1817.

Therm.			Barom.		
10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	
1..77 ..78½ ..	79 ..	30 15 ..	30 14		
5..70 ..73 ..	76 ..	30 19 ..	30 16		
10..76 ..78½ ..	79 ..	30 16 ..	30 19		
15..76 ..77 ..	77 ..	30 08 ..	30 15		
20..75 ..76½ ..	78 ..	30 19 ..	30 08		
25..75½ ..77 ..	79 ..	30 02 ..	29 96		
30..76 ..82 ..	81½ ..	30 06 ..	30 08		

Proposals are announced at Calcutta for publishing by subscription, in one volume

quarto, the celebrated Persian Dictionary, entitled Burhan-i Katch.

The following account of this excellent work and of the objects of the present edition, are given in the Appendix to the Discourse of the Honorable the Acting Visitor of the College of Fort William, at the Public Disputations held in July, 1815.

"Burhan-i-Katch, the most copious and comprehensive Dictionary of the Persian language now extant.

"The author of this valuable work styles himself in the commencement of his Preface, Muhammad Husain ibni Khalauf ut Tabrizi, with the additional poetical title of Burhan. He has concentrated within the pages of his lexicon, the whole of the sterling matter contained in the Furbungi Juhaugiri; the Mujhaul Furs of Sururi, and the Surmue Sulae-man, together with descriptions of the most useful articles of the Materia Medica as given in the Suhah ul Adwiyah of Husain ul Ansari; the whole of which are arranged in an alphabetical succession, according to the plan of European dictionaries. In order to comprize within a moderate bulk such a numerous collection of words purely Persian, together with many Greek, Syriac, and Turkish terms, and an extensive variety of metaphorical significations compounded of Arabic and Persian words, he has wholly abstained from the exhibition of poetical authorities in support of his definitions and explanatory meanings, as practised by the author of the Juhaugiri and others. The value of the work in manuscript will be considerably enhanced by the labours and exertions of the Editor of this first printed edition, in a careful inspection and revision of the text, a collation of various copies, and the ablest assistance of experienced Native scholars. The topographical department has been equally the subject of care and attention,—an excellent font of types of the Nuskh or Arabic character, recently imported from Europe, has been used for the impression, which, connected with a general observation of the means most likely to ensure its beauty and accuracy, afford every reasonable hope of a correct and elegant edition of the best manuscript Dictionary of the Persian language yet presented to the Oriental world. By Captain Thomas Roebuck, Acting Secretary and Examiner in the College of Fort William."

The manuscript has been carefully collated with twelve copies by four learned Natives and ultimately revised by the Editor himself, who has been careful to preserve the text of the Author without any change; occasional Persian notes, however, have been added by the Editor to illustrate obscurities or to correct errors in the text. It may not be improper to

observe that the Burhani Katchi is rather a scarce Dictionary, and that a good copy in manuscript can seldom be had for a less sum than 150 rupees, and even the best copy will be found to contain many errors of the transcriber.

The Bombay Courier announces an intended translation of the Bija Ganita by Dr. Taylor, who lately produced a version of the Lilavati. It will be made from the Sanskrita original, and will be followed by a version of the Surya Siddhanta, with a comment and notes by the translator, containing the most remarkable passages of the Siddhanta Siromani and other astronomical works of the Hindus.

Much satisfaction having been expressed at our Analysis of former numbers of the Pamphleteer, we feel pleasure in presenting our readers with a summary view of the contents of No. XX, which was published on the 1st October.—1. The first article in the number before us, is an original pamphlet by Mr. Jeremy Bentham, in defence of economy in the public expenditure against the Right Hon. George Rose, whose observations in support of places, pensions, and sinecures, undergo a rigid examination, not more interesting from the nature of the subject than from the author's peculiar style and mode of treating it.—2. The second pamphlet is a republication of Lord Somers's Defence of the Constitution, against the Advocates of Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage, in which the noble author feelingly deprecates the attempts of the Reformers under pretence of restoring the Constitution to its original purity, to introduce anarchical and levelling principles by the assumption of an universal right to political equality.—3. The third is a letter from the Rev. George Glover to T. W. Coke, Esq. of Holkham, containing Observations on the present State of Pauperism in England; chiefly as it affects the morals and character of the labouring poor, in which is well described the tendency of the prevailing mode of administering the parish poor-laws, to weaken those feelings of independence and self respect, which have hitherto operated as the springs of active and moral exertion in the labouring classes,—and a masterly sketch is given of the growth of pauperism at an equal rate with the increase of taxation; from which it is inferred that a diminution of our public burthens is the only remedy for our distresses.—4. Mr. Jacob's Inquiry into the Causes of Agricultural Distress, is the fourth Pamphlet in the present number, and leads (after touching on several of

the causes which have been assigned, but which appear totally inadequate to the production of such an aggravated evil) to the conclusion, as in the preceding letter, that the true cause of the general distress is, the enormous burthen of taxation, and suggests that as some relief from its pressure is necessary, a reduction of the duties on articles of the first necessity, as malt, salt, soap, candles, and leather, would be more beneficial, because more generally felt than the property-tax.—5. Sir John Sinclair, on the Means of Arresting the Progress of National Calamity, follows, who differs widely from the two last-mentioned writers, attributing the depression of agriculture, and, through it, of manufactures and commerce, to the scarcity of money, from a defective circulation, and proposing suitable remedies for the consideration of parliament.—6. We are next presented with Dr. Maclean's Suggestions for the Mitigation and Prevention of Epidemic and Pestilential Diseases,—having for their object the abolition of quarantines, lazarettos, and plague police establishments, which he contends, are absurd, inefficient for their object, highly prejudicial to commerce, and an useless and pernicious expense.—7. The Copy of the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, upon the Petitions against the Employment of Climbing Boys in Chimney Sweeping, will be read with interest by every friend of the human species.—8. Sir Eger-ty'n Brydges' Reasons for a farther Amendment of the Copyright Act, are an interesting Vindication of the Rights of Authors.—9. In a Paper on the Means of reducing the Poor Rates, and of affording effectual and permanent Relief to the labouring Classes, the Policy of a liberal system of Colonization is ably enforced by Major Torrens.—10. The last Paper in the present number is an Analysis of Mr. Ricardo's Pamphlet on the Depreciation of Bank Notes, by Dr. Crombie, who displays much ingenuity and talent in treating a difficult and intricate subject.

ERRATUM.—The reader is requested to substitute *Velleius Paterculus* for *Valerius Paterculus* in page 547 of this number.

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

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Treatise on the Permutation of Arabic letters by R. Tytler. 8vo. 8s.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

Since our last Journal no news of importance has arrived from India which throws any additional information on the state of affairs in the Deckan. We refer our readers to the perusal of a large mass of interesting intelligence from India, which we have been enabled to lay before them this month, as well as to the London Gazette, which contains the dispatches from the supreme government to the secret committee detailing the particulars of the affairs with the Pindaris, the substance of which was given in our number for last month. With our packet of newspapers we have also received a private letter of so late a date as July last; we are persuaded it will be read with interest, and accordingly give it the first place in our Asiatic Intelligence. We take this opportunity to advise our readers, that while we feel a particular obligation towards those correspondents, both in India and Europe, who have favored, or may hereafter favor us with private information, that we can insert none which does not bear marks of authenticity; nor as being the mere vehicle of such information, are we to be supposed as either favoring, adopting, or rejecting any individual opinion in which private correspondence may indulge. We also are enabled to give some further and interesting particulars of the fall of Hattarass.

*Extract of a private Letter, dated
2d July, 1817.*

The fortresses which the Peishwa in the moment of alarm promised should be delivered up to the British authority are still in the possession of the Mahrattas. The Peishwa, as head of the Mahratta states and possessing peculiar authority over those fortresses, might honestly promise what he may now have no power to enforce, for it is notorious to all the Mahratta chiefs that this promise or treaty was made while his person was under confinement, and his orders thus issued would probably have little weight with the Killidars of those forts, some of which are almost impregnable; we therefore anxiously look for information of those important pledges of tranquillity being peaceably given up to the British; while they remain with the Mahrattas the storm may be hushed, but it cannot be considered as having passed away. Trimbukjee was also still at large possessed both of the means and disposition to stir up the still glowing embers of animosity which have long been ready to break out among the Mahratta states,

The daring and vindictive character of this man will doubtless prompt him not merely to provide for his escape, but also to increase his followers, and with the addition of the force under his nephew Godajee Row, he may in no little time become a formidable obstacle to the realization of the prospect of a permanent repose to that part of India. He is however closely pursued, and the wise and decisive steps of the resident at the court of Poonah, if seconded by Governor Elliot, will, it is to be hoped, have a lasting and salutary effect; this state of things added to the possession of the fortresses would quell all apprehension of a Mahratta war. The well appointed army ready to be brought into the field by the British governments, the many and effectual checks which the Pindaris have met whenever they have opposed themselves to our forces, and the ever distracted and clashing councils of the native leaders, are circumstances which are sufficient of themselves to induce us to wait in a confident hope of a general peace being still preserved.

Sir John Malcolm has arrived at Calcutta, and is much with the governor-general. It is confidently reported here that Sir Thomas Hielop has sent the greater part of the army into cantonments again, but it is supposed that on Sir John's return to his duty more active arrangements will be adopted; it is certain we must be on the alert till we get possession of the Peishwa's forts, and Trimbukjee meets his due. Our army, though well appointed, is not too numerous, and is now in particular want of European officers. I hope the economizing spirit at home will not entirely shut the eyes, of our honorable masters to the necessity there is for sending out more cadets. What with the present unsettled state of the dominions of the Nizam, the Bera Raja and the Peishwa, and the constant alarms of the Pindaris, our battalions are harassed to death, most of them widely spread, and commanded by subalterns of three or four years standing. The late political arrangements at Poonah will necessarily increase our territory, and the subsidiary force can hardly be sufficient there. Dyaram has still successfully eluded all pursuit; he is believed still to be in the Deab, or in Jeypore; he has his two sons with him, and some horsemen. Poor Horsford survived but a few days the storming of Hattarass; he died of an ossification of the heart. The pirates in the Bussorah Gulph are growing very formidable and can only be kept in check by the assistance of

larger vessels than those which compose the Company's marine. The interruption to our trade in that quarter is a serious evil and threatens worse consequences than our governments seem to apprehend; the pirates are certain of aid from the chiefs on the coast. The private trade I hear is doing but poorly every where.

Lord Molra works hard night and day, but his health is supported wonderfully through this anxious time. Governor Elliot's health is much the same, he has never been very strong since his arrival at Malha. I have heard nothing by the way of Bombay for some time. Adieu!

—
We are favored with the following private letters, which considerably illustrate the accounts of the siege of Hattrass.

Camp before Hattrass, March 2d, 1817.—I yesterday, while on duty in the trenches, received a letter, from which I learn that the news of our camp will be acceptable to you; I therefore sit down to let you know our situation at present, though as yet nothing of great consequence has taken place against the fort. You will have heard all the particulars of our operations against the Kuttra (town of Hattrass), and how fortunate it was for us that Dyaram's folks thought proper to evacuate it. The Kuttra is a large town, has many pukka houses in it, and is said to contain a vast deal of wealth; the prize agents have laid their hands on quantities of merchandize, bales of silks, velvets, shawls, &c. &c. but as yet have not fallen in with what we are all most anxious to see, the hard cash; at the same time we are told, there are several lacs buried in the place. Had the enemy chosen to defend it, I think we should have lost a great number of lives in the storm; and at the same time have stood a good chance of failing. We breached the right and left bastions; there is a sort of glacis which covers them so effectually, that nothing but the parapet wall could be seen and fired at; after it was knocked down both breaches appeared practicable from our batteries, and I believe a storm would have taken place on the 23d, if we had had a little more day-light, for the troops were all drawn out, the storming and covering parties told off, and actually moving off the parade when countermanded. Next morning, after the place was evacuated, I went down to take a look at the breaches, which appeared so smooth from our battery, and to my surprise found the right one totally impracticable, hardly a basket full of earth having fallen into the ditch; the left one was better, we might have got over it, but with considerable difficulty, and not at all if resolutely defended. We had been led to imagine that the ditch was trifling, a party of pioneers were to have preceded the

columns with fascines and sandbags to fill it up; it measures twenty-four feet deep, and from thirty to forty wide; it slopes downwards on both sides, consequently is much narrower at bottom than top. The Kuttra facing the fort forms our first parallel against it, a capital trench is carried out to the right, and reaches to within a hundred yards of the ditch; the end of it is enfiladed in a small degree by one or two of the bastions of the fort, but the people Dyaram has, are such infamous shots, that not a man has fallen, either in digging them, or being stationed on duty. I was sent out from the trenches with a few sepoys last night, as a sort of advanced covering party; while the men were employed digging, and lay down on the ground within sixty yards of the ditch for about an hour and a half, they must have seen us very plainly, for it was moonlight, and though they kept up a hot sniping fire, all that time not a man was touched; from the sound of the balls, I should think they went about twenty yards over our heads. From this you may conceive what a set of bunglers they are at the matchlock. The whole of the batteries were completed last night, and have opened this morning; such a number of mortars were never, I fancy, brought into play in this country before; we had also a breaching battery of six guns in the right trench; the other breaching batteries are on the ramparts and bastions of the Kuttra, at present, but I hear the principal one of four twenty-four, and four eighteen pounders is to be moved out, and erected on the road leading from it to the fort, on a line with the two mortar batteries. The distance from the walls of the Kuttra to the fort is seven hundred and ten yards, a fine distance for breaching. The inner fort or palace as it is called, is situated on a rising ground, and most completely commands the whole of the works; it is full of pukka houses inhabited by Dyaram and his family, for I hear they are still with him. The shells will play the dence in this place. It is very generally believed in camp that there are not more than from five to six hundred fighting men in the fort, and I dare say it is the case, for we see very few on the works. I think a little of Sir David Ochterlony's management while the negotiations were going on would have gained the place; Dyaram was very irresolute, and no doubt would have surrendered the fort if our head folks had not shown too much anxiety to get it from him; this I fancy gave him an idea that we were doubtful whether we were able to take it from him by force; if they had kicked his Diwan out when he first discovered them, it is odds but Dyaram would have knuckled down. I was relieved from trench duty this morning, and am now on duty again over one

of the gates of the Kuttra to prevent people from passing out with plunder; but one night as well attempt to stop the sun; the camp followers get into the place, heaven knows how, and absolutely charge the sentries in bodies to get out again, gravely loaded with odds and ends.

Since writing the above, I have been down to the end of the rampart (I dare not go farther,) to see how matters are coming on—they are firing from all sides, shells, shot and rockets, the choppers in the fort are all in a blaze; in short if I had an enemy in the world, I could not wish him in a worse place than in the fort of Hattrass—it brings me in mind of Commodore Truncheon's battle, round, double headed and cham shot, yard-arm and yard arm, and plying them with stinkpots; he says he did for seven glasses. W—— came round to the camp to see Dyaram come out of his fort to General Marshall, who had gone down to meet and receive him with due respect; however he, besides many others, as well as General Marshall, were disappointed; for Dyaram after keeping them waiting two or three hours in the rain would not come. Not only that, but he had not even the civility to send word to them, nor to wait for him; however the General will pay him off I fancy in the end.

Camp, Hattrass, March 3d, 1817.

Yesterday I gave you a long account of our operations, but at that time had no idea that I should so soon have occasion to write again. I am happy to say that the fort is now in our possession. Dyaram with a few chosen followers left it about twelve o'clock last night, and our troops from the trenches about half an hour after marched into the place, and made about 650 men prisoners. I acquainted you that our mortar batteries were playing; they continued to throw shells as quick as they could all day; about ten minutes before sunset one of the ten inch ones went right through the pukka roof of Dyaram's magazine, which immediately blew up with the most dreadful explosion you can conceive. I happened to be in the rocket battery at the time, looking at the fort to observe how the shells went; at first it appeared to me as if the whole of the interior of the place was raised up bodily; I then saw the flash which was instantly followed by the loudest report I ever heard in my life; in a few seconds the whole of the fort was hid from our sight by the volume of earth and stones which had been carried into the air. I looked anxiously for it to clear away, expecting to see the place reduced to a heap of ruins, but to my astonishment found the bas-

tions and ramparts still stood their ground; the earth and dust was raised to an immense height, and presented one of the finest sights that can be conceived; it spread and rolled along in the air to a considerable distance, before it finally dispersed and fell to the ground. On the whole it was a most awful sight. Dyaram it seems for two or three days back had been wavering whether to make his escape or stand it out: this, I fancy, decided the business, for about midnight, without saying a word to his garrison, he, attended by about one hundred and fifty men, left the fort, and went off in the direction of General Brown's camp. When near it he fell in with a party of the 8th dragoons, who instantly charged him; they repeated the charge two or three times, and found their swords made no impression on the enemy; the fact was, that Dyaram and his men were cased in armour under their clothes. In this affair one dragoon was killed, Captain Cortlandt and five more wounded, before the alarm was given, and the rest of the dragoons on horseback. Dyaram and his party had slipped through them, and being well mounted, went clear off. By this time two or three other parties had taken to their horses, and were trying to escape from the fort; the dragoons and some of the irregulars fell in with them, and I hear literally cut them to pieces. When our infantry moved out of the trenches to the fort to take possession, no resistance was made, excepting at one of the gates where Major Agnew, of the 11th, wished to get in; here a party of the enemy was drawn up, and did not seem very willing to let him pass, though at the same time they did not fire, but had their matches lighted; the major, to settle the business, gave them a volley from his leading section, which killed twelve, and drove the rest of them in. He followed close at their heels, but had no occasion to fire again. I went in to look at the place this morning; it is the strongest fort I have seen in India; the ditch is exceedingly deep and wide. The shells seem to have made dreadful havoc; dead bodies of men and horses were laying in all directions; in short, what with them and the blowing up of the magazine, the houses and walls were torn to pieces, and exhibited a scene of perfect desolation. We were told that Dyaram had not above six hundred men in it when operations commenced, I mean against the fort, but it now appears he had twelve hundred of them. One troop of the 8th dragoons is still in pursuit of him. We are told that he made straight for Moorsaur, and that Bugwant Sing would not admit him, in consequence of which he shaped his course to the Jumna. Some are of opinion that the dragoons will

overtake him before he reaches and crosses; however, I fear they have no chance. It is generally supposed in camp that Moorsaan, and the other forts we are to reduce, will give in. I hope they may, for trench duty at this time of the year, is no trifle; however, we have some desperate warriors in camp, who wish they may hold out to the last; these bloodthirsty fellows are principally doctors, aides-de-camp, and people who are lookers on.

Force under the command of Major Gen. Marshall, before Hattrass.

Horse Artillery.—1st and 3d troops.

Cavalry.—8th and 24th Light Dragoons, 3d and 7th Nat. Cavalry, 1st and 2d Rohillah Cavalry, and the Rocket Corps.

Infantry.—14th and 87th King's Foot, 2d Batt. 1st Regt., 1st Batt. 11th Regt., 2d Batt. 12th Regt., 2d Batt. 15th Regt., 2d Batt. 25th Regt. and 1st Batt. 29th Regt. Nat. Infantry, and 2d Grenadier Battalion.

105 Mortars and Guns, viz. 71 mortars and howitzers, and 34 battering guns (24 and 18-pounders); exclusive of 12-pounders for enfilading.

Artillery, 7 companies; 6 companies of pioneers, and 1 company of miners.

Major Aubury, commanding engineer; nine engineer officers, assistants.

Camp before Hattrass, 28th Feb. 1817.

My dear Father:—I have great pleasure in informing you that the Rajah's people abandoned the Gunge on the night of the 23d instant, and it was taken possession of by us the next morning. About eight hundred of the enemy's horse, in attempting to make their escape, were terribly cut up by a detachment under my command. I had three rissuls with me: one of which was on picquet, another in pursuit of a small party of horsemen, who had made their appearance a short time before the last party, so I had only one rissul left with me at the time the eight hundred horse were endeavouring to make their escape. I had only nineteen men wounded, whilst the enemy were said to have lost, in killed and wounded, about one hundred and forty. The inclosed is the order which was issued by Major General Marshall on the occasion. Some of the general's harcarahs have brought intelligence from the fort, from which it appears that the Rajah seems greatly alarmed, and is thinking of abandoning the fort, and cutting his way through. We have left a side open, to entice him to get out; but in the event of his making any attempt of the kind, we are to cut up every man that comes in our way.

Camp before Hattrass, 24th February, 1817.—The major-general returns his thanks to the cavalry for their alertness in turning out last night, and only wishes that they had all had an opportunity of shewing the bravery which Cornet and Adjutant Knox* then evinced. The 1st Rohilla cavalry had the good fortune to be in the direction through which a large body of Dyaram's horse were attempting to pass, and the major-general requests Captain Roberts will accept of his thanks, and convey to his men, and particularly to Cornet and Adjutant Knox (and the Ressollah he commanded) the sense he entertains of this very spirited conduct.

Our Lahore Ukhars are to the 17th of March. Bheea Ram Sing, whose great crime is the nonpayment of his revenue, had been put into confinement, and though he declared his utter inability to meet the demands of Runjeet Singh, he is still kept in durauce. On condition of being released, he promised to give a handsome Nuzurani, but a cunning friend of the Maharajah observed, that Bheea Ram had jewels in his possession worth two lacs of rupees! This was enough. Confinement might be salutary, and the same restrictions on his personal liberty were continued. The alleged poverty of Sufuraz Khan had no effect on the determination of Runjeet Singh. The whole province of Mooltan seems devoted to plunder and devastation. Ram Dyal, the son of Moti Ram, and Lalu Bhowani Das, had written from Sirdarpore, about twenty kos to the northward of Mooltan, that to the extent of forty miles round the capital of that district there was nothing but desolation. There were no traces of husbandry, the ryots had fled, and no grain could be procured except that which they had brought from their own country. Meal was twelve seers for a rupee.

Notwithstanding this lamentable state of things, Runjeet Singh continued unmoved, and insisted on the full payment of the arrears due from Sufuraz Khan. Information had been received that Bhola Singh had encamped on the boundaries of the Sik'h territories, but when the agents of Runjeet Singh requested him to repair to Lahore, that his wishes might be made known, he replied that he had no hostile intentions, that he had moved to the cultivated spot where he then was, to allow his horses to graze and rest for a few months! If, however, Runjeet Singh chose to attack him, he had no remedy but to fight. The chief of Bahawalpore, nevertheless, continued to think him a thorn in his side, and had

* Son of Colonel Alexander Knox, Bengal Cavalry.

repeated his desire of aid from Lahore to expel the enemy.

Dyaram, after having been denied an asylum at Bhurtpore, fled to the territory of Jypore, where we understand he now remains. It is said that he has joined the force commanded by Mahtab Khan.

The effect produced by the fire of the mortars and rockets at Hattrass was very great. The Kuttru was several times on fire; and great numbers of the enemy were supposed to have fallen. A pretty smart fire was returned from the fort; but the enemy's shot, although very large were ill directed, and did little if any damage. It was at first expected that a practicable breach would be formed before evening; and a storming party consisting of his Majesty's 11th regiment, the 2d Grenadier Battalion, and the 11th Native Infantry, under Colonel Watson; supported by his Majesty's 67th regiment, the 12th, 15th, and a wing of the 29th Native Infantry, was ordered to hold itself in readiness for the assault by three in the afternoon. Some doubts being however entertained regarding the practicability of the breaches, they were soon ordered back to their respective posts. The fire from the batteries was kept up during the whole of Feb. 25d, and about five of the evening, the storming party was a second time marched down to the batteries. But apprehensions being again entertained regarding the accessibility of the breaches, they returned without making any attempt, and orders were issued to the artillery to keep up a constant fire of shells during the night. The enemy unable to sustain the destructive effects of this fire, abandoned the Kuttru about three in the following morning, and endeavoured to escape into the fort. With the exception however of a few picked men, they were refused admittance at the gates, and forced to disperse in the surrounding country. About fifty of them were killed and one hundred taken prisoners by Captain Roberts' irregular horse, whilst endeavouring to elude the vigilance of our outposts. Some of them must have fought desperately, as about thirty of our horsemen were wounded during the pursuit. The Kuttru was taken possession of about seven in the morning. The breaches were found very difficult in consequence of the depth and steepness of the ditches. About thirty dead, and a hundred live horses were found in the place. The slaughter could not have been great, as the garrison was screened by brick buildings and groves of trees. Our only casualties were an artillery man and a pioneer killed, and a few natives wounded. Much property was found in the Kuttru, and prize agents appointed to take charge

of it. It is said that the place had during the preceding night been stripped of the main part of its wealth by Dyaram. Our firing ceased during the 24th, in order to allow the approaches to be made from the Kuttru to the west face of the fort. The garrison during the whole of that day kept up a steady, but nearly harmless fire upon our positions. Some of their shot are said to have gone beyond the line of encampment nearly two miles distant. Several thirty-two pound shot or beat iron, were picked up in our batteries. Our rocket brigade continued its operations. The progress of the cartridges and shells through the air is described as very sublime, and their effect on falling, tremendous. No more than two hundred rockets were expended during the siege of the Kuttru; and yet so remarkable was their conflating power, that, as was afterwards learnt from the inhabitants, the place must have been entirely consumed, had not the previous heavy rain completely soaked all the combustible materials contained in it.

The fire from the fort was warmly kept up, but with little if any effect during the 25th. By the afternoon of that day a battery for heavy guns, and two for mortars were finished, and soon began to fire upon the bastions of the fort. Previously to the closing of the dawn of the 26th, three of the enemy's guns were dismounted, and the remainder almost silenced. The elevation of these had been so high, that they could not be brought to bear on the bastions of the Kuttru. Meanwhile, the engineers were making their advances to the crest of the glacis, on which a breaching battery would be erected.

Accounts from Herat mention that Mahomed Khawn, Akan Cuhar, and the son of Ibrahim Khan, had surrounded the Fort of Mahmudabad, with five thousand horse, and several pieces of ordnance. They were, however, successfully attacked by the son of Ashak Khan, who with three thousand horse, assisted by a body of twelve hundred infantry which sallied from the fort, gained a complete victory. Two thousand and five hundred men are stated to have been killed on the part of the vanquished. Mahomed Khan, after his defeat, had fled to the mountains:—and the Prince Furze ud Deen, had directed the joyful news to be announced by all the cannon at Herat. The rejoicing was general, and the people greatly elated. A great number of prisoners were taken, and only seventy horsemen accompanied the fugitive chieftain.

The Multan Ukhbars state, that on the 20th of February, Sieraz Khan was at Multan. Two persons who had ar-

rived there on the behalf of Mr. Wm. Fraser, to purchase camels, had been kindly received, and sent forward to Liah and Bhagur, escorted by five horsemen. Sirferaz had sent to Runjeet Singh a hoondy for 60,000 rupees, with an assurance, that other 40,000 should be paid in twenty days. Intelligence had been received from Sinde Hyderabad, that Roy Behar, had applied to "the British chiefs" for assistance in obtaining possession of the forts and countries of which he had been treacherously dispossessed;—and that he had stipulated to pay fourteen laks of rupees. It is added, that a British force had forthwith captured the fort of Kutch Bhoje, whereupon the fort of Hyder surrendered, and several other forts followed the example: all of which were delivered to Roy Behar. The fort of Kutch Bhoje is stated to have been occupied by a British detachment, whereupon the remainder of the force retired. This fort is described to be within ninety coss of the capital of Sinde. The chiefs of Sinde have recently constructed a fort in the mountains distant about thirty coss from Hyderabad, at an expense of twenty laks of rupees; which is represented to be impregnable.

The Ukhbars from Raolpundy reach to the 19th ultimo. A caravan of merchants proceeding from Blugly to Duntoor has been plundered by Madu Khan, the son of Rajah Mahud Ally Khan, and a body of freebooters. Nund Singh and Rajah Shadman Khan with a large force, proceeded to Bhurwannah, with an intent, as our news writer states, "to murder Rajah Futteh Ali Khan." The latter was however prepared for their reception, and repelled the attack, with considerable slaughter. Nund Singh had thereupon retired to Raolpundy.

It is stated in other ukhbars and letters from Delhi and Meerut, that Moorsan was delivered up to General Marshall on the 5th April. We now learn, that it is fully as strong and somewhat larger than Hattrass. Its bastions were blown down and the ditch filled up on the following day; after which the army broke up, and marched for its respective cantonments in separate detachments. The Agra and Muttra divisions had already arrived. The Cawpore division, with the stores and guns, was on its way back, and would reach that station on the 24th. Major General Marshall was on his return to Cawpore. Dyaram had not been caught; nor had the place of his flight been ascertained. He is understood to have carried with him eight laks of rupees in gold: so that the gallant army which reduced the fortresses had lost all hopes of considerable prize money. The tremendous shock caused by the explosion of the magazine, is menti-

oned in several letters from various military stations. At Agra it was both seen and felt. It was felt at Bareilly, at Delhi, and distinctly even at Meerut, although distant a hundred and fifty miles. The unexpected and striking fall of this strong hold is said to have plunged all the neighbouring native principalities, not excepting Bhurtpore, into the greatest amazement. Eleven forts followed the example of Moorsan; and in the whole of the Doab, there remained not a single place inclined to dispute the sovereignty of our arms.—*Bombay Courier.*

Rescue of the Crew of the Union from the Island of Engano, Fort William, 23d March 1816.

The ship Good Hope returned from the Island of Engano on the 20th ult. and though the mission was not attended with all the success which was so anxiously expected by every body here, it was by no means useless.

The Good Hope had a very tedious passage from Sumatra to Engano; she sailed from Rat Island at noon, on the 31st ultimo, and got sight of the Island only on the 4th instant. The next day she got in close with the island, and several canoes came out, but seemed afraid to approach the ship. At last one came so near, that some articles were displayed to the people in it, with the hope of inducing them to come on board; this, however, did not succeed. The canoe still continued at a short distance, and a boat was lowered, in which Mr. Fred. Garland, the resident at Saloomah, and the gentleman who had been appointed by Mr. Siddons to conduct the negotiations for the recovery of the captives, with one of the officers of the Good Hope, proceeded towards the canoe which immediately turned and paddled for the land; but the boat outrowed it, and on coming near enough a silk handkerchief was thrown overboard. A native from the canoe jumped into the sea and took it, and offered a spear in exchange.

A few other articles were subsequently exchanged for other spears, &c.—and a communication being thus opened, the boat soon returned to the ship. Next day several canoes came off, but it was not without difficulty that the people were, at length, prevailed upon to enter the ship, when they were quite delighted with the trides they procured. By means of the three persons who had effected their escape, and who were sent, of course, with the mission to Engano, inquiries were made for the unfortunate captives, and the natives were allowed to see some articles, which they would receive for their restoration. They said, that there were but few on that side of

the island, but that those should be brought on board. Some trifling presents were made to them, and they departed well pleased. Next day one man was brought off, and the stipulated ransom was immediately given. It was now ascertained, beyond a doubt, that here the ill-fated *Union* had been wrecked, and also that none of the Europeans were on the side of the island where the *Good Hope* was still at anchor. In the course of a day or two, all of the crew, who were in that quarter, were safely lodged on board ship, amounting to four or five. The natives gave directions for proceeding to that part of the island, where the greater number were to be found, and said they were not on good terms with their countrymen there. The *Good Hope* now proceeded further onwards, circumnavigating the island entirely, before her return to Fort Marlboro'. It was on the S.E. coast of the island that the ship was brought to anchor, in the mouth of a fine bay; and she was moved further in, after a friendly intercourse had been opened with the natives here. After a while, all the rest of the people of the *Union* who survived were recovered in this quarter. Incessant inquiries were made for Captain Barker, and the officers of the ship, but without success. The crew had been separated (that is, all of the crew who had escaped from the wreck) into small parties, and knew nothing, or scarcely any thing, of each other's fate. One officer, as we had learnt from the three people who effected their escape from the island, had died previously to that event; and by persisting in the enquiry, as more of the unfortunates were recovered from day to day, it was at last ascertained that one of the officers had been speared while in the act of drinking some toddy by his master, though for what reason could not be discovered. The European gunner was killed the day he landed from the wreck, for resisting the natives, who were stripping him of his clothes. None of the people saved could give any account of the remaining officer (two have been accounted for, and it would appear there were only three officers), or of the captain's clerk. By dint of repeated inquiry for Captain Barker, it was at last reported that he had been ordered by his master to ascend a lofty cocoa-nut tree to bring down toddy, and that when he had got to the top of the tree he fell down, and was so seriously injured as to be quite incapable of further work; upon finding this to be the case, the brutal savage sewed him up in a mat, and threw him into the woods, there to perish; this was declared to have happened only eight or ten days before the arrival of the *Good Hope*. One day the native who was known to have been the

master of Captain Barker came on board, and desired to be shewn what would be given to him if he delivered up his captive; of course a rich present was exhibited to him, although it was scarcely believed by any of the party that poor Capt. B. was really still in existence; and this doubt was further increased, when several persons observed a marked expression of deep regret upon the countenance of the savage, when he saw what he might have procured for his prisoner if it had been in his power now to deliver him up.

One of the Tindals saved spoke very favorably of the kind treatment he had received from his master, and when the latter came on board again he was rewarded on that account; he was also pressed to say if he knew any thing of Captain Barker; he declared he knew no more than has already been mentioned, but that he would go ashore, and would certainly bring Capt. B. off to the ship, alive or dead. Accordingly this man did bring off the mangled remains of a body, which he and others asserted to be that of Captain Barker. It was examined by Mr. Surgeon Smith, who judged from its state that it had been lifeless about the length of time mentioned to have elapsed since this unfortunate commander had been cast into the woods. There not appearing to be any reason to doubt the fact as asserted, the body was committed to the deep with the usual ceremonies.

Thirty persons had now been given up to the mission (making, with the three who had escaped, a total of thirty-three saved from amongst all those who were on board the *Union*), and as repeated offers of presents produced no more, while the natives themselves declared that there were no more on the island, and none of those rescued could contradict this assertion, the *Good Hope* sailed for Fort Marlboro' on the 18th instant, and arrived here safely on the 20th. She has been prepared for her return to Bengal *via* Padang, with the remainder of the detachment of the 20th Regt. Native Infantry, without the least delay, and she sails to-morrow. Time admits of but few additions. Capt. Napier has made an accurate chart of the island of Engano, which ought to be made public, for the safety of future navigators. The natives are but little, if at all, removed from a state of savage nature. They are covetous of all kinds of old clothes, though neither males nor females wear any covering whatever. Their houses are raised from the ground, circular, and resemble bee-hives. They have no rice, and did not like what was given to them. They have no firearms, but each man is armed with a dreadful spear and a knife; and it is said they procure these knives from Javanese boats. It is reported, by

some of those saved, that Capt. Barker promised the Noqedah of one of these boats a thousand dollars to receive him on board, and land him any where he (the Noqedah) pleased, which was not complied with. When one part of the island is at war with another, the women are still allowed to pass and repass without molestation. They are very fond of red cloth, of blue, white, and green beads, and of white cloth, but they do not seem much to care for coloured chintz, small sized axes, or for knives that do not clasp; they do not appear much to value bar iron, brass wire, or looking glasses. They eat fish as they catch it, without cleaning or dressing. They are treacherous, for they made an attempt to cut off one of the ship's boats, which was going ashore injudiciously without an armed guard, to carry breakfast to some gentlemen who were on the island; on this occasion one or two lives were lost, and one man was severely wounded, all from the ship, and it was much feared that this would have put an end to the negotiations; not a native, however, was injured, and as they saw retaliation was not intended, they re-opened the intercourse. Time allows no more at present."

On the night of the 3d of April, about eleven o'clock, after a most violent storm of thunder and lightning, a very severe shock was felt on board His Majesty's sloop *Lyra*, lying at the New Anchorage, also a tremulous motion never before experienced.—This was repeated a second and third time with increasing force; and so great was the alarm occasioned, that the officers who were in bed, assembled on deck, and together with the men unanimously attributed it to the effect of an earthquake. Terror was now visible on every countenance. The time was accurately noted on the log board, and expectation sat anxiously waiting the result. When lo! the awakened optics of the sentinel on the fore-castle discovered the foremast rigging in a state of violent agitation, and while thunderbolts, earthquakes, &c. still ran in his disordered fancy, at length traced the source of the universal consternation, to be the motion produced on the shrouds by the capering exertions of a monkey!—*Calcutta*.

The unseasonable and tempestuous weather, which has so long prevailed, did not break up until the end of last week. On the 21st March, one of the most violent thunder and hail storms experienced for several years occurred. It was followed by torrents of rain, which have done great injury to the spring grain crop, and the new sown indigo lands. We are sorry to learn, that in almost every district between Ludhiana and the Presi-

dency, the prospects of what is termed the Rubee harvest have been ruined by heavy falls of rain. By the same cause, the Mango blossom has been almost entirely destroyed; and every native, rich and poor, looks blank at the apprehended want of a fruit, which is one of the few real delicacies supplied by bountiful nature in this paradise of the world.

Regulations of the Fourth Calcutta Laudable Society.

1. The object of this association is to provide a Fund for the Insurance of Lives. This fund is to be portioned into shares. And an individual may subscribe for a certain number of shares, either on his or her own life, or on the life of any other individual. In the former case, the general estate of the deceased, or such person or persons as he or she may by will or assignment may have appointed, shall benefit in the event of a lapse; in the latter, the person who may have subscribed on the life of the deceased, shall benefit to the extent of the shares subscribed for; unless, in either case, such shares be specially declared at the time of subscription, to be for the benefit of any other person or persons, or be subsequently made over according to the form hereafter prescribed, for the benefit of any other person or persons who shall be entitled to benefit in the event of a lapse, and no others.

1. In the case of a person subscribing on the life of another, the party subscribing, and not the party on whose life the subscription is made, shall be considered a member of the Society, and have a voice in the management of its concerns. Copartners or other bodies of individuals may hold one or more shares jointly on any given life, either for their own benefit or for that of others; but, in such case, the parties uniting in the subscription, shall not be entitled each to a separate voice in the concerns of the Society, but must vote collectively or by the deputation of one of their number on all matters ~~thereto~~ relating.

3. The great principle of this Society, is the equal division of its accumulated funds among the parties entitled to benefit by the lapse of lives subscribed on, according to the number of shares which those parties may respectively hold.

4. The Fourth Laudable Society commenced on the 1st of Jan. 1815, and shall close on the 31st of Dec. 1821, at midnight.

5. Not more than ten shares can be subscribed for on any one life, whether those shares be held by one or more individuals.

6. Persons shall be at liberty to subscribe for Half or Quarter Shares, either

on their own lives or on the lives of others; and in case of lapse, the estate of the deceased, or the party for whose advantage the subscription is declared to be, or who may have become entitled to such advantage by will or assignment, shall benefit by the fund in like fractional proportion.

7. The following are the rates of subscription to be paid half-yearly on each share, half share, and quarter share, according to the ages of the parties, whose lives are subscribed on, at the time of their admission into the Society; viz.

On the Life of a Person from the age of	For a Whole Share, Sa. Rs.	Half Share, Sa. Rs.	Qr. Share, Sa. Rs.
7 to 25	100	50	25
25 to 30	110	55	28
30 to 35	120	60	30
35 to 40	140	70	35
40 to 45	160	80	40
45 to 50	180	90	45
50 to 55	225	113	57
55 to 60	270	135	68
60 to 65	350	175	88
65 to 70	480	240	120

8. All persons entering the Society between the 1st of January and the 30th of June in the year 1815, shall pay on admission, their full subscription in advance for that year, or for the remaining part thereof, computing the same from the date of their becoming members until the 1st of January and 1st of July in each year, commencing with the 1st of Jan. 1816.

9. All persons who may be admitted into the Society subsequent to the 30th of June 1815, shall, in the first place, pay their proportion of the current half-yearly subscription, to be calculated agreeably to the above rule, from the 1st day of the month of their admission until the next following period of payment; and, in the second place, shall pay a premium of admission, to be regulated according to the following scale; viz.

For Admission during the 3d part of the 1st year of the Society	{ A Premium equal to 9 per cent. on one half year's Subscription.
During the 1st year	50 per cent. on do.
2d year	72 per cent. on do.
3d year	84 per cent. on do.
4th year	88 per cent. on do.
5th year	90 per cent. on do.
6th year	92 per cent. on do.
7th year	94 per cent. on do.

The European inhabitants of Calcutta have frequently of late years experienced great danger to their habitations and property from the continual fires which necessarily occur among the crowded thatched huts of the natives; various remedies have been proposed, among others we notice the following observations on the subject communicated to the editor of the Calcutta Monthly Journal.

"It may be asked then, what further remedy can we expect? I beg leave to propose one, Mr. Editor, which I think

would have the desired effect, it is to impose a double, or even triple assessment upon every straw hut in proportion to a tiled one. Natives would then be very cautious how they build huts which would not only be subject to an augmented levy, but of such materials, as to ensure a very short duration, with the liability to a periodical reconstruction.

As the owners of lands are generally the people called on for the assessment, they would be cautious, to what persons they farmed their ground for building, and would constrain them to build no other but tiled huts in order to obviate the expense of a double tax falling upon themselves, and the rent of ground is the same for one description of building as the other.

It is astonishing to conceive the obstinacy of the people to old habits, though never so detrimental to their neighbours, and the necessity there exists for an efficient corrective. As an instance, I know a wealthy native who is possessed of an extensive and eligible piece of ground in one of the most central and populous parts of Calcutta: this he has kept continually filled with straw huts in opposition to the arguments, and even entreaties, of his neighbours, gentlemen of respectability, whose mansions have received at times essential injury from the conflagrations that have at different periods, of late, attacked this man's premises; and in a fire that happened a few months ago, when the whole of the huts upon the ground were demolished, and the windows and doors of the neighbouring houses greatly injured, the embers had scarcely time to cool, before a quantity of fresh combustible materials was brought for the erection of new huts, in spite of every exhortation to the contrary.

Could a regulation of the above nature be enacted, I would not then scruple to join your correspondent in saying—"Introduce such a regulation, and these wide-ranging fires will never be heard of again."

Current Value of Government Securities.

March 1st. 1817, Buy 2 new 6 per Cent Discount sell 6

March 8th 3....do.... Discount sell 9
15th 3....do....do.... sell 6
22d 2....do....do.... sell 6
29th 3....do....do.... sell 6

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

March 7. Mr. Claude Russell, 2d Judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for Benares.

Mr. G. Oswald, 3d ditto ditto.

28th. Mr. W. Blunt, 4th Judge of ditto ditto.

M. W. Ewer, superintendent of Police in Divisions of Calcutta, Dacca, Murshadabad, and Patna.

M. J. Fraser, Assist. to Collector of Maimunssingh.

Mr. W. D. Kerr, 2d Assist. to Collector of Govt. Customs and town duties, at Calcutta.

Mr. E. Barnett, Commercl. Resident, at Rungpoor.

SURGEON.

Mr. J. Gilman, Senr. superintending Surg. to be 3d member of the Medical board.

General orders, by his Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.—Fort William, April 5, 1817.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain W. H. Rainey of the 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry, to the temporary charge of the Body Guard, during the absence of Capt. Gall.

Mr. Thomas Butter, having produced a counterpart covenant of his appointment as an Assistant Surgeon on this establishment, dated 4th September 1816, is admitted to the service accordingly.

FURLOUGH.

Capt. Orrok of the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, having forwarded a medical certificate from the Cape of Good Hope, is permitted to proceed thence to Europe on Furlough, on account of his health.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Heywood, Hamsworth, arrived at Calcutta 23d May, having experienced very bad weather off Ceylon, and when she arrived at the Sand Heads, was struck by lightning, had two of her men killed, and her foremast very much injured.

The Marchioness of Wellesley, Maxwell, had been on shore in the river, and put back to repair her damages.

The John, Tobin, had been on shore and put back on the 18th of June to repair.

The Celes had been on shore in the river, and put back to repair, and was lying at Diamond's Harbour taking in her cargo.

The Phoenix, and Eliza, lost their sails in a heavy squall of wind off the Sand Heads, and put into Madras Roads; they sailed again, in company with the Midas, for Liverpool.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 13. At Cawnpore, Mrs. Jas. Walters, of a daughter.

2. At Shmore, lady of Thos. Sherman, Esq. of a daughter.

Mar. 4. Mrs. J. Mitchell, of a son.

—, Lady of Lieut. Henry Lewis White, 18th regt. N. I. of male twins.

3. Lady of Trevor Plowden, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

6. Lady of P. Mendes, Esq. of a son.

—, Lady of Capt. P. Phipps, of a son.

—, Mrs. H. Martindell, of a daughter.

14. At Howrah, Mrs. P. Foster, of a son.

17. Mrs. S. Ross, of a son.

—, Mrs. R. F. Crow, of a son.

21. Mrs. Hughes, of a son.

22. Lady of Wm. Bagshaw, Esq. of a son.

27. Lady of Mr. L. Cooper, of a son and heir.

Feb. 9. At Cawnpore, lady of Lieut. Col. Shapland, 2d Batt. 25th regt. N. I. of a daughter.

Mar. 28. Lady of Chas. Trower, Esq. of a son.

Feb. 20. Lady of Major Faithful of artillery, of a daughter.

Mar. 30. Lady of Capt. W. T. Bennet, of the country service, of a daughter.

April 13. Mrs. Sarah Ann Bain, of a son.

4. Mrs. W. D. M. Sinas, of a son.

Mar. 29. At Boggiepoore, Mrs. J. L. Turner, of a son.

27. At Jungypore, the lady of H. C. R. Wilson, Esq. of a son.

April 9. Mrs. A. Lackerstein, of a son.

10. Mrs. A. G. Balfour, of a daughter.

11. At Chowringhee, the lady of W. H. Money, Esq. of a son.

12. The lady of Joseph Ephraim, Esq. of a daughter.

7. At Burdwan, lady of C. R. Martin, Esq. of a son.

Mar. 29. At Agra, lady of Capt. S. Tickell, Dep. Judge Advocate General of a son.

—, At Glazypore, the lady of Capt. Fraser, of Artillery, of a son.

April 10. Lady of Lieut. Thos. Mack, of His Majesty's 66th regt. of a son.

17. Mrs. Sarah Dunn, of a son.

20. Mrs. Ann Nicholas, of a son.

13. At Barrackpore, the lady of Geo. Webb, Esq. Assistant Surgeon 1st batt. 9th regt. of Native Infantry, of a daughter.

6. Mrs. J. Ivin, of a daughter.

—, Mrs. C. D'Souza, of a daughter.

4. Mig. J. Wilson Taylor, of a daughter.

5. Lady of A. G. Paterson, Esq. of a daughter.

Latel, the lady of Joseph Watts, Esq. of Jessore, of a daughter.

April 26. At Boggiepoore, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Ivie Campbell, of a son.

20. At Sikrora, Oude, the lady of Major Duncan, 2d regt. of a daughter.

24. Lady of Jas. Wemyss, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter (at Chuprah).

13. At Futtighur, the lady of Major Wm. Lamb, 1st batt. 26th regt. N. I. of a son.

March 10. At Macao, Mrs. M. Vanderberg, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 24. Capt. Wm. Geo. Graham, to Miss Eliza Sophia Horn.

Mar. 3. At Furneah, Mr. Wm. Noney to Miss Emilia Thomas.

10. Wm. Simpson, Esq. of Bellecrouche, to Eliz. daughter of the late Jas. Bryant, Esq.

17. Mr. W. E. Davies, to Miss Matilda Smart.

21. Mr. Chas. blyrac, commander of the ship Eliza, to Mrs. Arabella Dwyer.

22. Mr. Jas. Keating to Miss Mary Emily Burnett.

—, Mr. W. Milner Brown to Miss Harriet Fulton.

28. Mr. H. Palmer to Miss Isabella Williamson.

24. At Berhampore, Mr. Jas. Walker to Miss Catherine Soan.

March 17. At Meerut, T. Dunn, Esq. to Miss Gascoigne.

April 2. Capt. Jno. Hunter, Assist. Sup. H. C. Stud, to Miss Louisa Maria Norris.

10. Mr. Edw. Fraser, to Miss Eliza Grant.

—, At Bandieund, Capt. Edw. H. Simpson, of the 8th regt. N. I. to Miss C. Boyd.

June 13. At Cawnpore, Capt. H. Carmichael Smyth, of the Engineers, to Mrs. Thackeray.

DEATHS.

Feb. 8. At Prince of Wales Island, Mr. T. Jeffs, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, Bengal Establishment, aged 44 years.

Mar. 31. Mr. H. Ware.

30. Chas. Williams, the infant son of Mr. Sam. Williams, of the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut, aged 1 year and 13 days.

26. At Dacca, Arthur, third son of J. Patterson, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 23 months.

April 1. Mrs. A. De Rosa, aged 70 years.

12. At Chinsurah, Mr. Lewis Erhardy, eldest son of Mr. A. Erhardy, aged 23 years.

2. Mrs. Stanley, wife of Lieut. I. Stanley, of the Invalids.

3. Chas. George, the infant son of Mr. Wm. Stracey, aged nine months.

6. The infant son of Mr. Jos. Tirley, of H. C. Marine, aged two months and two days.

April 3. Mrs. Edward Broadbrook.
 —. At Serampore, Miss Margaret Bony, daughter of the late H. E. Bony, Esq. aged three years.
 13. Mrs. Louisa Augustine Rigordy, the second daughter of the late Monsieur Joseph de la Niche de Cottrant, of Boulogne-sur-mer, attorney at the late of Bourbon, aged 29 years.
 14. The lady of W. Moor, Esq. Paymaster of H.M. 2d Ceylon regt. aged 31 years.
 21. At Diamond harbour, while on his passage to England on board the ship Waterloo, Lieut. Col. J. C. Desbarres, C.B.H.M. 57th regt. of foot.
 15. John Yates, aged 49 years.
 11. At Benares, Mrs. E. Healy, aged 16 years and 9 months.
 May 5. Cl. Russell Esq. of the Hon. Company's service, son of C. Russell Esq. of Warfield Berks.
 April. 21. At Rungpore, Ensign G. Wilton, of Engineers, aged 23 years.
 May 4. The infant daughter of Major Marmaduke Brown, aged 13 months and 19 days.
 April 29. Luvinia Mary, daughter of Mr. James Wilson Taylor, aged 18 months.
 May 5. The infant daughter of Mr. James Wilson Taylor.
 4. Mr. G. Kymer, a Master in the Pilot Service, April 30. At Garden Reach, Harriett, the infant daughter of Lieut. Gen. Stoddard.
 May. 4. At Barrackpore, J. Campbell, Esq. M.D. Surgeon and Apothecary General, aged 61 years.
 April 29. At Chandernagore, the son of J. Erskine, Esq. aged 10 years and 4 months.
 On his passage from China to Bengal, in the Straits of Malacca, Captain A. Lyall, Commander of the ship Diana.
 March 9. Mr. J. Barretto, aged 31 years.

MADRAS.

May 25, 1817.—The committee appointed to investigate the conduct of Mr. Wm. Cooke, of the civil service of this presidency, have made their report to government, in obedience to the orders of the Court of Directors; and we are gratified in being able to add, that this investigation places that gentleman's character and conduct, as connected with the proceedings against Mr. Sherson, in as favorable a light as his friends could wish. The committee consisted of Messrs. Andrew Scott, James Cochran and William Chapman; Mr. Macleod was secretary to the committee.

The criminal session has not yet terminated, but we believe the proceedings will be completed this day. That of most interest is the trial of Veerasawmy, Ramasawmy, Davoiaigum, and Sevasunkarn, servants in the master attendant's department, for a conspiracy to procure the dismissal of Lieutenant Betham, acting deputy master attendant of this port, from that appointment. The investigation of this important case occupied the court during the whole of the week, and only terminated on Saturday afternoon. It was our intention to have taken notes of this trial, which had so greatly excited the public interest, but the evidence was of that voluminous nature, consisting principally of public documents from the board of trade, and the most minute details of the master attendant's department, that we have

found it quite impossible in this instance to fulfil our intention and meet the wishes of the public. On Tuesday, Mr. Stavelly commenced the prosecution in an eloquent speech, and did not close his case till Thursday evening. On Friday, the advocate general addressed the jury on behalf of the defendants, in an able and argumentative appeal, and the examination of the witnesses for the defence consumed the remainder of the day. On Saturday, Mr. Stavelly replied, and the chief justice immediately proceeded to sum up the evidence with great clearness and ability, shortly commenting as he went on upon the nature of the testimonies which had been adduced, and concluded with expressing his confidence in leaving the case to the intelligent and justly discriminating minds which characterize the Madras juries. Mr. Justice Stanley followed at very considerable length, remarking upon the important nature of the charge, and selecting from the whole of the voluminous evidence in this case, such passages as he conceived, clearly demonstrated the existence of the conspiracy, and the guilt of the prisoners. The jury immediately returned a verdict of guilty. The court was greatly crowded throughout this interesting trial.

Yesterday the investigation of a case of conspiracy to cheat by fabricating a bond and producing evidence of its having been executed by the pretended obligor, occupied the court. The trial had not concluded at a late hour of the day.—*Madras Courier, May 2.*

On Wednesday the 26th of February, as three young gentlemen were shooting near Killanour, (Killanour is ten miles from Pondicherry on the Tindennum road), a villager informed them that a woman had been torn about two hours before by a tiger, and said he would shew them the jungle to which he had returned—they accordingly went with him. Several villagers followed with tom-toms; they were not long in finding the remains of the woman's clothes with a basket and some grass which she had been gathering. The villagers soon roused him; in passing from one part of the jungle to another, he caught one of them and tore him very severely; the great noise made at the time caused him to let go his hold and retire to a large bush on the edge of a tank. The gentlemen then surrounded the place, but not supposing he was there, from his being so quiet, one of them went to look in, when he rose from the middle of a bush with a dreadful roar, leapt upon a villager, and threw him a considerable distance—while in the act of leaping, he received a ball in his hinder quarters, which laid him on his back, but he still kept hold of the

man; in this position, he got another in his shoulder, which made him furious, the third gentleman then ran up and sent a charge of shot through him, a spear shackled him to the ground, while the villagers (one or two, for the others had made the best use of their legs) thumped his head with large sticks, which soon put an end to his existence.—He was no more than seven feet from his nose to the tip of his tail; to judge from the condition he was in, he must have made great depredations in this neighbourhood. The man who was last caught, had his arm so very much shattered, that I am afraid he will never be able to use it, the animal having the greatest part of his arm with part of his side in his mouth at the same time.—*Tindennem, 27th Feb. 1817.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. W. Sheffield, First Head Assistant to the Collector of Malabar.

Mr. W. Mason, Second ditto ditto.

BIRTHS.

- Feb. 7. Mrs. Rose Mary Kelly, of a daughter.
22. At Wallajwad, lady of Gen. Baillie, Esq. Sup. Surg. Centric Div. of the army, of a daughter.
April 22. Lady of Capt. Turner, of the 3d regt. N.I. of a son.
14. At Seringapatam, the lady of Col. Scott, commandant of that station of a still born son.
Mar. 31. At Masulipatam, lady of Capt. Diring, of the 1st batt. 18th regt. of a son.
April 15. At Bangalore, the lady of Col. Marriott, of a son.
23. At Pondicherry, the lady of Jos. Le Faucheur, Esq. of a daughter.
24. Mrs. H. V. Mispelaes, of a son.
27. Lady of L. H. Stirling, Esq. of a son.
Mar. 21. Lady of John Douglas White, Esq. of a daughter.
17. Lady of Major Dickson, C. B. of the 6th regt. Madras Light Cavalry, of a son.
5. At Cochin, lady of Capt. H. C. Harvey, 2d batt. 19th regt. Madras N. I. of a son.
April 8. At Vaidachellum, the lady of G. Gowan, Esq. of a daughter.
11. At Fulicat, Mrs. Jos. Leslie, of a daughter.
1. In Col. Doveton's camp, at Elichpoor, the lady of Capt. J. H. Colclette, of a son.
May 6. At Bangalore, the lady of A. Mackenzie, Esq. Surg. of H. M. 69th regt. of a son.
April 24. At Nellapilly, the lady of Capt. C. F. Davies, commanding H. M. Store Ship the *Reliance*, of a daughter.
May 6. At Pullenancy, the lady of the Rev. H. Harpel, of Chittoor, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Nov. 14. At Port Louis, Isle of France, Mr. J. B. Brown, to Mrs. Josephine Durnone, widow of the late Capt. Durnone of the French Service.
April 14. At Trichinopoly, Lieut. E. E. Bruce, 18th regt. to Miss Euphemia McCully.
At Madras, Lieut. Achason French, of H. M. 80th regt. to Miss Maria Aradosa Bower, daughter of Mr. F. Bower of St. Thome.
Mar. 17. At Quilon, Lieut. and Adj. B. Blake, 2d batt. 25th regt. N. I., to Miss C. Selway, daughter of B. Selway, Esq. H. M. 69th regt.
April 10. Mr. Alex. Wm. Conner to Miss Eliza Koger.
May 7. Mr. Jno. Buckland to Miss Charlotte Shivers, youngest daughter of Capt. Jno. Shivers.
17. Geo. Wm. Saunders, Esq. of the Civil Service to Angel Margaret, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. Marshall, of Carradonagh, in county of Donegal.

DEATHS.

- Feb. 7. Mrs. Silvia Gills.
28. Lieut. Col. Lewis of the Madras Lt. Cavalry.
— Mrs. Semana Johnson, aged 99 years.
Late, Master Benjamin Balfore, aged 15 years.
March 20. Mrs. Mary Sator, relict of the late Satorius Sator, Esq. aged 60 years.
21. In the prime of life, in camp at Joggam, Capt. Angus Mac Lellan of H. M's. 2d batt. 1st regt. of foot.
19. Lady of Col. Scott, at Seringapatam.
13. At Masulipatam, Lieut. Gen. R. Croker, of the Madras Establishment, aged 68 years.
3. In camp near Elichpoor, Lieut. Mr. Kiligan, of H. M's. 2d batt. 18th (or Royal Scots) regt. of foot.
3. At Chittoor, Lieut. J. H. Logan, of the 5th regt. N. I.
11. At Paughantherry, Mr. S. Sayer, aged 42 years.
25. At St. Thomé, Lieut. Kingdom, of H. M. 25th regt. Light Dragoons.
14. At Bangalore, Lieut. Col. Campbell, of the 8th regt.
March 2. At Poonamallee, Lieut. H. Stoddard, of His Majesty's 50th regt.
21. Eliza Harriet, infant daughter of Lieut. Darling, of His Majesty's 50th regt. aged 7 months.
18. G. Hay, Esq. of the house of Messrs. Hunter, Hay, and Co.
— Mrs. Caroline Carr, wife of Mr. Rt. Carr.
— At Gungam, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Rule, of the Madras Medical department.
April 1. At Chiddalore, Montague, son of M. D. Cockburn, aged 4 years.
29. At Rannad, Lieut. H. Miller, of the 4th Nat. Vet. Bat. aged 48 years.
May 10. At the Presidency, Sep. W. Kelman,
7. At Mugletore, the lady J. Long, Esq. Judge of Bagamundhy.
April 13. At Nellore, John Alex. Andrew, Esq. Surg. in the H. C. Service.
May 10. At Gouty, Mr. Wm. Mason, Conductor of Ordnance, aged 32 years.

BOMBAY.

The governor in council exempts the article of tobacco from being taxed at the different bays in the Decan, and at the military stations under this presidency.

We are sorry to state, that accounts have been received here, that the Joassani pirates from Rasel Kima have made their appearance in considerable force, and have been committing depredations without the Gulph of Persia and on this coast, and have succeeded in capturing one of the Honorable Company's armed Pattamars, the *Deria Dowlut*. This vessel was proceeding towards Porebunder, and on the morning of the 5th or 6th of January when off Dwarka, being about one day and a half's sail from Porebunder, in twelve fathoms water, no land in sight, the weather being extremely hazy, she observed a large bugla (an Arabian boat) close under her lee, within musket shot with her sail lowered; the bugla on perceiving the Pattamar immediately hoisted sail and came close under her stern. On the pattamar's shewing the Company's colours, the bugla fired a shot which went over her, and then a second and a third at her; upon which the Sirang of the *Deria Dowlut*, conceiving he could beat her off, returned

the fire, and the action continued with considerable briskness on both sides; but when the haze had somewhat cleared away, two more large piratical vessels were observed to be bearing down, being only about one mile distant. The only chance of escape now being in flight, all sail was made and a running fight kept up for near three hours till about eight o'clock, when the Sirang of the pattamar received a severe wound and was obliged to be carried below; in about half an hour after, his Hindal, on whom the command devolved, was killed by a musket shot in the stomach; the two other buglas having at this time closed, all three boarded the pattamar, and by force of numbers overpowered her brave but small crew, some jumped into the hold and others were forced to throw themselves overboard; those who remained on deck were instantly massacred, and those who had jumped overboard were speared as they clung to the sides of the vessels. Out of a small crew of thirty-three men, seventeen were murdered, eight have been carried prisoners to Rasel Kima, and eight, being the wounded and sick, were put on shore on the coast of Meckran and have since arrived here. The largest of the pirate vessels is described to be of about three hundred to four hundred cadies burden, carrying six carriage guns, apparently nine pounders, the other two vessels were but little inferior; they were full of men, having from one to two hundred men each, armed with swords, spears, and cresces.

The *Delia Dowlat* only mounted two twelve pounders and three two-pound iron guns. The commander or the largest boat, or chief of that squadron was styled the Sultan of Rasel Kima.

May 5.—On Monday and Tuesday evenings, Sunkersett Baboo sett, a respectable and wealthy Hindoo merchant of this place, on the occasion of the celebration of his son's nuptials, gave nautes at his mansion house in Gergaum. We have seldom witnessed a more brilliant scene. The house, gateway, and all the approaches to it were elegantly and splendidly illuminated by innumerable lamps very tastefully arranged in various forms. The large room in which the guests were received was neatly fitted up, and the compartments of the walls decorated with paintings of the Prince Regent's crest. Various sets of dancing girls and an excellent band of music attended for the amusement; every species of refreshment was handed about for the regalement, and a capital display of fireworks exhibited for the gratification of the company; among whom we observed *Lady Nightingall*, the Right Honorable the Governor, His Excellency the Ad-

miral, and nearly all the principal European ladies and gentlemen of the settlement. The venerable giver of the feast received his guests with his usual most courteous and polite attention, and we were happy to see him display so much vigor and spirits on this happy occasion.

As three gentlemen were returning from their constitutional ride on Wednesday morning their attention was engaged by some pariah dogs running after and worrying what at first appeared to be a hog, but on reaching the flats from the Batty fields to the westward of Phipps's cart, the object chased broke from its tormentors and stretching directly westward across the flats gave an excellent chase to the gentlemen, who in vain endeavoured to encourage the continued assistance of the dogs. It was soon discovered that the animal was a large hyena. The pursuit was maintained till the ground about the breach water became so soft as to stop all further progress. The hyena was much blown, and took shelter in the bushes under the eastern side of the Vellada; he did not shew much speed, appeared determined on a strait forward road, had very long and white teeth and a remarkably large tail. On some future day he may afford sport to any Nimrod who has dogs to hunt him with.

May 7.—The weather for several days past has exhibited the usual indications of the approaching monsoon, and on Thursday evening there was a heavy shower of rain, attended with thunder, which lasted some hours; two water-spouts were observed, one to the north-east and the other off to the south-west at sea. Considerable rain fell we are informed on *Sal-et-te* on Wednesday. A dreadful storm took place at *Abmednagger* in the Dekan on the evening of the 9th of May and continued until near 10 o'clock, accompanied with most violent thunder and lightning, rain and hail, such as in the opinion of many of the oldest inhabitants of the city, had never been witnessed by them before. The whole of the country for twenty miles around was inundated and a quantity of cattle belonging to *Brinjaria* swept away, the people being obliged to ascend the hills for safety. In Colonel *M'nes's* camp, the wind made dreadful havoc among the tents, many being torn to rags, and but few left standing; the officers and men were obliged to leave them for their own safety, as an accident was very near occurring; one gentleman, who was in his tent at the time of its falling, was so entangled in it on the ground, that it was with considerable difficulty he was extricated from his dangerous situation.

The storm appears to have been general throughout the Deccan. At Poona, the same night, though not so violent, yet it was very severe, and a melancholy accident occurred in the camp: a servant and an orderly boy, sleeping in the room of a cavalry officer, were struck by lightning, and together with a pointer dog killed on the spot. The cause of this was attributed to a hog spear found in the tent which attracted the lightning.

Defeat of Godajee Row, Trimbuckjee's nephew, by Capt. Davies, commanding the Reformed Horse.

Extract of a Private Letter, dated Bombay, May 2, 1817.

Capt. Sydenham, the political agent at Hyderabad, has for some time taken the utmost pains in organizing and bringing under surprising discipline a body of the Nizam's horse, the good effects of which were apparent in an affair which has just taken place in Candeish between a body of these reformed horse, amounting to not more than five or six hundred, commanded by Capt. Davies and a horde of Mahrattas, under Godajee Row, the nephew of Trimbuckjee, who had posted himself with two thousand followers well armed with matchlocks. Godajee had placed his forces most advantageously, and Capt. Davies perceiving the little chance there might be of using their own weapon (the matchlock) against them, ordered his men to sling their guns and to charge full in the face of the enemy. Although they were defended by a river in front, and a strong post on the right flank, the reformed horse dashed most gallantly, sabre in hand, through all obstacles, and in a moment scattered Godajee's force like a flock of sheep. Captain Davies continued in pursuit till his men and horses were completely jaded, killing and wounding between two and three hundred of the enemy. Our loss is little or nothing; Capt. Davies was wounded in the arm, and Capt. Pedlar, of the Bombay native infantry, severely, though I hope not dangerously. Nothing could exceed the brilliancy of this affair, and is another proof that, with British officers, the native force can do wonders.

I am sorry to observe, that a life of inaction among the troops of the native princes has quite ruined the little discipline they once had, and without they procure the interference of British officers, the native armies all over India will all be turned into Pindaris. Plunder is so common among them that they conceive it a kind of privilege, and almost the only one which a long peace has left them, and in which their governments seem afraid to restrain them. Godajee is a most desperate and ferocious character, but is reported to have very little

influence over his followers in the time of sudden danger; indeed, no Pindari or Mahratta can bear any thing like a surprise, or even a drawn battle; they fight like savages and fly like thieves. Trimbuckjee is still pursued without success.

May 5, 1817.—Plague in Cutch.—An alarming fever, attended with all the symptoms of plague, broke out in Cutch in September last; the proportion of deaths compared to the number affected, we are sorry to say, is great, if not greater than in any epidemic disorder that ever appeared in any country. This fact is in direct opposition to the prevailing opinion, that the plague never extended to the tropics. All symptoms of this dreadful contagion, we are happy to say, have entirely disappeared since March last.

So great is the number of absentees on the list of marine officers of this presidency, that the utmost inconvenience arises from the scarcity; and the government have resolved that no further furloughs be allowed in any case but that of sickness till further notice.

Letters from Bombay mention that an expedition was fitting out at that presidency, which is to proceed after the rains to Rasul Kyma, the strong hold of the pirates in the gulph.

Mr. Money's concern in the Agency House of Forbes and Co. at Bombay, is transferred to Mr. Michie Forbes.

Letters of administration of the estate of Major Alex. Campbell, 9th regt. N. I. have been granted to W. Kennedy, Esq., Register.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Capt. Vans Kennedy to be Judge Advocate General.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

Lieut. and Adj. J. Grant to act as Interpreter to the officer commanding the Poonah Subsidiary Force.

Ensign Reynolds, Grenad. Batt., to be Assist. Paymaster in Northern Guzarat.

Lieut. T. Leighton, 7th N. I. to be Quarter Master of Brigade at Poona.

Brevet Major Bentley to be Superintending Engineer at the presidency.

Major Lushington, 4th Lt. Cav. to command the Cav. Brigade.

Lieut. Barton to be Major of Brigade to officer commanding artillery.

Major E. Baker to be Lieut.-col of Inf. 6th Regt. N. I.—Sen. Capt. Brev. Major J. McClinton to be Major.

Capt.-lieut. W. Gordon to be Captain.
 Lieut. J. W. Graham to be Capt.-lieut.
 and Ensign.
 H. Heath to be Lieut. Europ. Regt.
 Capt.-lieut. J. Elder to be Captain.
 Lieut. G. L. Gilchrist to be Capt.-lieut.
 Surgeon, Mr. W. Purnell.

FURLONGHS TO EUROPE.

Capt. J. B. Byers.
 Lieut. R. Meldrum.
 Cornet C. O. Aveline, Madras Cav.

BIRTHS.

- April 11. At Seroor, the lady of Lieut. Wallace, 65th regt. of a son.
 16. At Seroor, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Ward, H. M. 65th regt. of a daughter.
 March 15. At Seroor, the lady of Capt. R. J. Debnam, H. M. 52d regt. of a daughter.
 May 9. At Colabah, the lady of Major Gen. Boye, of a son.
 4. At Surat, the lady of Capt. C. S. Whitehill of a son.
 18. Mrs. Tadmam, of a daughter.
 7. At the Presidency, the lady of Capt. G. Hunter, Assistant Secretary Military Board, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- April 30. Capt. J. B. Dunsterville, Paymaster S. D. G. to Sarah Lauriston, daughter of the late Capt. D. C. Bruce, of this Establishment.
 21. Lieut. W. Black, Adj. M. B. to Miss Farquharson.
 May 6. W. H. Smout, Esq. Attorney to the H. C. to Miss Robertson.
 5. Lieut. A. Horsburgh, of 23d regt. N. I. to Miss Emily Hodgkinson.
 April 28. Lieut. Richard Budgen, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Marshall.

DEATHS.

- April 8. At Surat, J. Marcas, son of Lieut. Keays, H. M. 47th regt. aged 4 years and 3 months.
 12. Mr. Parich, formerly of H. M. 17th L. D.
 16. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. G. Higgs.
 29. At Caranjah, Lieut. White, H. M. 65th regt.
 30. Miss Jonna de Mello, only daughter of Mr. Alexio de Mello, aged 13 years.
 4. On board the Lady Nugent, in the passage from Calcutta to this port, Lieut. Pike, of the Bombay European Regiment.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By late letters from the Cape we learn, that the three little Islands of Tristan de Cunha, have been taken possession of in the name of His Britannic Majesty, by an expedition from the Cape of Good Hope. Captain Cloete, of His Majesty's 21st Dragoons, is appointed Governor of the Islands. He sailed in a sloop of war from Table Bay in December, with a few troops and volunteers from the regiments at the Cape to form a settlement. The transport that accompanied with stores and implements requisite for the new colony, was unfortunately compelled by a gale of wind to return to Table Bay, and the delay thus produced must occasion great distress to Captain Cloete and his followers, who had little more than necessaries sufficient for the voyage. The principal Island, when first taken possession of in November, by Captain

Feston, of the Falmouth sloop of war, had on it three seamen left by an American—a Piedmontese, a Portuguese, and a Yankee. Captain Feston left his first lieutenant and about thirty seamen to survey the island and prepare for the reception of the colony, and they suffered the severest privations from the length of time which elapsed before the arrival of supplies.

MARRIAGES.

Mr. B. H. Fierly, Assist. Surg. H. M. Naval Hospital, to Miss Eliza Parsons.
 Jean Baptiste Salerie, widower, to Amelia Smith, widow of the late Richard Smith.
 Johannes Beuman, to Jacoba Pick.

DEATHS.

- Jan. 24. A daughter of Christian Bossert, named Catharina Johanna Magalakna, aged 10 months and 5 days.
 25. A daughter of Johan George Wagner, named Catharina Magaretha, aged 11 months.

MAURITIUS.

The markets at Port Louis are very bad. Trade is at a stand, and money extremely scarce.

Accounts of a dreadful hurricane having happened at this port, in April last, have reached London, several vessels were wrecked, and many providentially escaped though greatly damaged.

DEATHS.

- March 13. Mr. Pierre Etienne Thallier.
 16. Mr. Jacques Charpentier de Cosagny.
 Mr. Pierre Duignaud.
 18. Mr. Dubois.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

It may afford our readers some gratification to learn that, in the course of the war waged during the last season against the canine race, the number of the enemy slain amounted to fifteen hundred and seventy-seven.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Major M'Innes to act as Malay translator to Government.

EASTERN ISLANDS.

Ambony—Extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's, at the Cape of Good Hope, dated the 15th Sept. "Arrived this day the Blucher, Keir, from Batavia and the Mauritius: she brings advice, that at the Isle of Lupperwaro, near Ambony, the natives had risen and murdered the Dutch Resident and his family, together with the whole of the garrison. A detachment of about two hundred men was sent from Ambony, which the natives allowed to land, after which they murdered them all. An expedition was about to sail from that place under Admiral Buyokus."

CHINA.

All matters are quiet in China. The opium market improving; 1310 dollars per chest, and little on hand. Cotton unvaried.

ST. HELENA.

A theatre is nearly completed on this island.

NAUTICAL INFORMATION.

The Madras Courier contains a further corroboration, of the information we communicated in last number. The Indus appears to have been within an hour's breadth of destruction, not far from the situation where Capt. Parish fell in with a volcano and Capt. Higgins with pumice and favilla. The dangers appear to be unknown to the most experienced navigators, and are no doubt of recent formation from the action of submarine fire, otherwise from their lying in the track constantly traversed by vessels from the Cape to India, and from the appearance of fire observed on one of them, it is hardly credible that they should not have been discovered before; at all events the existence of such dangers would require immediate investigation.

Notice to Mariners.

The ship Caledonia has arrived at this port from Canton; on her passage off the Cape New Holland she fell in with a launch having on board the crew of the Portuguese ship Correio d'Asia, Capt. Joaquin d'Freitas, thirty-two in number, who were wrecked off the coast of New Holland, on a reef of rocks. They landed to the eastward of the North West Cape, in search of water, but found none. They put off from the coast with an intention to reach the island of Sumbawa, having in their boats three or four gallons of water, three barrels of bread, forty bottles of wine, and a few towels. Two of their crew were left behind, supposed to have lost their way while looking for water. The Correio d'Asia was one hundred and twenty-seven days from Lisbon, for Macao, where her crew were landed by the Caledonia. The reef on which they were wrecked is in lat. 23 S six or seven miles off shore. They observed, the day they left the wreck, in 32. 16; at the same time saw rocks of considerable extent, bearing N. W. ten miles, which were supposed to be Cloates's island; their distance from the coast at the time of observation about seven miles, and three from the reefs that lay off the coast. The passage appeared safe, with deep water. — *Philadelphia Journal Sept. 6.*

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

East India House, 5th March 1817.—The Committee of Accounts having considered the rate of duty levied by the Company upon private trade tea imported as presents, are of opinion that it is expedient some alteration should be made therein.

The duties now payable to the Company are as under, viz.

	On the Sale Value.		Total lbs.
	7 per Cent.	17 per Cent.	
Captain	688.	8,648...	9,336
Chief Mate	90.	1,138...	1,228
2d do.....	72...	912...	984
3d do.....	54...	692...	736
4th do.....	36...	456...	492
5th do.....	18...	228...	246
Surgeon	54...	692...	736
Surgeon's Mate ..	36...	456...	492
Purser	54...	682...	736
Boatswain	18...	228...	246
Gunner	18...	228...	246
Carpenter	18...	228...	246

All exceedings of the above-mentioned quantities are charged with 32 per cent. duty on the sale value.

It appears upon reference to the produce for several years past of the duties of 7 and 17 per cent. that they are in the aggregate very nearly tantamount to a duty of 16 per cent.

The Committee therefore recommend that those duties be abolished, and in lieu thereof a duty of 16 per cent. be charged upon the sale value of all private trade tea, imported in the accustomed privilege and indulgence, which will tend to a simplification of the accounts, without materially affecting either the Company or the individual, viz.

	Total lbs.		Total lbs.
Captain	9,336	Surgeon.....	736
Chief Mate	1,228	Surgeon's Mate	492
2d do....	984	Purser	736
3d do....	736	Boatswain....	246
4th do....	492	Gunner.....	246
5th do....	246	Carpenter	246

That all exceedings of the above-mentioned quantities be charged with an additional duty of 20 per cent. making 36 per cent. upon such exceedings; and if hyson tea be imported in private trade to an extent exceeding double the respec-

tive weights above stated, such excess shall, according to the present practice, be charged with a further duty of 20 per cent., making 56 per cent. thereon; that is to say, a commander may bring 18,672 lbs. of hyson without being subject to the last mentioned addition of 20 per cent.

The duty now charged upon tea imported as presents is 17 per cent. in all cases, and the committee having adverted to the increased quantity, are induced to submit, that all tea imported as presents be charged with a duty of 37 per cent. excepting such as may be consigned by the members of the China factory, which shall as at present be subject to a duty of 17 per cent. to the extent fixed under existing regulations, and beyond those quantities to be charged 37 per cent.

The usual fee is to be charged on each description of private trade tea; but in respect to tea presents, which will become liable to 37 per cent., the Committee are of opinion that such duty should *include* the fee, and the amount due to the fee fund be carried to that account therefrom.

And as it will be proper to give due notice to the commanders and officers of the Company's ships, and to other persons concerned, previous to carrying into effect the proposed regulations, the Committee submit that they shall not have effect until the first arrival from China in the year 1818.

East-India House.—Mr. Hedges, of the accountant's office, has resigned the Company's service after many years duty.

Mr. Woodcock, assistant clerk to commissioners of buying and warehouses, has resigned the Company's service.

At a general court of directors of the East-India Company, held 17th September, resolved, that the present interest of 5 per cent. on the Company's bonds shall cease and determine on the 31st day of March next, from which day they are to carry interest only at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and that the proprietors of bonds be allowed to bring them in to be remarked till the 20th of February, and that such bonds as shall not be marked on or before the said 20th of February shall be paid off on the said 31st of March, with the interest due thereon, and from that date unmarked bonds shall not carry any interest.

The widow of the late governor Petrie, whose lamented death we recorded in a late number, has been granted a pension by the Court of Directors. The Court of Directors have also, with that consideration which is beyond all praise, bestowed a pension of £190 a year on the mother of the late Lieut. Boshwick, so distin-

guished in an affair with the Pindaris, the particulars of which will be found in a late number of our Journal.

Notice has been given to the Bank of England from the East-India House that the Company are ready to pay off the loan of £600,000, which was due to the Bank from the Company. The Bank advanced the loan on the security of a portion of stock in the three per cent. consols; and since that transaction the price of that stock has risen nearly double, which enables the Company to discharge the loan under the most advantageous terms.

The reduction of the interest in the India bonds to 4 per cent., which takes place from the 1st April 1818, will sensibly relieve the Company's treasury at home.

Nov. 20, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain M. Hamilton was sworn into the command of the ship *Dunera*, consigned to Bengal and China.

Indigo.—More indigo has been held up by the buyers of this article, for the last two or three months, than has been known for years. The crops of last year were very indifferent, and there will be few sellers till March or April next.

Silk.—East India silk has fetched a great increase of price; there is little or no Italian silk in the London markets, the last season having totally failed in Italy.

Col. Baillie, late resident at the court of Lucknow, is actively canvassing the borough of Heydon in Yorkshire against the approaching general election, and with no doubt of success. Mr. George Johnstone, a name well known to our Asiatic readers, a few years since represented the same place in parliament.

By recent advices from Africa, it appears, that the mission which had some months ago been dispatched from Cape Castle to Cormassie, the capital of the kingdom of Ashantee, had completely succeeded; and that it had met with a most gracious reception from the king. At first the king manifested great coldness and reserve, which is attributed to the endeavours of Gen. Daendels to excite a feeling hostile to the English; but mutual explanations having removed this unfavorable impression from his majesty's mind, every opportunity, it is alleged, was sought of complimenting the gentlemen composing the mission, with the

highest proofs of regard and distinction. The splendour, the order, the variety and extent of the king's retinue; his subject chieftains, officers, and attendants, had as much exceeded the expectations of the English, as did the decorum and benignity of his manners, and those of his family and courtiers who surrounded him. The population of Coimasie is estimated at 200,000 souls.

Letters from Constantinople announce, that there has been lately concluded, under the mediation of England, a Convention between Turkey and the Pope, by virtue of which the Christians will enjoy in Turkey more liberty. According to the said letters, a printing office has been established at Constantinople, under the direction of an Italian, in which several works in Italian, French, and Latin, have been already printed.

The draft from the 1st battalion of the Royal Scots, consisting of three captains, eight sub-alterns, and 210 rank and file, embarks at Chatham, preparatory to sailing for India.

The late 2d battalion of the 30th regiment will embark for India in December.

The presents from the East India Company intended for the Emperor of China, were not brought back to England, as erroneously stated—they have all been left at Canton, in the care of the Company's servants there, in the hope that his imperial majesty, on some future occasion, may be *graciously* pleased to receive them, and to dispense with the ceremony of the *Kotou*.

A vague rumour has lately been abroad that the Russian government is using efforts to procure the cession of a harbour as it cannot be supposed Russia will ever occupy sufficient maritime interest to require an eastern port for the use of her own shipping, we know not how to attach credit to the statement, unless we suppose, that by a very *liberal* policy she wishes thus to provide security and convenience to the commerce of other nations frequenting those seas; a measure, which if successful, would be an encouragement to the rivals of British merchants obviously most injurious.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 10—On the 31st July our Ambassador, Lieutenant-General Yermaloff, was admitted with great solemnity to a first audience of the Sovereign of Persia, Fateh Ali Shah, near Sultani, the Shah's residence, in a magnificent tent. The ambassador having with him a band of music, strong detachments of Cossacks, and a brilliant suite,

was received by a body of eight thousand Persian horsemen of distinction, and by a guard of honor of two hundred men. He was then received by the brother-in-law of the Shah, as well as by the late Persian ambassador in Russia, Mirza Khan, who wore the insignia of the orders of the lion and of the sun, and the Portrait of the Shah.

There was in the tent of the Shah, and in the neighbourhood, a great number of troops and spectators, as well as four *Rasaka Shy*, or *Lictors*, in the exercise of their functions, having steel axes, incrustated with gold, and the handles ornamented with precious stones. The ambassador having made three salutations, the Shah, seated on a magnificent throne, called out to him, "be welcome," and made him a sign with his hand to come nearer. After several salutations, he presented to the Shah his credentials upon a golden salver. The Shah inquired after the health of the Emperor of Russia, of the capital where he was last, and expressed a wish to have, like the European sovereigns, an interview with the emperor of Russia.

The ambassador was seated in a magnificent arm-chair, but he rose whenever the Shah spoke to him; the conversation lasted a quarter of an hour. Then the ambassador's suite was presented to the Shah, who received all the persons composing it with the words "be welcome." Among them was captain Kotzelne. The Shah was told that this officer has passed three years in a voyage round the world, but that he had, above all, desired to see the great sovereign of Persia. The Shah took it as a pleasantry, and said, smiling, "well, then, now you have seen every thing." The crown of the Shah is formed of the most costly jewels, as well as a large aigrette which he wears in it.

From the shoulders to the girdle he was covered with rich jewels: his dagger was also adorned with them, which looked incredibly brilliant in the sun. Some of the largest stones bear the name of "sea of splendour, mountain of splendour," &c. At the back of the tent were the fourteen sons of the Shah, in the most respectful attitude. When the ambassador pronounced the name of Fateh-Ali-Shah, all the persons present made a profound inclination.

It is reported that Russia is carrying into effect a long cherished intention of establishing, and that under very advantageous conditions, manufactures of shawls and carpets, at Casan. That this is an important object is evident, from the fact that eighty thousand shawls are annually exported from Bassorah, which cost, on an average, one thousand roubles each; so that from sixty to eighty millions of roubles come into the country for this one article of luxury.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Supplement to the London Gazette of Tuesday, November 4.—Wednesday, Nov. 5.

India Board, November 5, 1817.—Dispatches have been received at the East India House, addressed to the Secret Committee by the Governor in Council at Bombay, enclosing reports of the measures adopted for suppressing the insurrection raised in the dominions of the Peishwa, by Trimbeckjee Dainelia, of which reports the following are copies or extracts :

Extract from a Dispatch from the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, the Resident at the court of the Peishwa, to the Governor General, dated Poona, April 7, 1817.

Since I had last the honour to address your lordship, Trimbeckjee has gone on increasing his force as usual. He has persons scattered through the villages, for a considerable extent of country, recruiting for him, but finds some difficulty in raising men; some refuse to join him unless he will shew a warrant from the Peishwa, in whose name he recruits; while others join him with less difficulty, but desert whenever there is any report of an attack. Trimbeckjee himself remains separate from his troops, and often changes his ground. He is now stated to have retired across the Kistna, towards Darwar, but the fact is uncertain. His troops are now chiefly in the district of Jut, between Punderpoor and Beejapoor; troops also still continue to be raised in Candeish.

Copy of a Dispatch from Captain George Sydenham, Political Agent in Berar, to Mr. Elphinstone (no date), with an Enclosure.

Sir—I have the honour to forward to you a copy of Captain Davies's report of a very brilliant and successful attack which he lately made on the insurgent horse in Candeish.

As the enemy have left the frontier, the troops engaged in the attack have for the present been recalled to Aurungabad. The Risala, which was on the way to join them, has been stationed at Kannur, and the post at the Gootalla Ghaut in its front, strengthened by a company of regular infantry. My hirkarabs are watching the enemy's movements, and if they should again approach the frontier the Nizam's troops will be reinforced. I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE SYDENHAM, Agent in Berar.

Camp, April 21, 1817.—Sir, I have the honour to report, that in pursuance of the intention expressed in my letter to your address of the 19th instant, I put

the infantry in motion for the Gootalla Ghaut, at three o'clock that afternoon, following myself with about six hundred horse at four o'clock, and reached Saegaon, a village belonging to Moortza Yor Jung, about six miles from the foot of the Ghaut, at ten o'clock at night, where I waited one hour to collect the men, who had scattered, owing to the darkness of the Ghaut. By the Patell* of this village I was informed, that the enemy had stationed mounted videttes at every village between that place and their camp, which was about twelve coss distant, but that there was a road leading to it through the jungle, frequented only by Brinjaries †, by which I might advance unobserved, and he offered to conduct me: I accordingly mounted him on a horse, and proceeding by the route he pointed out, arrived at the village they were reported to be encamped at, ten coss distant, a little after day-break, when I found that they had marched from thence the evening before to Gannaispoor, about two coss. I advanced with five or six horsemen to reconnoitre, leaving orders with Captain Pedlar, to bring up the horse, and desiring Captain Pedlar to leave the knapsacks of the infantry in a ravine, and to follow with the utmost expedition. I had advanced about a mile, when I discovered one of the patrols of the enemy, whom I immediately pursued, and took two of them prisoners; a third man escaped through the jungle to the left: from the two prisoners I ascertained that the enemy had their horses ready saddled, but had not received any information of our approach. I sent back to desire Captain Pedlar to advance at a brisk pace: he overtook me in a short time, and we pushed on at a smart canter, and in ascending a rising ground perceived the enemy drawn up to receive us, their right flank protected by a strong gurhee ‡, into which they had thrown some infantry, and their front covered by a nullah § with steep banks. As they considerably outnumbered us, being about two thousand strong, and chiefly armed with matchlocks, I determined upon instantly charging them with the sabre, and accordingly ordered the men to sling their matchlocks, and advance in as compact a body as the nature of the ground, which was covered with low jungle, would admit of; on receiving this order our line advanced at full speed, every man endeavouring to be first on the enemy; they fired a few shots from their matchlocks as we were crossing the nullah, which

* The Patell or Potall is the head man of a village, who collects the rents, and has the general superintendence of its concerns.

† Brinjaries collect grain for the army.

‡ Gurhees are mud forts; some of them are surrounded with ditches.

§ Nullah, a rivulet.

fortunately passed over us without doing any injury. The instant we got over the nullah the enemy broke and fled in all directions, and were pursued upwards of three coss, sustaining a loss of above two hundred men killed, besides a great number of wounded; amongst the latter was a person who appeared to be a chief of consequence, called by his own men Appa Sabeb, and who when wounded threw down his spear, and being well mounted, made his escape. Finding the enemy by this time completely dispersed, I ordered the pursuit to cease, and the men to return to the enemy's camp.

Having been wounded during the pursuit, I had dismounted to tie up my arm, when I was informed that a fresh body of the enemy was coming down on our right; I ordered Captain Robinson, who had arrived with the infantry during the pursuit, to fall in his men. I mounted, and collecting as many of the horse as I could, advanced with the infantry in column left in front, and the horse formed in line on the left of the infantry, about five miles, when I found Risaldar Alum Ali Khan, and first Jemadar Meer Sudderr Ali, had collected about two hundred men on the banks of a nullah, with whom they kept the enemy in check, by a fire from their matchlocks: the instant they saw our line advancing they went off at speed in a north-westerly direction; and our horses being completely jaded by the length of the march and pursuit, I considered it useless to follow them.

A few prisoners were taken, from whom I learnt that the body of horse collected, which they stated to be two thousand, was commanded by Godajee Row, a nephew of Trimluckjee Dainglia, and that Trimluckjee himself was shortly expected to join them with a large reinforcement. The body of horse which threatened to renew the combat were said to consist of five hundred, which had been detached to a village at some distance, with about three hundred of the fugitives who had rallied. One of the prisoners also stated that they had been joined, the evening before, by about one hundred and fifty horse from the southward; that a body of Arabs, from Mullegoon, was expected in two days; and that Godajee Row Dainglia had written to Setoo for assistance, who had promised to send him a large body of Pindaris.

I am happy to say the loss on our part was as little as can be expected; and, I should imagine, it cannot exceed ten men killed and twenty or twenty-five wounded; amongst the latter, I regret to state, is Captain Pedlar, severely.

I shall have the honour to forward a return of the killed and wounded as soon as it can be prepared.

! Not yet received.

I cannot close this dispatch without expressing the high sense I entertain of the assistance I received from Captain Pedlar and Lieutenant Rind, who joined me as a volunteer on this occasion; the former of whom had charge of the right, and the latter of the left wing. I have much pleasure in assuring you, that although we had marched upwards of fifty miles before the attack commenced, not a man of the infantry had fallen in the rear; and I feel convinced, from the eagerness they displayed, that if an opportunity had offered, they would have afforded me every assistance.

The behaviour of both officers and men, composing the detachment of reformed horse with me in this affair, exceeded my most sanguine expectations. There was not a single officer who did not distinguish himself and they were most gallantly supported by their men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EVAN DAVIES, *Captain,*
commanding the Reformed Horse.
Captain George Sydenham,
Political Agent in Berar.

Copy of a Dispatch from Colonel Lionel Smith, of his Majesty's 63th regiment, commanding the Poona Subsidiary force, to Mr. Elphinstone, with three inclosures.

Camp, Guardoon, April 23, 1817.—Sir, I have the highest satisfaction in laying before you two dispatches, which I received late last night from Major H. Smith, of the 1st. battalion 14th regiment Madras Native Infantry, commanding a detachment of six companies, composed of Bombay and Madras troops, which had been sent out from the reserve against a large body of horse in the service of Trimluckjee Dainglia, and announcing the result of his persevering exertions, in completely putting the whole to rout, killing and wounding about seventy men, making some prisoners, and capturing a quantity of baggage and arms, and many horses.

I cannot sufficiently praise the excellent conduct of Major Smith and his detachment, and trust their services on this occasion may prove acceptable to the Right Hon. the Governor-General.

I have, &c.

LIONEL SMITH, *Colonel.*

P.S. I have the further honour to enclose a copy of orders I considered due to the detachment.

The Hon. M. Elphinstone. L. SMITH.

Camp at Pattra, April 18, 1817, Two a.m.—Sir, as you are already apprised of my having marched from camp with a detachment, consisting of six hundred rank and file, on the evening of the 12th instant, in pursuit of a body of horse of suspicious character, which by report

amounted to five thousand, I proceeded to detail my movements accordingly.

After marching the greater part of that night, I reached Cambergaum on the Beemah on the morning of the 15th, when I fortunately succeeded in falling into the track of fugitives, who had taken the direction of the Garungee Ghaut, east of Nugger. On my arrival at the top of the pass, at eight *p. m.* on the evening of the 15th, I found the party had gone down it the evening before, and though I was not disposed to relax for a moment in the pursuit, yet the difficulties I had to surmount, from the extreme bad state of the roads, winding over hills and through stony by-paths, induced me to halt for a few hours, to refresh the men, who appeared much fatigued. At two *a. m.* however of the 16th, I descended the Ghaut, and did not reach the village of Sirsee, which lies at the bottom, until broad day-break; there I gained information of their having struck into the great road to Toka, though I was previously assured that they were directing their course to Picim, on the Godavery, with the intention of crossing at that place. I halted again at Moaz, on the Toka road, to give the detachment rest, with a determination to make a final effort to overtake the fugitives, if possible, before they crossed the river: while here, I received information of their having again deviated from their route, and gone to Gareegaum, due west of that place, and eight coss from Moaz; we were again in motion at five *p. m.*; and on my arrival at Gareegaum I learned that they had halted there the night before. Having satisfied myself of the correctness of this information, I continued my route to the westward; and although nearly two hours were lost by our guides taking the detachment a wrong road, yet I conceived that there was still a possibility of coming up to the pursued before day-break of the 17th. In this supposition, I am happy to say, I was not deceived, for at three o'clock I instructed two of my commissioned and non-commissioned confidential officers to enter a village in disguise, who seized upon a man, whom I afterwards compelled by threats to conduct us to the Mahratta camp, which I had reason to suppose was about four or five miles off.

During the time we were going this distance, I made the necessary arrangements for an attack in three divisions, by the two in front, consisting of the flank companies of the 11th Madras, and two companies of the 3d Bombay N. I. under Captains Smyth and Deschamps, diverging from the head of the column to the right and left on entering the encampment, and by directing the 3d division, two companies of the 2d Bombay N. I. under Captain Spears, to move steadily

into its centre without breaking, with a view to this division becoming a point upon which the others might rally in case of necessity.

On coming within two miles of the village of Pature, the forces of the encampment were clearly discernable, upon which the column moved forward with a hastened step, and shortly before daylight entered the inclosures of the village. It was then that we plainly perceived that the Mahratta or Pinda horse were either mounted or mounting for a march. Under these circumstances no time was to be lost; and being then only a few paces as I supposed from their quarter, I directed Lieutenant Beach to give them a volley from the front rank of the leading division, having previously ordered the front ranks only of the leading divisions of the 3d and 11th to load. This was accordingly done, and the column immediately after rushed forward to the charge. The horse fled in all directions, leaving fifty or sixty killed and wounded on the ground. They were pursued for some distance, when the exhausted state of men, and the scattered order which they were necessarily obliged to assume for a pursuit, induced me to concentrate my little force; and I was the more persuaded of the propriety of this measure from observing considerable bodies of horse, apparently well organised, in commanding situations on our flanks. This arrangement I presume induced them to draw off, nor did I deem it right or expedient to continue a pursuit after a fresh body of horse, with infantry jaded and exhausted from our long marches, continued for five successive days and nights.

At ten or eleven, *a. m.* we were called to arms by the appearance of a body of about two hundred well mounted horse, in promiscuous order, who, after firing a few shots from their matchlocks at the party brought out to keep them in check, retired.

I omitted to mention before, that this body of horse, which could not have been less than four thousand, murdered Lieut. Warre, of the Madras artillery, and his sepoy guard, at the village of Sonie, on the evening of the 16th, a few hours prior to my passing through it; and that they plundered all the smaller unprotected villages on their route from the southward to Pature.

Some baggage, a quantity of arms, and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty horses of different descriptions, were left on the ground; the greatest part of which were pillaged by the villagers in the neighbourhood during the pursuit, &c.

I am happy to add, that we met with no casualties, with the exception of one non-commissioned officer of the 2d Bombay N. I. wounded.

Had we not unfortunately been led out of the route by the guides, as before mentioned, we should in all probability have found the enemy less prepared for flight, and consequently have been enabled to give a better account of them; as it is, however, I hope you will give me credit when I assure you, that every exertion was made both by officers and men for the public service; and I feel great pleasure in having this opportunity of bearing testimony to the cheerfulness with which they bore the fatigues, and the zeal and alacrity with which the officers performed their several duties.

I estimate the distance traversed by the detachment, to be about one hundred and fifty miles, including the morning it marched with the camp; and during the last twenty-four hours, it actually marched forty-one miles, not including the pursuit.

In concluding, I beg you will excuse the prolixity of this report, and have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

I. SMITH, Major 14th Reg.
commanding detachment.

Camp Soonie, April 19, 1817.—Sir, I have the honour to report, that since my letter, of yesterday's date, I received information that the body of horse, who were attacked on the morning of the 17th, fled in such haste immediately after that affair, that they crossed the Godavery in the direction of Nassuck; I consequently deemed any further pursuit of little use, and accordingly left Pattré, and arrived here yesterday.

I have the honour further to mention, that the number of killed and wounded found on the ground, and in the neighbourhood of Pattré, has been ascertained to have exceeded seventy; and presume, from the nature of the attack, that many of those who fled must have been wounded also.

I have the honour to be, &c.

I. SMITH, Major 14th Reg.
commanding detachment.

Col. Lionel Smith.

Extract from Division Orders by Col. Lionel Smith, commanding the Poonaah Subsidiary Force.

Camp, near Douda, 23d April, 1817. The Commanding Officer has great satisfaction in announcing to the force, the successful operations of the detachment under Major H. Smith, of the 1st battalion of the 14th Madras Native Infantry, which consists of two companies of the 1st battalion of the 2d Bombay Native Infantry, two companies of the 1st battalion of the 3d Bombay Native Infantry, and the flank companies of the 1st battalion of the 14th Madras Native Infantry, and was detached from the Reserve on the evening of the 12th instant, against

a body of horse rated at three or four thousand strong, in the service of Trimuckjee Dainglia.

After four successive days and nights marching, over a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, this detachment, on the morning of the 17th, came upon the enemy, killed and wounded seventy, took several prisoners of consequence, a quantity of arms and baggage, and many horses.

Col. Smith never troubles the troops with idle praise, he hopes, therefore, that the sincerity with which he applauds the steady perseverance, the cool judgment, and military skill of Major Smith upon this occasion, and the conspicuous exertions of the officers and soldiers under him, may prove the more acceptable.

With equal sincerity, and in the name of his superiors, he requests the Major and all the Officers and men of his detachment to receive his very grateful thanks.

The march of these six companies at this season of the year, will become memorable and useful. Its result, both in exertions and success, has been truly honourable, and they have all zealously upheld the character of the excellent battalions they belong to.

(True extract.)

II. TOVEY, Deputy Adjutant General.

Extract of a Dispatch from Mr. Elphinstone to the Governor General, dated April 26, 1817.—The body of Trimuckjee's horse that was pursued by Col. Smith, crossed the Nerra at a place to the south-west of Barramottty, and the Beema at Coomargoug; some parties and many individuals separated from them about this place and beyond it, apparently with the intention of returning to their own country. This reduced the party from four thousand to three thousand, during the period they were closely pursued by Major Smith, of the 14th Regt. Madras Native Infantry whom Col. Wilson had detached from the reserve to march to the south of the Beema; Major Smith came up with the enemy on the Paisa, after the admirable march which has already been reported to your Excellency, and beat him up at Pattré, as counted to your Excellency in the same dispatch. This occasioned fresh desertions to a great extent; many of the fugitives came back to Poonaah, and the body was now reduced to two thousand. This body was taken up by Col. Miles on the Godavery, as reported in his dispatch of the 19th, transmitted to Mr. Adams, and pursued down the Rajapoor Ghaut into Candeish, by a detachment of three hundred men under the command of Captain Swayne, of the 13th Regiment Madras Native Infantry; at this place they were taken up by the Vinchookur,

whose own account of his proceeding I have the honour to enclose. He states himself to have taken many horses, but does not mention any loss on either side. During the period of this pursuit the body of freebooters that had been forming in Candesh, was defeated by Captain Davies. On first receiving authentic intelligence of the commencement of this part of the insurrection, I suggested to Mr. Russell, that the reformed horse should if possible be prepared to check it. The reformed horse were then acting against the Naiks in Berar, but orders for their recall were immediately transmitted and as promptly executed, so that the first division of them arrived on the frontier of Candesh, just as the banditti were assuming a tangible form. The gallant conduct of the Nizam's horse, and the complete rout of the insurgents that ensued, have already been reported to your Excellency. The fugitives from this defeat joined the party from the southward, and shared in the losses it met with at the hands of the Vinchookur.

It appears to have been the intention of both parties to form a junction, after which, by the accounts of the prisoners, they were to have come to Poonah, but probably their plan was to have plundered the country, and to have taken advantage of any opening that might afford them a prospect of success against any of our detachments or their supplies.

A body of the insurgents has long been mentioned as having descended into the

south of the Concan; they have lately moved north as far as Rooce Ashtanee, and the fear of their approach has occasioned the desertion of the villages on the Bomlay road; two companies of native Infantry marched from Poonah this morning to keep open the communication.

Extract of a Letter from the Finchookur Jageedar.*

I set off Saturday, at night, in pursuit of the troops that had come from Mahadeo, which amounted to two thousand horse, and two or three hundred foot: they effected a junction with the other rebels from Gunturapoor (who had previously been defeated by the Nizam's troops), I came in sight of them at last, when they immediately took to flight, and were pursued for several coss till I totally dispersed them and took about five hundred horses: this done I halted on Saturday morning at Jannercee, and remained there all day; on Monday I marched to Lassoor and shall move on Tuesday to Vinchoor.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council of Bombay, to the Secret Committee, dated 26th May, 1817.

The forts of Ryghur, Sinshur, and Poonah, have been placed in possession of our troops.

His Highness the Peishwa has issued a proclamation for the apprehension of Triambuckjee Dainglia and his adherents.

* An Officer of the Peishwa.

DEATH OF THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

We know not how sufficiently to command our feelings, to record an event, as melancholy as it was unexpected; and which has veiled the whole British empire in mourning. Every family in her metropolis, feels as though it had lost a member—every individual as though he had been bereaved of a relative—and the emotions which have already extended themselves over the parent-country, will not fail to agitate the most distant provinces of its vast dominions. At the moment when preparations were actually made to express a nation's joy—when its expectations were so confidently raised, that no one seemed to think a disastrous issue possible—did this thunder-stroke descend, and level with the dust the pyramid of our fondest hopes. We waited to hear the cannon announce the birth of a prince—a future heir to the greatest throne upon earth—a new link in a dynasty consecrated by the affections of a great, a free, a devoted people—and the anticipated sounds came charged with death. As in a moment, the tide of life and of business stood

still, dismay filled every heart, gloom clouded every countenance, and before the habiliments of external mourning spontaneously and universally adopted, could be assumed—the national grief was expressed by a general burst of sorrow, so deep, so sincere, and so unbounded, as to be without parallel in the pages of the history of this, or of any other country. We have wept before, and mourned unfeignedly—but on this most afflictive occasion, we seem to want those alleviations which have, in the only correspondent instances, softened the excess of anguish. We have before lost heirs, apparent or presumptive, to the throne of these kingdoms—in the meridian of life—possessed of amiable qualities—but never under circumstances which involved so many, and such deep, sorrow. Our princess was the child of the country—our only child—endeared to us by constitutional principles, by conjugal affections, by intellectual energies, by purity of character, by every excellence of disposition—and by winning graces. In the morning of her youth—and the full

spring-blossom of her charms—the untimely frost of death fell upon her—and the sun went down at noon day.

This calamitous event took place on the 6th of November, at half past two in the morning, the Princess having been delivered at nine o'clock the preceding evening, after fort, hours labour, of a fine, but still-born, male child.

Prince Leopold, the amiable consort of our late and lamented Princess, remains inconsolable at Claremont, the loved scene of their domestic enjoyment; a seat but, we believe, by the rebeledated Lord Clive, soon after his return from India. This illustrious mourner, who will be ever dear to British hearts, as a most exemplary husband, refused to quit, even for a moment, the spot where the flowers of paradise blossomed around him, in all the bright colours of love and beauty, until death came, like the blast of the desert, and withered them at once, transforming the garden of delight into a desolate wilderness. He watched her loved remains until the sepulchre received them from his sight—and then returned to weep over his bereavement upon the place where he sustained it—once the tower of conjugal bliss—now a widowed solitude.

From the *London Gazette*, Saturday, Nov. 22.—On Tuesday evening the 18th inst. at half-past 5 o'clock, the remains of her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta and of the Royal infant were privately conveyed from Claremont to Windsor, escorted by a detachment of the 10th, or Prince Regent's own, Royal Hussars, which was relieved at Egham by a party of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), in the following order:—

A mourning coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the remains of the Royal Infant and the Urn, attended by Colonel Addenbrooke, Equerry to her late Royal Highness, and Sir Robert Gardiner, K. C. B., Aide-de-Camp and Equerry to the Prince Leopold.

The HEARSE, drawn by eight horses.

A mourning coach, drawn by six horses, conveying His Serene Highness the Prince Leopold, attended by Baron de Hardenbrock, Aide-de-Camp and Equerry, and Dr. Stockman, Physician to his Serene Highness.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying Lady John Thynne, one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to her late Royal Highness; Mrs. Campbell, one of the Women of the Bedchamber to Her late Royal Highness; and Lady Gardiner.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Cronberg, Attendants on Her late Royal Highness, and Mrs. Phillips, Housekeeper.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying Dr. Short, Chaplain to His Serene Highness, His Majesty's Gentleman Usher, and two Officers of the Lord Chamberlain's Department.

Upon the arrival of the procession at Windsor, the first coach, conveying the remains of the Royal Infant and the urn, proceeded direct to St. George's chapel, where the same were received by the Dean of Windsor and T. B. Mash, Esq. of the Lord Chamberlain's department, and deposited in the Royal vault. The coffin of the royal infant being borne from the coach to the vault by four, and the urn by two Yeomen of the Guard. The hearse proceeded into the front Court of the Lower Lodge, and the body was placed under a canopy in the apartment prepared for its reception.

His Serene Highness was received and conducted to his apartments by Sir George Naylor, Knight, and Hale Young Wortham, Esq. the King's Gentleman Usher in Waiting, attended by the officers of the Lord Chamberlain.

On Wednesday evening the 19th inst., soon after 8 o'clock, the remains of her late Royal Highness were removed from the Lower Lodge to St. George's chapel, in the following order:—

Servants and Grooms of her late Royal Highness and of his Serene Highness, on foot, in deep mourning.

Thus fell the Princess Charlotte, in her twenty-second year, by a stroke as unexpected as calamitous—wept by a whole nation—and leaving behind her a husband as inconsolable under his loss, as he was exemplary in his affections—who shares with the departed that universal sympathy and sorrow, which, had he been less excellent than he is, would have been undivided, and concentrated in the grave of Britain's royal and lamented child.

The following is the inscription on Her Royal Highness's coffin.

Deposuitum
Huius rissimae Principissae Charlotte Augustae,
filiae Principis Georgii Augusti Frederici
Principis Waltheri, Primum am Regentis
Britanniae
in Sepulchrum Principis Leopoldi

Die Martis, Martii nonis Mensis
Februarii, Anno Principis Coburgii
sextiduum Regis Marisacalli,
Mortuati

Regis et Sacrorum Consilii, Nobilissimi
Ordinis Princelionum Honoratissimi ordinis
Militaris de Balneo Equitis

Obiit Sextâ die Novembris, Anno Domini

MDCCCXVII. Aetatis suae XXII.

We also subjoin a full account of the ceremony observed at the funeral, as published in the *London Gazette* of the 22d inst.

Servants and Grooms of the Royal Family, the Prince Regent, and their Majesties, on foot, in full state liveries, with crape hatbands, and black gloves, four and four, bearing flambeaux.
The full band of the Royal Horse Guards Blue.

THE HEARSE,

(Drawn by eight of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's black horses, fully caparisoned, each horse attended by a groom in full state livery.

His Majesty's body carriage

(Drawn by a full set of his Majesty's horses, each horse attended by a groom in full state livery,) conveying

His Serene Highness the Prince Leopold,

Chief Mourner,

and

Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Clarence,

Supporters to the Chief Mourner.

The carriages of the Prince Regent, the Royal Family, and the Prince Leopold, each drawn by six horses, closed the procession.

The whole procession from the Lower Lodge to St. George's Chapel was flanked by the military, every fourth man bearing a flambeau.

Upon arrival at St. George's chapel, the servants, grooms, and band, filed off without the south door.

At the entrance the Dean and Canons, attended by the choir, received the body; and the procession, (which had been formed under the direction of Sir George Naylor, Knt, York Herald, executing this part of the duty on behalf of Garter), being flanked by the Foot Guards, every fourth man bearing a flambeau, moved down the south aisle, and up the nave, in the following order :

Poor Knights of Wind-or.

Pages of their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, and Sophia,

Mr. Harding, Mr. Moore, Mr. Gollop.

Pages of the Prince Leopold,

Mr. Ambershuber, Mr. Phillips,

Mr. Lyons, Mr. Fairbairn, Mr. Hewett,

Mr. Beck, Mr. Baister,

Mr. James Sims, Mr. Thomas Poole,

Mr. Henry Forchütz, Mr. Paul Mechin.

Pages of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester,

Mr. Hunt, Mr. J. Moss,

Mr. J. Venables.

Pages of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge,

Mr. Urfin, Mr. Sans.

Pages of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex,

Mr. Reblourne, Mr. Blackman.

Pages of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland,

Mr. Salisbury, Mr. Gaspar Perchon,

Mr. J. Ball, Mr. Paulet.

Pages of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence,

Mr. Redwood, Mr. Jenmiett,

Mr. Hunt, Mr. Robinson.

Pages of His Royal Highness the Duke of York,

Mr. Lumley, Mr. Silvester, Mr. Gibbon,

Mr. Worley, Mr. Kendal, Mr. Frantz,

Mr. Goodes, Mr. Shell, Mr. Pattr.

Pages of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, viz.

Pages of the Back Stairs,

Samuel Wharton,

Charles Beckt, Benjamin Lucas.

Pages of the Presence,

Joseph Ince, Thomas Messenger,

John Dobell, George Wedgberrow.

Pages of the Bed-Chamber,

Jenkins Srdakling, Joseph Norden,

Robert Jetuins, Samuel Bowtell,

John Wood, Charles Downes, Esqrs.

Pages of Her Majesty,

Christopher Papendick, H. F. Grobecker,

William Duncan, Daniel Robinson, Esqrs.

Pages of His Majesty,

Joseph Bott, John Clarke,

Anthony Healey, William Baker

- John Bott, Henry Cooper, W. Smart, Esqrs.
Solicitors of Her late Royal Highness,
John Smallpiece, Gent.
Apothecaries of Her late Royal Highness,
Mr. Richard Walker, Mr. E. Brande.
Surgeons of Her late Royal Highness,
Mr. Neville, Mr. Robert Keate,
Rector of the Parish of Esher,
Reverend J. Dagle.
Sergeant Surgeons to the King,
Sir David Dundas, Bart. Sir Everard Home, Bart.
Physician to the Prince Leopold,
Christian Stockmar, M. D.
Physicians who attended Her late Royal Highness,
John Sims, M. D. Matthew Baillie, M. D.
Sir Richard Croft, Bart. M. D.
Chaplains to Her Royal Highness, and to His S. H. the Prince Leopold,
The Rev. Alexander Starkey, The Rev. William Kuper,
The Rev. J. Hammond, The Rev. Dr. Short.
Equerry to Her late Royal Highness,
Lieut. Col. the Hon. Henry Percy.
Equerries to His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester,
Edmund Curry, Esq. Lieut.-Col. Samuel G. Higgins.
Equerries to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge,
Captain White, Lieut.-Col. Count Linsingen.
Equerry to His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex,
H. F. Stephenson, Esq.
Equerries to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland,
Captain Jones.
Major Frederick Poter, Col. Charles Wade Thornton.
Equerries to His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent,
Lieut.-Colonel Sir H. Carr, K. C. B.
Major-Gen. James Moore, Lieut.-Gen. Fred. Augustus Wetherall.
Equerries to His Royal Highness the Duke of York,
Lieut.-Col. the Hon. J. Stanhope, Lieut.-Col. Dalaney Barclay.
Equerries to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent,
Colonel Seymour, Major-Gen. Sir R. Hussey Vivian, K. C. B.
Sir William Congreve, Bart.
Clerk Marshal and First Equerry,
Lieut.-General Francis Thomas Hammond.
Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief,
Major-Gen. Sir Henry Torrens, K. C. B.
Quarter Master General, Adjutant-General,
Sir J. Willoughby Gordon, K. C. B. Sir Harry Calvert, G. C. B.
Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall, viz.
Solicitor-Gen. W. Harrison, Esq. Attorney-Gen. W. Draper Best, Esq.
Lord Warden of the Stannaries, The Earl of Yarmouth.
Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal,
John Leach, Esq.
Chamberlain to the Great Steward of Scotland,
Admiral Lord Viscount Keith, G. C. B.
Grooms of the Bedchamber to the Prince Regent,
Adm. Sir George Campbell, K. C. B. Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Edw. Paget, G. C. B.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Hilgrove Turner, Knt. Gen. Sir William Keppell, G. C. B.
Gen. Sir John F. Cradock, G. C. B. Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Edw. Finch.
Pursuivants of Arms,
Portcullis, G. F. Beltz, Esq.
Rouge Dragon, C. G. Young, Esq. Bluemantle, F. Martin, Gent.
Treasurer of the Prince Regent's Household,
Lord Charles Bentinck.
Heralds of Arms,
Somerset, J. Cathrow, Esq. Richmond, J. Hawker, Esq.
Lancaster, E. Lodge, Esq. Chester, G. M. Leake, Esq.
Privy Purse and Private Secretary to the Prince Regent,
The Right Honourable Sir Benjamin Bloomfield.
Lords of the Prince Regent's Bedchamber,
The Right Hon. Lord Amherst, The Right Hon. Lord Graves,
The Earl Delavarr, Lord Viscount Lake,

Lord James Murray, Lord Viscount Melbourne,
 The Marquess of Headfort, Lord Charles Spencer.
 E. Townshend, Esq. Windsor Herald; acting for Norroy, King of Arms.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord Ellenborough, The Rt. Hon. Lord Grenville,
 The Lord Bishop of Exeter. The Lord Bishop of Salisbury, C.G.

The Lord Bishop of London.

The Minister of State of Hanover, and the Minister of Saxony,
 Count Munster, Baron de Just.

The Deputy Earl Marshal,

Lord Henry T. Howard Molyneux Howard.

The Earl of Chichester.

The Marquess Cornwallis.

The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.

His Majesty's Ministers, viz.

The Right Hon. Charles Bathurst,

The Right Hon. W. Wellesley Pole,

The Right Hon. George Canning,

The Right Hon. N. Vansittart,

Lord Viscount Sidmouth,

Lord Viscount Melville,

Lord Viscount Castlereagh, K. G.

The Earl of Mulgrave,

The Earl of Liverpool, K. G.

The Earl Bathurst, K. G.

The Earl of Westmorland, K.G.

The Earl of Harrowby.

Lord Privy Seal,

Lord President of the Council.

The Right Honourable Lord Eldon,

Lord High Chancellor.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury,

Choir of Windsor.

Canons of Windsor.

Dean of Windsor.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard,

The Earl of Macclesfield.

The Groom of the Stole,
 The Marquess of
 Winchester.

The Lord Steward of His
 Majesty's Household,

The Marquess of Cholmondeley,

Ralph Bigland, Esq. Norroy, acting for Clarenceux, King of Arms.

Supporter,

H. V. Wortham, Esq.
 one of His Majesty's
 Gentlemen Ushers.

The Corp of her late Royal Highness
 borne upon a black velvet cushion,
 by Col. Addenbrooke, Equerry to Her
 late Royal Highness.

The King's Master of
 the Horse, The Duke of
 Montrose, K. B.

Supporter,
 R. Chester, Esq. Gen-
 tleman Usher of the
 Privy Chamber.

Supporter,

W. Woods, Esq.
 Secretary to the Lord
 Chamberlain,
 J. Calvert, Esq.

Quarter Principal King of Arms,
 Sir Isaac Heard, Knt. bearing his sceptre.

The Lord Chamberlain of
 his Majesty's Household,

The Marquis of Hertford, K. G.

Supporter,
 J. Puhman, Esq.
 The Vice Cham-
 berlain,

Supporter of the pall,
 the Right Honourable
 Lady Ellenborough.

THE BODY,
 Covered with a black velvet pall,
 adorned with eight escutcheons of
 her late Royal Highness's arms, the
 coffin carried by eight Yeomen of
 the Guard, under a canopy of black
 velvet, borne by eight Gentlemen
 Ushers.

Supporter of the pall,
 the Right Honourable
 Lady Arden.

Supporter of the pall,
 the Right Honourable
 Lady Grenville.

Supporter of the pall,
 the Right Honourable
 Lady Boston.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE DUKE OF CLARENCE,
 in a long black cloak,
 his train borne by Rear
 Admiral the Hon. Sir
 Henry Blackwood, Bart.
 and the Hon. Courtenay
 Boyle.

THE

CHIEF MOURNER,

HIS SERENE HIGHNESS

THE PRINCE LEOPOLD, in a
 long black cloak, his train
 borne by Baron de Harden-
 brock and Lieut.-Colonel
 Sir Rob. Gardiner, K.C.B.
 Aides-de-Camp and Vquer-
 ries to His Serene Highness.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE DUKE OF YORK, in
 a long black cloak, his
 train borne by Lieuten-
 ant Colonel Armstrong
 and Lieutenant Colonel
 Cooke, Aides-de-Camp
 to His Royal Highness.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, in a long
 black cloak. His train borne by Major-
 General Sir George Townshend Walker,
 G. C. B. Groom of the Bedchamber,
 and Major Perkins Magra, Equerry to
 His Royal Highness.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, in
 a long black cloak. His train borne by
 General Vyse, Comptroller of the
 Household, and Lieutenant General
 Henry Wynyard, Groom of the Bed-
 chamber of His Royal Highness.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, in a long black cloak, his train
 borne by Colonel Dalton, and Lieut. Col. Cotton, Grooms of the Bedchamber of His
 Royal Highness.

Lady Gardiner. Lady John Thynne, one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber of her late Royal Highness.

Women of the Bedchamber of Her late Royal Highness,
Miss Charlotte Cotes, Miss Campbell.

His Majesty's Establishment at Windsor, viz.
Groom of the Stole, the Earl of Winchelsea, K. G.

Master of the Robes, Rt. Hon. Lord Vernon, Vice Chamberlain, Lord John Thynne
Lords of the Bedchamber,

The Rt. Hon. Lord Rivers, The Rt. Hon. Lord Somerville.
The Right Hon. Lord Arden, The Right Hon. Lord St. Helen's,
Grooms of the Bedchamber.

Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir A. K. Legge, The Hon. Robert Fulk Greville,
K. C. B. Vice-Adm. Sir H. Neele, Bart. K.C.B.

Lieut. Gen. Sir H. F. Campbell, K.C.B.

Clerk Marshal and First Equerry, General Robert Manners.
Equeries,

General George Garth, General Francis Edward Gwyne,

Lieut. Gen. Sir B. Spencer, G. C. B. Lieut. Gen. W. Cartwright.

Lieut. Gen. William Wynward.

Master of the Household, Benjamin Charles Stephenson, Esq.

Her Majesty's Establishment at Windsor, viz.

Master of the Horse, Lord Harcourt.

Treasurer of the Household, Vice Chamberlain,
Major-General Herbert Taylor, Edward Disbrowe, Esq.

Equeries,

Major-Gen. Hon. Sir Ed. Stopford, K. C. B. Col. Hon. A. P. Cotton.

Ladies of Her Majesty's Bedchamber,

The Countess of Hchester, The Countess of Macclesfield,
Viscountess Melville.

Women of Her Majesty's Bedchamber,

The Hon. Sir A. M. Egerton, The Right Hon. Lady Radstock.

The Hon. Mrs. Courtenay Boyle.

Gentlemen Ushers.

George N. Vincent, Esq. Charles Rooke, Esq. Thomas Gore, Esq.

Ladies of the Bedchamber of their Royal Highnesses the Princesses.

Lady Mary Powlett, Lady Mary Taylor, Lady Elizabeth Montagu.

Women of the Bedchamber of their Royal Highnesses the Princesses,

Miss Disbrowe, Lady Campbell, Miss Vyse.

Attendants on Her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte.

Mrs. Croubere, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Phillips,

Attendants on Her Majesty and the Princesses.

Upon entering the choir, the Body was placed on a platform, and the Coronet and Cushion laid upon the Coffin. The Chief Mourner sat on a chair placed for His Serene Highness at the head of the Corpse, and their Royal Highnesses, his Supporters, on chairs on either side: the Supporters of the Pal sat in their places near the Body, and the Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household on a chair at the feet of the Corpse. The Royal Dukes, and the Nobility, Knights of the Garter, occupied their respective Stalls: and the Ministers of State, Officers of the Household, and others of the procession, were conducted to their respective places.

The part of the Service before the Intercment, and the Anthem, being performed, the Body was deposited in the Royal Vault. The Office of Burial being concluded, after a short pause, Sir Isaac Heard, Knt. Garter Principal King of Arms, proclaimed the style of Her late Royal Highness as follows:

THUS it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life, unto his Divine Mercy, the late most illustrious Princess CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, daughter of His Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, Regent of this United Kingdom; Consort of His Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Margrave of Meining, Landgrave of Thuringia, Prince of Cobourg of Saalfeld; and grand-daughter of His Most Excellent Majesty George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, whom God bless and preserve with long life, health, and honour, and all worldly happiness.

After which, His Serene Highness the Chief Mourner, the Princes of the Blood Royal, the great Officers, Nobility, and others who had composed the procession, retired; having witnessed that every part of this most mournful and affecting ceremony had been conducted with great regularity, decorum, and solemnity.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.
HOME LIST.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 29. Mrs. J. A. Twiss, of a son.
31. At Dawlish, the lady of C. Grant, Esq., of a son.

Nov. 2. Lady C. Bentick, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 19. At the British Ambassador's in Paris, Capt. Acton, of the Cavalry, Lanceter, son to Gen. Acton, and nephew of the late Sir John Acton, Bart. of Aldenham, Shropshire, to Charlotte, only daughter of Dr. Clugston, late of Bombay.

Oct. 22. At Greenwich, Frances Wizzell, Esq. Hon. East India Company's service, to Elizabeth, young daughter of Major Gen. Remington, Royal Artillery.

Nov. 3. At St. Catherine Cree Church, Leadenhall Street, St. John Sandwith, Esq. son of the late W. Sandwith, Esq. of Bombay, to Frances, only daughter of the late Mr. Whitrow, of Jewry Street, Adelaide.

— At St. James's Church, Capt. Penham, R. N. to Caroline, third daughter of Sir Home Popham.

Nov. 12. L. Ewen, Esq. of Barton Crescent, to Mary, fourth daughter of the late A. Goldsmid, Esq.

17. At Mordake, R. P. Nisbet, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Clara Amelia, only daughter of the late Maj. T. Hurrest, of West-hall Surrey.

— At Fulham, Mr. W. Bannister, second son of L. Bannister, Esq. of Kensington, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Capt. Pudney, of the East India Company's service.

DEATHS.

Nov. 11. At Taplow, Louisa Catherine, second daughter of the late A. Roberts, Esq. late a Director of the East-India Company.

Lately, at Paris, Comtesse Dillon, cousin german to Josephine, the first wife of Bonaparte, and mother to the lady of General Bertrand, now in the Island of St. Helena.

Nov. 12. At his house in Devonshire Street, Portland-place, in the 67th year of his age, Major General Wm. McCulloch, of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Army.

24. Richard Conyers, Esq. in the 67th year of his age, formerly of the Innsley in Yorkshire, and only surviving nephew of the late Dr. Conyers.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1817.

Cotton.—The market continues heavy, on account of the season of the year and the extensive arrivals. The letters by the Juliana, from Bengal, state a very considerable quantity of Cotton was destroyed by fire; the quality generally good; so considerable was estimated this loss, that the prices of Cotton at Calcutta had advanced.

Sugar.—The market last week continued in the same heavy state; very little business was done; the prices were without variation.

Coffee.—There were no public sales of Coffee last week; the demand by private contract was languid; the holders still, however, evince much firmness.

Salt-petre.—There was a public sale of 1101 bags brought forward last week; the quality was very good; the prices were 42s. and 42s. 6d. at which we believe the greater proportion was taken in for the proprietors.

Spices.—There is little variation in the prices since the last sale at the India House; a small advance has been obtained on several parcels of Mace and Cloves, and generally the market appears improving.

Rice.—The demand for Rice continues.—A public sale of 2,780 bags Bengal was brought forward last week; the whole went off freely.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 24.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Oct. 24. — Off Salcombe, Lady Banks, Waller, from Bengal.

— Penzance, Cyrus, Haggertry, from Bengal.

— Plymouth, Lord Collingwood, Coates, from Madras—Sailed 14th April, and from the Cape 19th July and St. Helena 6th August.

— Clyde, Caledonia, Gilbe, from Bengal—Sailed 6th June.

25. — Off Berry Head, Wellington, Wright, from New South Wales.

26. — Portsmouth, Spw. sloop of war, from St. Helena—Sailed 24th August.

— Coates, Wellington, Lyons, from Ceylon.

— Ennypool, Titon, Lockaby, from the Isle of France—Arcon, Lyon, Bombay.

27. — Deal, Harriet, De Teysset, from Bengal.

— Sailed 13th May, Madras 5th June, and St. Helena 10th August.—Selma, Seill, from the Cape.

— Off Lands End, Jamson, Hicks, Batavia.

28. — Deal, Waterloo, Maest, from Bengal, sailed 20th April, and St. Helena 5th August.—Mohrave Castle, Ralph, from Bombay.

31. — Liverpool, Mary, Neal, from Bombay.—Sailed 11th June, Isle of France 21st July, and St. Helena 1st September.

Nov. 11. — London, Maria, Walton, from the Cape.—Sailed 2th August, and St. Helena 6th September.

— Portsmouth, London, transport, from the Isle of France.—Sailed 26th July, Cape 26th August, and St. Helena 21st September.

— Plymouth, General Graham, Weatherhead, from Bengal.—Sailed 30th May, and Madras 12th July.

13. — Portsmouth, Alexander, transport, from the Isle of France, in company with the London.

14. — Off Dover, Mary, Ford, from the Cape.—Sailed 11th September.

15. — Portsmouth, Ocean, transport, from the Isle of France.—Sailed 26th July, Cape 26th August, and St. Helena 21st September.

— Liverpool, Mela, Brigham, from Bengal.—Sailed 16th June, and Madras 14th July.

16. — Portsmouth, Sisters, Southwate, from the Cape.—Sailed 26th August, and St. Helena 22d September.

18. — Downs, Brilliant, Young, from the Cape, sailed 19th August.—Friends, Stephenson, from the Cape, sailed 1st September, and St. Helena 18th September.

— Liverpool, Claudine, Welch, from Bengal, sailed 18th March, and Bencon 19th April.—Liverpool, Green, from Bengal.

19. — Downs, Juliana, Ogovic, from Bengal.—Sailed 15th June, and Madras 16th July.

Passengers per Harriet.—Miss Lancaster, from Bengal; Mr. Wm. Durham, Purser; Dr. Vickery.

Passenger per Waterloo.—Capt. Tetting, R. N.

Passengers per Lord Collingwood.—Capt. Ross, H. M. 34th regt. Lieut. Smith, H. M. 69th regt. Capt. Church, H. M. 18th Infantry; Master Sinclair, Miss Smeaton, Master Geo. Eagleton.

Departures.

Oct. 26. — From Gravesend, Malta, Lindsay, for Cape of Good Hope.

Nov. 1. From Plymouth, the Batavia, Lamb, for Botany Bay.

4. — From Gravesend, the Cambridge, Toussaint, for Cape of Good Hope.

6. — From Deal, the Mary, for Calcutta.

7. — From Falmouth, the Lady Raffles, for the East Indies; Sappho, Hall, for Bombay.

19. — From Gravesend, the Fort-William, Innes, for Fort St. George.

21. — From Gravesend, Lord Wellington, Bill, for India.

24. — From Falmouth, Sappho, Hall, for Bombay.

25. — From Portsmouth, Mary, for Bengal; Cambridge, for India.

— From Gravesend, the Cornwallis, Humphy, for Cape of Good Hope.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1217-12.

[illegible]

	£. s. d.	l. s. d.		£. s. d.	l. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0 5 6	to 0 5 9	Tamrerrick, Bengal, cwt.	1 5 0	to 1 5 0
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	5 5 0	— 5 15 0	— China.....	1 15 0	— 1 15 0
— Cheribon.....	4 11 0	— 4 16 0	Zedaira.....	16 0 0	— 16 0 0
— Bourbon.....	4 14 0	— 5 5 0	Galls, in Sorts.....	19 0 0	— 20 0 0
— Mocha.....	6 0 0	— 6 10 0	— Blue.....	0 6 0	— 0 10 0
Cuttee, Surat.....lb.	0 1 2	— 0 1 5	Indigo, Blue.....lb.	0 3 0	— 0 4 0
— Extra fine.....	0 1 6	— 0 1 8	— Blue and Violet.....	0 3 0	— 0 4 0
— Bengal.....	0 0 11	— 0 1 1	— Purple and Violet.....	0 3 0	— 0 4 0
— Bourbon.....	0 2 2	— 0 2 8	— Fine Violet.....	0 8 3	— 0 8 9
Dyes, &c. for Dyeing.			— Good Ditto.....	0 7 9	— 0 8 1
Alone, Epatica.....cwt.	5 0 0	— 10 0 0	— Fine Violet & Copper.....	0 7 6	— 0 8 0
Ann-ceds, Star.....	4 7 0	— 5 0 0	— Good Ditto.....	0 7 3	— 0 7 0
— Rises, Reduced.....	5 0 0	— 5 10 0	— Fine Copper.....	0 7 3	— 0 7 6
— Unfinished, or Fineal.....	1 10 0	— 0 0 0	— Good Ditto.....	0 7 0	— 0 7 3
Camphire unrefined.....	12 0 0	— 12 10 0	— Ordinary Ditto.....	0 6 3	— 0 6 9
Cardamoms, Malabar lb.	0 3 0	— 0 6 0	— Ordinary.....	0 5 6	— 0 6 0
— Ceylon.....	0 2 0	— 0 3 0	— Fine Madras.....	0 6 0	— 0 8 6
Cassia Seeds.....cwt.	15 0 0	— 17 0 0	Rice.....cwt.	1 10 0	— 1 15 0
— Tineea.....	10 10 0	— 12 0 0	Safflower.....cwt.	3 15 0	— 0 10 0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0 1 1	— 0 4 0	Sago.....cwt.	1 10 0	— 1 10 0
China Root.....cwt.	7 0 0	— 7 0 0	Saltpeetre, Reduced.....cwt.	2 9 0	— 2 9 0
Cornus Indica.....cwt.	2 1 0	— 2 15 0	Salt, Bengal Skin.....lb.	1 7 2	— 1 9 11
Colombo Root.....cwt.	2 14 0	— 2 15 0	— Nova.....	1 12 0	— 2 1 11
Dragon's Blood.....	20 0 0	— 30 0 0	— Ditto White.....	1 5 7	— 1 15 8
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....	4 0 0	— 5 0 0	— On Onine.....	2 13 0	— 3 2 0
— Anal.....	7 0 0	— 12 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 11 4	— 0 13 1
— Assala Bala.....	5 10 0	— 05 0 0	— Clove.....	0 1 3	— 0 1 6
— Benjoin.....cwt.	8 2 0	— 10 0 0	— Bourbon.....	0 8 8	— 0 9 4
— Galbanum.....	15 0 0	— 19 0 0	— Mac.....	0 8 8	— 0 9 4
— Gambogium.....	6 10 0	— 7 0 0	— Nutmegs.....	0 5 11	— 0 6 1
— Myrrh.....	6 5 0	— 8 0 0	— Ginger.....cwt.	2 5 0	— 3 12 0
— Olibanum.....	0 1 0	— 0 2 0	— Pepper, Company's.....	0 0 9	— 0 0 9
Lac Lake.....	0 5 6	— 0 6 6	— Private.....	0 1 0	— 0 1 1
— Dye.....	0 5 6	— 0 6 6	— White.....	0 1 0	— 0 1 1
— Shell, Black.....	0 18 0	— 1 1 0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	0 2 5	— 0 2 6
— Shredded.....	0 1 0	— 0 1 0	— White.....	0 2 10	— 0 3 6
— Stick.....	0 1 0	— 0 1 0	— Soucheong.....	0 3 0	— 0 4 6
Musk, China.....oz.	0 1 0	— 0 1 0	— Camper.....	0 2 11	— 0 3 4
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0 1 0	— 0 1 0	— Twankay.....	0 4 0	— 0 4 0
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0 1 0	— 0 1 0	— Pector.....	0 2 11	— 0 4 5
— Cinnamon.....	0 1 0	— 0 1 0	— Hyson Skin.....	0 4 4	— 0 5 13
— Cloves.....	0 1 0	— 0 1 0	— Hyson.....	0 5 4	— 0 7 0
— Mace.....	0 1 0	— 0 1 0	— Ganpowder.....	1 16 0	— 2 0 0
— Nutmegs.....	0 1 0	— 0 1 0	— Tortoiseshell.....	11 0 0	— 11 0 0
— Onum.....lb.	0 4 6	— 0 11 6	Woods, Saunders Red Skin.....	11 0 0	— 11 0 0
— Rhubarb.....cwt.	5 5 0	— 0 1 0			
— Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	0 1 0	— 0 2 6			
— Sena.....lb.	0 1 0	— 0 2 6			
— Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	1 15 0	— 1 15 0			

Goods declared for Sale at the East-India House.

On Tuesday, 11 November—Prompt 6 February.

Company's.—Cinnamon — Nutmegs — Mace — Cloves—Oil of Mace and Nutmegs — Pepper — Opium—Talc—Saltpeetre—Keenmore Shells—Japan Wood.

Private-Trade and Licensed.—Japan Wood—Ebony Wood—Red Sandera — Rittans—Chillies — Pistils — Cowries — Rhubarb — Famarinds — Stick-lack—Shellack—Lac Dye — Munget — Saltpeetre—Ginger—Lac Lake—Cassia lignea—Sago—Cassia Bute—Guina Annui, Arabic, Myrrh, Seneca, Benjamin, and Olibanum—Terra Japonica—Asafoetida—Nux Vomica—Galangal—Turmeric—Camphire—Sal Ammoniac—Cutch—Cinnamon Seed—Safflower — Dragon's Blood—Tincal—Carnelian—Elephants' Teeth—Mats—Wood untrated—Sandal Wood—Rice—Oils—Cadamoms.

On Friday, 28 November.

Baggage of Passengers, Decayed Stores, &c. which have accumulated in the Company's Warehouses, unclaimed, up to 31st December 1814.

On Friday, 28 November—Prompt 20 February.

Licensed.—Cotton-wool, 10,766 bales—Cotton-yarn, 321 bales.

On Tuesday, 2 December—Prompt 27 February.

Tea Bohea, 500,000 lbs. — Congou, Campon, Soucheong, and P.K.O. 4,900,000 — Twankay, 1,000,000—Hyson Skin, 100,000—Hyson, 300,000 — Total, including Private-Trade, 6,800,000 lbs.

On Thursday, 4 December—Prompt 6 March.

Licensed.—Rice, 2,500 bags, more or less.

On Wednesday, 10 December—Prompt 6 March.

Company's.—Nankeen Cloth, 224,804 pieces—Bengal Piece Goods, 225,597 — Coast Goods, 181,714—Sarat Goods, 20,799

The Company's White and Prohibited Callicoes which may be offered for sale in December 1817 and March 1818, will be put up at rates not lower than those which are affixed to the goods sold in the sale of the month of September 1817. And with respect to such Callicoes of the December and March sales, as may be of descriptions and mark not making part of the September sale, the same rule will be observed, by taxing them at proportionate rates.—It must be distinctly understood, that this notice has reference only to goods which may be sold on the Company's account.

On Monday, 10 January—Prompt 17 April.

Company's.—Raw Silk, 1,829 bales.

Indian Securities and Exchanges.

It does not appear, from the latest intelligence which has been received from Bengal, that any material variation has taken place in the value of

the Company's 6 per cent. paper, or the Exchanges, since our last report.

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